

UNIVERSITY O' CALIFORNIA SAN DIEGO July Inuly

Engine Digoool Gortron, ON F 7. E. C.



DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

EXPLANATORY, PRONOUNCING, AND SYNONYMOUS

WITH AN APPENDIX CONTAINING VARIOUS USEFUL TABLES.

MAINLY ABRIDGED FROM THE LATEST EDITION OF THE QUARTO DICTIONARY OF

NOAH WEBSTER, LL.D.,

By WILLIAM G. WEBSTER

AND

WILLIAM A. WHEELER.

Mustrated with more than Three Hundred Engrabings on Wood.



IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO. NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

PHILADELPHIA: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO. CINCINNATI: WILSON, HINKLE & CO. SPRINGFIELD, MASS.: G. & C. MERRIAM.

1878.

Entered, according to Act of Congress, in the year 1868 by

G. & C. Merriam,
in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the District of Massachusetts.

The first edition of this work, which is mainly an abridgment of the AMERICAN DICTIONARY of Dr. Webster, was published in 1848, under the editorial care of Dr. Webster's son, Mr. William G. Webster, who, nine years later, or in 1857, prepared a very careful revision and improvement of the same. The design, as stated by Mr. Webster in the Preface to the latter edition, was "to furnish a vocabulary of the more common words which constitute the body of our language, with many technical terms in the sciences and arts."

With the view of bringing it in all important respects into conformity with the revised edition of the American Dictionary published in 1864, the work has now been reviewed and corrected throughout by the subscriber, who has availed himself of the opportunity thus presented to introduce several new features, although he has adhered to the general plan of the previous editions. Of the additions which have been made, the most important are the Principles of Pronunciation and the Rules for Spelling, in the Introduction, and, in the Appendix, the pronouncing vocabularies of Greek and Latin Names, of Scripture Names, and of Modern Biographical Names, the pronouncing and explanatory list of Christian Names, the explanatory table of Arbitrary Signs used in Writing and Printing, and the list of Prefixes and Suffixes. Distributed throughout the Dictionary are upward of 300 wood-cuts, skillfully engraved, and designed to serve not as mere embellishments of the book, but as veritable illustrations of the words under which they are given. The vocabulary has been considerably enlarged, and now comprises an aggregate of nearly 27,000 words, all of which are in current or occasional use at the present day. To many of the words are attached numerical references to the principles of pronunciation or the rules of orthography which these words exemplify. Etymologies have now and then been introduced in the hope of attracting the attention of young students, and of stimulating in them a desire to learn more of the origin, structure, and affinities of our language.

In the hands of an accomplished teacher, this volume may be made highly useful in schools, since it furnishes material for a valuable course of exercises on words, including their orthography, pronunciation, definition, composition, syllabication, and the like.

WILLIAM A. WHEELER.

CONTENTS.

KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION
PRINCIPLES OF PRONUNCIATION vi-xix
RULES FOR SPELLING CERTAIN CLASSES OF WORDS xx-xxiv
ABBREVIATIONS AND EXPLANATIONS xxiv
A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE 25 to 338,
in Diolionalia of the English Dangerde 20 to 550,
APPENDIX.
CONTROL IND VIEWS DRODING STARTED
GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES
SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES
CHRISTIAN NAMES OF MEN AND WOMEN
MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES
MODERN BIOGRAPHICAL NAMES
PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES
ABBREVIATIONS
METRIC SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES
ARBITRARY SIGNS
WORDS, PHRASES, ETC., FROM THE GREEK, THE LATIN, AND MODERN
FOREIGN LANGUAGES
DIGEODY IV THE WORK LINEAR STATE OF THE COMPANY

KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION.

VOWELS.

REGULAR LONG AND SHORT SOUNDS. A, ā, long, as in . . Āle, Fāte, Grāy. | Ō, ō, long, as in . . . Ōld, Nōte, Depōse.

Ä, ä, short, as in Ädd, Fät, Rändom. Ē, ē, long, as in Ēve, Mēte, Sēizure. Ĕ, ė, short, as in Ĕnd, Mět, Léopard. Ĭ, ī, long, as in Ice, Fîne, Thrīve. Ĭ, ĭ, short, as in Ĭll, Fĭn, Trībute.	Ö, ö, short, as in . Ödd, Nöt, Törrid. Ü, ü, long, as in . Üse, Tübe. Feüdal. Ü, ü, short, as in . Üs, Tüb, Stüdy. Ÿ, ÿ, long, as in . FI¬, Style, Edify. Ÿ, y, short, as in . Nymph, Lyric.	
OCCASIONAL SOUNDS.		
	O, o, like short u, as in Other, Done, Son. Q, q, like long oo, as in Prove, Dq, Move. Q, q, like short oo, as in Bosom, Woman. O, ō, like broad a, as in Order, Form, Störk. OO, oo, as in Moon, Food, Booty.	

 $\begin{array}{lll} \hat{E},\,\hat{e},\,\text{like}\,\hat{\alpha},\,\text{as in} & . & . & \hat{E}\text{re, Thêre, Hêir.} \\ \underline{E},\,\underline{e},\,\text{like}\,\log\,\alpha,\,\text{as in} & \underline{E}\text{ight, Prey, Obey.} \\ \hat{E},\,\hat{e},\,\text{as in} & . & . & . & . \\ \end{array}$

Ï, ï, like long e, as in . Pïque, Machine. Ī, ī, like e, as in . . . Īrksome, Vīrgin.

OO, oo, as in . . . Moon, Food, Boot, OO, oo, as in . . . Wool, Foot, Good.

U, u, preceded by r, as in Rude, Rule, Rumor. V, u, l like short oo, as in Bull, Put, Push. \hat{U}, \hat{u}, as in \hat{U} rge, Bûrn, Fûrl.

e, i, o, (Italic) silent, Fallen, Token, Cousin.

REGULAR DIPHTHONGAL SOUNDS.

Oi, oi, or Oy, oy (unmarked), as in Oil, Join, Oyster, Toy. Ou, ou, or Ow, ow (unmarked), as in Out, Hound, Owl, Vowel.

CONSONANTS.

Ç, ç, soft, like s sharp, as in . Cede, Accept.
C, e, hard, like k, as in Call, Coneur.
Ch, ch (unmarked), as in . Child, Touch.
Ch, ch, soft, like sh, as in . Chaise, Machine
€h, ch, hard, like k, as in . Chorus, Echo.
G, g, hard, as in Get, Tiger.
Ġ, ġ, soft, like j, as in Ġem, Engine.
S, s, sharp (unmarked), as in Same, Rest.
S, s, flat or vocal, like z, as in Has, Amuşe.

Th, th, sharp (unmarked) as in Thirtieth. Th, th, flat or vocal, as in Thither.

Ng, ng (unmarked), as in Singing.

N, n, as in Anger, Ink.

X, x, like gz, as in Example.

Ph, ph, like f (unmarked), as in Scraphic.

Qu, qu, like kw (unmarked), as in Quantity.

Wh, wh, like kw (unmk'd), as in Awhile.

Zh, zh, as in Vision (vizh'un).

. When one letter of an improper diphthong, or of a triphthong, is marked, it is to be taken as representing the sound of the combination, and the letter or letters which are not marked are to be regarded as silent; as in \$\overline{a}\$m, \$\overline{c}\$ein, \$\overline{c}\$ein,

ACCENT. — The principal accent is denoted by a heavy mark: the secondary, by a lighter mark; as as as uperintend ent. In the division of words into syllables, these marks, besides performing their proper office, supply the place of the hyphen, except in some compound and derivative words.

PRINCIPLES OF PRONUNCIATION.

WITH EXPLANATIONS OF THE KEY.

VOWELS.

VOWELS IN MONOSYLLABLES AND ACCENTED SYLLABLES.

§ 1. Regular long sound, marked A, a, as in āle; heard also in pāin, dāy, gāol, gāuge, āye, break, veil, whey, &c.

NOTE. — This sound of α is in most cases diphthongal, having a slight "vanish" in $\tilde{\epsilon}$ annexed to its "radical" or initial sound, as in pay, where the y may be regarded as representing the vanish. Writers are not agreed as to the nature of the radical part, some considering it to be the sound of short e, while others assert that it is a distinct, though very similar, element, being like the other long vowels as compared with their true corresponding short sounds, of a slightly less open quality. - See § 9.

§ 2. Regular short sound, marked X, a, as in add; heard also in plaid, bade, &c.

NOTE. - This is a distinct element from the long a. With respect to its position in the scale of sounds, it is a palatal vowel, intermediate between a and &, the tongue being raised higher than for a, and not so high as for &.

OCCASIONAL SOUNDS OF A.

§ 3. Sound of a before r, in such words as air, care, fare, bear, prayer, parent, marked A, â.

According to Smart, this element is our long a in fate, and owes all its peculiarity to the subsequent r. Such, also, is the statement of Dr. Webster and of most English orthoëpists. The sound of r in these words is what Smart calls a "guttural vibration," - a sound which he represents by ur, and Dr. Webster by er. In care we touch lightly on the a sound (the radical alone, without the vanish; see § 1), and then pass fully and strongly into the guttnral vibration (cā'ur or cī/er), drawing the two as closely as possible into the same syllable. Another mode of identifying the sound in question is that of prolonging our short e before r. Thus, ther (with the e as in then), drawn out into long quantity, gives us there (thâr); and er (the first syllable in error) gives us ere or e'er (ar). Thus, in the view here pre- in what, wander, &c.; heard also in knowledge

sented, the initial sound should always be that of a in fate (the radical without the vanish; see § 1), though the final impression upon tho ear is that of an open or broad sound, in consequence of the "opening power" of the r.

Some, however, especially in New England, give to words of this class a slightly different sound; namely, that of our short a before r, as in air, pronounced äer, with a somewhat lengthened sound of the a. This sound is rather more open than the one mentioned above, and is apt, in the mouths of our common people, to become too broad and coarse. If well executed, however, it is scarcely at all inferior to the other in smoothness and grace.

§ 4. Sound of the Italian a, marked X, a, as in arm, father, far; heard also in ah, hearth, aunt, guard, are, &c.

NOTE. - The Italian a is the most open of all the vowel sounds, and is one of the extremes of the vowel scale, the other extremes being & and od. In its formation, the mouth and throat are opened widely, and the tongue is left in its natural position of rest.

§ 5. Sound of a in certain words (chiefly monosyllables) ending in ff, ft, ss, st, sk, sp, with a few in nee, and nt, marked A, a, as in staff, graft, pass, last, ask, gasp, chance, chant,

NOTE. - This is a shortened or brief form of the Italian a. A majority of good speakers, both in England and America, give this sound to words of the class under consideration. Many speakers, however, particularly in London and in the Middle States, prouounce the a in such words with its short, flat sound (see § 2), saying staff, graft, pass, &c., -a practice which is not to be commended, though it is too general to be condemned as unsupported by good usage.

§ 6. Sound of broad a, marked A, a, as in all, talk, haul, swarm; heard also in sauce, awe, gebrgic, fork, groat, bought, &c.

NOTE. - This sound is formed by a depression of the larynx, and a consequent retraction of the tongue, which enlarges the cavity of the mouth posteriorly.

§ 7. Short sound of broad a, marked A, a, as

(vi)

NOTE. - This is the extreme short sound of ! broad a, and coincides with the sound of o in not. It differs, however, in quality as well as quantity from broad a, being a more open sound; that is to say, the aperture of the lips and the internal cavity of the mouth, though of the same shape in both cases, are somewhat larger for the former (a) than for the latter (a), while the position of the tongue remains unaltered throughout.

There is a sound of a, as heard in salt, although, &c., which is intermediate between that in awe and that in what. - See § 19, NOTE.

В.

§ 8. Regular long sound, marked E, ē, as in ēve, mēte, &c.; heard also in Cæsar, bēard, feet, lēisure, kēy, machine, field, asophagus, &c.

NOTE. - In the formation of this element, the tongue is raised convexly within the dome of the palate, pressing against its sides, and leaving only the smallest possible passage through which a vowel sound can be uttered.

§ 9. Regular short sound, marked E, e, as in čnd, mět; heard also in many, aphæresis, said, feather, heifer, friend, asafætida, bury, guess.

NOTE. - This is not a short sound of the long e. It has usually been considered as the shut or extreme short sound of the a in fate; but most orthoëpists at the present day, while allowing it to be a nearly related sound, regard it as distinct, it being slightly more open than the radical part of a, and lacking the vanish: both are intermediate between a and ē, the tongue not being so much depressed as for the former, nor raised so high toward the palate as for the latter. - See § 1.

OCCASIONAL SOUNDS OF E.

§ 10. Sound of e like a (as in care, fair, bear, &c.), marked Ê, ê, as iu ére, thère, hêir, e'er, &c. This is the same sound with that of a in care. - See § 3.

§ 11. Sound of e like a, marked E, e, as in ch, eight, prey, vein, &c. - See § 1.

§ 12. Sound of e before r, verging toward the sound of u in urge, marked E, c, as in êrmine, verge, prefer; heard also in carnest, mirth, myrtle, &c.

NOTE. — The vulgar universally, and many cultivated speakers both in England and America, give the e in such words the full sound of u in urge, as, murcy for mercy, turm for term, &c. But, in the most approved style of pronunciation, the organs are placed in a position intermediate between that requisite for sounding û and that for sounding &, thus making (as Smart observes) "a compromise between the two." In other words, this element is radically distinct from both & and &, being less guttural than the former and less palatal than the latter, from which it was doubtless originally evolved.

§ 13. Regular long sound, marked I, I, as in

guile, buy, thy, rye, &c.; in pint, in child, mild, wild; and in most monosyllables ending with nd, as bind, find, kind, &c.

NOTE. - This sound, though represented by a single character, is not a simple element, but a diphthong. It is composed of a and c as extremes, with the a accented, but made so very brief that the ear with difficulty recognizes the precise character of the sound.

§ 14. Regular short sound, marked I, I, as in ill; heard also in English, beaufin, been, sieve, women, busy, guinea, nymph, &c.

NOTE. - This is not a short sound of long i. Many have considered it as the shut or extreme short sound of long e; but it is really a distinct, though closely allied, element. In its formation, the tongue is slightly relaxed from the position assumed for producing \bar{e} ; this is the only difference between the two sounds.

OCCASIONAL SOUNDS OF I.

& 15. Sound of i like long e, marked I, i, as in pique, machine, caprice, &c. - See § 8.

NOTE. - Most of the English words in which this sound is represented by this letter are from the French.

§ 16. Sound of i before r, verging toward u in urge, marked I, I, as in Irksome, virgin, &c., identical with that of ē in ermine. _ See § 12.

§ 17. Regular long sound, marked O, o, as in cld; heard also in hautboy, beau, yeoman, sew, roam, hoe, door, shoulder, grow, owe, &c.

NOTE. - This sound of o is in most cases diphthongal, having a slight "vanish" in oo annexed to the "radical" or initial sound, as in below. The radical part of the sound is a simple element, intermediate with respect to the mode of its formation, between a and oo, the tongue being less depressed than for a, and the labial aperture greater than for oo. It is essentially the same element as that described in the next section, but is of a slightly less open quality.

§ 18. It is exceedingly common, in somo parts of the United States, to shorten the long o of certain words, as bolt, most, only, &c., by dropping the vanishing element which belongs to the vowel, and giving to the radical portion a somewhat more open quality; but this practico is wholly opposed to English usage. The provincialism here pointed out obtains, more or less widely, in respect to the following words; namely, boat, bolster, bolt, bone, both, broke, broken, choke, cloak, close, a., coach, coat, coax, colt, colter, comb, dolt, folks, goad, hold, holm, holster, home, homely, hope, jolt, load, molten, most, molt, none, only, open, pole, polka, poultice, poultry, revolt, road, rode, rogue, soap, sloth, smoke, sofa, spoke, v., spoken, stone, story, swollen (or swoln), throat, toad, upholsterer, upholstery, whole, wholly, wholesome, wrote, yoke, ice; heard also in aisle, height, eiging, eige, vie, yolk, and possibly a few others. Most persons

in New England sound the o in a part or all of | t, l, n, s, and th, it is peculiarly difficult to inthese words without the vanish, while some among the vulgar go further, and give to a number of them almost the sound of short u, as hum for home, &c. They should all, however, have the full sound of the o as heard iu accented syllables, though not in all cases with quite the same prolongation of the sound.

§ 19. Regular short sound, marked ŏ, ŏ, as in odd, not; heard also in wander, knowledge,

&c. - See § 7.

NOTE. - This is the shut or extreme short sound of broad a, and coincides with the sound of a in what. There is a medium sound of this letter which is neither so short as in not, nor so long as in naught. This medium sound is usually given to the short o when directly followed by ss, st, and th, as in cross, cost, broth; also, in gone, cough, trough, off, and some other words.

OCCASIONAL SOUNDS OF O.

§ 20. Sound of o like short u, marked O, o, as in other, dove, &c.; heard also in does, gun, flood, double, &c. - See § 28.

§ 21. Sound of o like oo long, marked Q, Q, as in prove, do, move, tomb, &c. - See § 24.

§ 22. Sound of o like oo short, marked O, o, as in bosom, wolf, woman, &c. - See § 25.

NOTE. - This sound coincides with that of u in bull, which is also used for oo short. - See § 30.

§ 23. Sound of o like a (broad a), marked 0, ô, as in ôrder, form, stôrk, &c. - See § 6.

§ 24. Regular long or open sound, marked 00, oo, as in moon, food; heard also in rheum, drew, to, canoe, group, rude, rue, recruit, &c.

NOTE .- This is the closest labial vowel; that is to say, in forming it the lips are more nearly closed than for any other vowel, the sides being brought into contact with each other so as to leave only a small central aperture for the escape of the voice.

§ 25. Regular short sound of oo, marked 00, oo, as in wool, foot; heard also in wolf, should, bull, &c.

υ.

§ 26. Regular long sound, marked U, u, as in mute, unit, &c.; heard also in beauty, feodal, feud, pew, ewe, lieu, view, cue, suit, yew, you, yule, &c.

NOTE. - This is a compound sound, formed of the vowel oo, with a slight sound of the consonant y or of the vowel \tilde{e} or i before it. When the u begins a syllable, or is preceded by any one of the palatal or labial sounds k, g, p, b, f, v, m, the sound of y is clearly perceived, as in the words usage, cube, gules, puny, burin, futile, mule.

§ 27. When the long u is preceded, in the same syllable, by any one of the consonants d, troduce the sound of y; and hence negligent speakers omit it entirely, pronouncing duty, dooty; tune, toon; lute, loot; nuisance, noosance; suit, soot; thurible, theorible, &c. The reason is, that, in forming these consonants. the organs are in a position to pass with perfect ease to the sound of oo, while it is very difficult in doing so to touch the intermediate y; hence the y in such cases is very apt to be dropped. The practice of good society, however, is to let the y sink into a very brief sound of long e or of short i, both of which have a very close organic relationship to consonant y. Special care must be taken not only to make this sound as brief as possible, but to pronounce it in the same syllable with the oo.

It ought to be added that wherever the sound of sh, zh, or y consonant precedes the u, the y is omitted, as in sure, sounded shoor; sugar, shoogar; azure, azh/oor; yule, yool, &c.

§ 28. Regular short sound, marked U, u, as in but; heard also in does, blood, touch, &c.

NOTE. - This is not the short sound of long In its organic formation, it is essentially the same sound as u in urge, but is shorter in quantity, and of a rather more open quality.

OCCASIONAL SOUNDS OF U.

§ 29. Sound of u preceded by r in the same syllable, marked U, 11, as in rude, rumor, &c.

NOTE. - All the English orthoepists agree that the u in this case drops the y or i which is generally an element of its compound sound when preceded, in the same syllable, by any other consonant than r, and becomes simply oo, so that rue is pronounced roo; rule, rool; ruby, rooby, &c.

§ 30. Sound of u like that of short oo (oo), marked U, u, as in bull, put, push, pull, &c. -

See § 25.

§ 31. Sound of u before r in such words as ûrge, bûrn, fûrl, concûr, &c., marked Û, û; heard also in worm, journey, &c.

NOTE. - This has been termed the neutral rowel, with reference to its want of any strongly-marked, distinctive character. The sound differs from that of short u (with which it has often been identified) in length, and in a somewhat greater degree of closeness.

§ 32. Regular long sound, marked Y, ȳ, as in fly, style, sky, edify, &c.

NOTE. - This is the same sound as long i. -See § 13.

§ 33. Regular short sound, marked Y, Y, as in cyst, nymph, lyric, abyss, coinciding with the sound of short i. - See § 14.

OCCASIONAL SOUND OF Y.

§ 34. Y has only one occasional sound;

which it has, like the e and i in similar circumstances (see § 12 and § 16), very nearly the sound of u in urge.

REGULAR OR PROPER DIPHTHONGS.

OI or OY.

§ 35. The sound of oi or oy (unmarked), as heard in oil, join, oyster, &c.

NOTE. - The elements of this diphthong are & as in cord (the same as broad a), and i as in fin (short i), with the accent on the former. Oy is always regular in English words, and oi is regular also, except in the following cases; namely, avoirdupois (av-ur-du-poiz'), connois-seur (kon-is-soor'), chamois (sham'my), choir (kwire), tortoise (tor'tis), tur-quois (sometimes pronounced tur-keez').

ow.

§ 36. The sound of ow (unmarked), as heard in owl, vowel, flower, &c.

NOTE. - This diphthong is compounded of the elements ä and oo, the former of which is accented, but made extremely brief. In a considerable number of words, ow represents the sound of long o; in the single word knowledge and in its derivatives, it has the sound of short o. These are accordingly distinguished by the proper mark, as blow, know, knowledge, &c.

OII.

This diphthong has two leading § 37. sounds. (1.) That of ow in words derived from the

Anglo-Saxon, as in out, hound, &c.

(2.) That of oo in words derived from the

French, as in soup, group, &c.

§ 38. The diphthong ou has also, in a number of words, the sound of long o, as in soul; in a few cases, the sound of the broad a, as in bought (bawt); sometimes that of short u, as in couple; sometimes that of u in urge, as in adjourn (adjnrn); and, in the three words could, would, should, that of oo as in foot. These peculiarities are indicated in this Dictionary by the appropriato mark over the significant or sounded vowel, or by respelling.

III. VOWELS IN UNACCENTED SYLLA-BLES.

§ 39. When an unaccented syllable ends in a consouant, its vowel, if single, has, in strict theory, its regular short or shut sound, though uttered somewhat more faintly, or with a less proportionate force, than in an accented syllable; as in as-sign', con'dict, con'flict, &c. In many words of this class, however, the vowel is apt to suffer a change or corruption of its distinctive quality, passing over into some

namely, in such words as myrrh, myrtle, in yr (as in altar, offer, tapir, mirror, zephyr), are coincident with that of the second u in sulphur. As a general rule, a and o, in unaccented syllables ending in a consonant, verge toward, or fall into, the sound of short u, particularly in colloquial discourse, as in bal'lad, bar'rack, ver'bal, bed'lam, cap'stan, jal'ap, bi'as, bal'last, hav'oc, meth'od, pis'tol, ven'om, compel', flag'on, bish'op, pi'lot, prov'ost. In such words, it would ordinarily be pedantic or affected to give the vowel its regular short sound.

> The vowel e, in unaccented syllables ending in a consonant, is, in some words, liable to be sounded like short i (as in barrel), and, in others, like short u (as in silent); but these changes are usually avoided by good speakers.

> It may here be remarked, that some of the diphthongs are similarly affected by the absence of accent. Thus ai, which, in an accented syllable, is usually sounded like long a (as in com-plain'), sinks into e or i in an unaccented syllable, as in mountain, pronounced moun'ten or moun'tin. So ei, ey, and ie become changed in pronunciation into i (as in sur/feit, hon'ey, car'ried), and ou is sounded as u (as in griev'oŭs).

> § 40. When the nnaccented syllable does not end in a consonant, two cases arise; name-

> (1.) The syllable may consist of, or may end in, a rowel, as in the words a-bound', di-rect', e-vent, mo-lest, &c.

> (2.) The syllable may end in a consonant, with final e mute at the close of words, as in

ul'ti-mate, fi'nite, rep'tile, &c.

The former of these will, for the sake of brevity, be called No. 1, the latter No. 2. These will now be considered under each of the vow-

A.

8 41. (No. 1. See § 40.) Here the a has properly a brief sound of the Italian a, as in Cu'ba, a-muse', A-mer'i-ca; but, in familiar speech, it is almost always so slighted and obscured as to be indistinguishable from the neutral vowel, or u in urge, murmur, &c. In some words, like ā-e'ri-al, chā-ot'ic, &c., the a has its regular long or name sound, somewhat shortened by the omission of the "vanish." This is due to the influence of the subsequent vowel, which, in fluent utterance, refuses to take the Italian a before it without the intervention of one or more consonants. Somo speakers in this country give the same brief sound of long a to this letter when it occurs in an initial unaccented syllable followed by a consonant in an accented syllable, as in a-bound', fa-tal'i-ty; but this practice is not sanctioned sound of easier utterance. Thus the vowel by the best orthoëpists. In the terminations sounds in the unaccented syllables ar, er, ir, or, -a-ny and -a-ry, the a has usually the same sound as short e unaecented, as in mis/eel-la-ny, mo/ment-a-ry, &e.

§ 42. (No. 2. See § 40.) Here the a has sometimes its long sound, particularly in verbs ending in ate; as, ded'i-cate, ed'u-cate, &e. In other parts of speech, the sound of the a is more obseure, verging toward short e, as in ul'ti-mate, night/in-gale, pref'ace, &c. In some instances it is apt to verge toward short i, as in vil/lage.

E.

§ 43. (No. 1. See § 40.) Here the e has its long sound, slightly obscure or abridged, as in e-vent', e-mo'tion, so-ci'e-ty, &c.

§ 44. (No. 2. See § 40.) Here, also, the e has usually its long sound a little shortened and slighted, as in ob/so-lete.

There is great diversity in the ease of this letter. Hence it is difficult to lay down general rules; and, as Smart remarks, "The inquirer must be sent to the Dictionary to learn, in each particular case, the true pronunciation."

§ 45. (No. 1. See § 40.) I, when final in a syllable, has more commonly its short sound, as in phi-los'o-phy, di-rect', &e. But the i is usually long in the initial syllables i, bi, chi, cli, cri, pri, tri, as in ī-de'a, bī-ol'o-gy, erī-te'rion, prī-me'val, &e.

§ 46. (No. 2. See § 40.) In these terminations, usage is greatly divided. On the whole, the i is more generally short, as in ac-com/plice, in/fi-nite, fer'tile, mar'i-time, ad-a-man'tine, pos'itive, &e.; but there are some important exceptions, as, eock/a-trice, cx/īle, gen/tīle, con/cubīne, ar'ehīve, &c.; also, all names of minerals ending in lite or ite; as ehrys/o-lite, ste/a-tite, &e.

Ο.

§ 47. (No. 1. See § 40.) Here the o has usually its long sound slightly abbreviated, and without its "vanish" (see § 19), as in o-piu/ion, croc'o-dile, to-bac'co, &c. - See § 107.

§ 48. (No. 2. See § 40.) The o in these terminations has usually its regular long sound, as in tel'e-seope, ep'ade, &c. Sometimes it has the sound of short o, as in di'a-ligue: in other cases, it verges toward short u, as in pur/pose.

υ.

§ 49. (No. 1. See § 40.) Here the u generally has its long sound slightly abridged, as in ac/cu-rate, e-mol/u-ment, man-u-mit/, an/nual, dep'u-tize, u-til'i-ty. But when the u is preceded by d, t, or s. these combinations, du, tu, and su, are by the great majority of speakers changed into joo, choo, and shoo or zhoo, respectively, as in ed/u-cate (ĕj'oo-kate), ha-bit/u-al (ha-bieh'- oo-al). (See §§ 63, 74, 89, 90, 92, and 104.) In the notation of words of this class in the Dictionary, the regular pronunciation is generally given instead of the irregular, in conformity with the views of Dr. Webster. When the u is preceded by r, it simply drops the y sound, and is pronounced oo, as in er-u-di'tion (er-oo-dish'un). (See § 29.)

§ 50. (No. 2. See § 40.) The u in these terminations should generally retain its regular long sound (see §§ 26, 27) slightly abridged, as in grat/i-tūde, in/sti-tūte, rid/i-cūle, trib/ūte, &c. There are a few exceptions, as min'ute (min/it), n., and let/tuce (let/tis). If the letter r precedes the u, the initial element of tho vowel is dropped, as in ee/ruse (se/roos), per/uke

(pěr'ook), &c. - See § 29.

The terminations dure, ture, and sure, though sometimes pronounced with the regular sounds of the letters, are more commonly prouounced joor, choor, and shoor or zhoor, respectively, as in the words tem/per-a-ture (tem/per-a-choor), ver/dure (ver/joor), cy/no-sure (si/no-shoor), expo'sure (eks-po'zhoor). (See §§ 63, 74, 89, 90, 104.) When these terminations are immediately preceded by an accented syllable, many speakers change them still further into chur, jur, and shur, or zhur, as in na/ture (ua/ehur), ver/dure (ver/jur), cen/sure (sen/shur), ex-po/sure (eks-po/zhur). The Dietionary follows the practice of Dr. Webster in giving to dure and ture the regular sounds of d, t, and u (pronouncing verdure, verd'yoor, creature, kreet'yoor, &c.)

Y.

§ 51. (No. 1. See § 40.) Here y has usu ally its short sound, as in hy-poe'ri-sy, my-thol'o-gy, van'i-ty, mer'ri ly, proph'e-cy, &c.; but verbs ending in fy have the y long, as in jus/ti-fy, mag/ni-fy, &c.; also the three verbs, oc/cu-pū, mul/ti-plū, proph/e-sū.

§ 52. (No. 2. See § 40.) The y in these terminations (which are few in number) is generally long, as in an'o-dyne, per'i-style, ne'-

o-phyte, pros'e-lyte, &c.

IV. SILENT VOWELS.

§ 53. Vowels which are printed in Italies are not to be sounded; as the e in used, burden, the i in cousin, &c. Some of these cases require a more particular consideration.

E final.

§ 54. The letter e is always mute when final, except in monosyllables containing no other vowel, in elassical words, and in some words from modern foreign languages; but in a monosyliable or in an accented syllable of a word, though silent, it generally serves the purpose of indicating that a preceding single oo-al), sen'su-ous (sen'shoo-us), vis'u-at (vizh'- vowel followed by a single consonant, a conso-

nant digraph, or the combined letters st or ng, has its regular long sound, as in plane, hope, cube, inscribe, paste, change. When a silent e follows c or g at the end of a word, it serves also to show that the consouant is to have its soft, and not its hard, sound, as in ace, nice, age, huge, oblige. In a number of monosyllables (as bade, come, give, were, done, &c.) and in the accented syllables of a few words de rived from them (as forbade', become', forgive'), the e does not have its usual effect of lengthening the sound of the preceding vowel. In unaccented syllables, it sometimes keeps the vowel in its long sound, as in gen'tile, su'pine, fi'nite, ar'chive; but in a great many instances it exercises no such influence, as in justice, hostile, mar i-time, doc'trine, an'ise, gran'ite, plain'tive.

EN with E silent.

§ 55. Most words ending in en drop the e in pronuuciation, as, often (of 'n), heaven (heav'n), even (ev'n), &c. The following are nearly all the words in which the e should be sounded: aspen, chicken, hyphen, kitchen, jerken, latten, lichen, marten, mynchen, paten, paten, paten, rowen, wicken, and yewen. The e is also sounded when 'preceded by the liquids l, m, n, r, as in woolen, omen, linen, siren, &c., though fallen, stolen, and swollen omit the e in pronunciation. With regard to Eden, bounden, heathen, mitten, sudden, and sloven, there is a diversity of usage among good speakers, some suppressing, and some sounding, the e.

ON with O silent.

§ 56. Many words ending in on preceded by c, ck, s, and t, omit the o in pronunciation, as in reckon (reck'n), bacon (bak'n), treason (treas'n), mutton (mutt'n), &c.

ED with E silent.

§ 57. The termination ed is usually shortencd in pronunciation by dropping the sound of the e (as in loved (lov'd), aimed (aim'd), diffused (diffus'd), &c.), unless this letter is preceded by d or t (as in amended, contented, &c.), when its omission is organically impossible. But in adverbs formed by adding ly, and in nouns formed by adding ness to words ending in ed, the e of this termination is uniformly sounded, as in assuredly, confusedly, renewedly, amazedness, composedness, &c. There are also some participial adjectives, and some adjectives not derived from verbs, in which the e is commonly sounded; as, aged, beloved, blessed, crabbed, cragged, crooked, crutched, cursed, cusped, deuced, dogged, hooked, jagged, learned, legged, naked, peaked, picked (sharp), ragged, rugged, stubbed, wicked, winged, wretched. The e is also pronounced in the derivatives formed from such adjectives, as, learnedly, blessedness; but is generally omitted in the compounds, as, fullaged (ājd).

EL with E silent.

§ 58. As a general rule, the e is sounded in these terminations, as in gravel, level, vessel, chapel, &c. The following are nearly or quite all the words of this kind in which the e is properly omitted; namely, barbel, betel, chattel, drazel, drivel, easel, grovel, hazel, mangel-wurzel, mantel, mispickel, mussel, navel, ousel, ravel, trivel, ecovel, shekel, shovel, shrivel, swingel, swivel, teasel, toggel, towsel, weasel.

CONSONANTS.

R

§ 59. The sound represented by this letter (which is unmarked) is heard in the words barn, rob, labor, table, &c.

NOTE. — This sound is formed by the compression of vocalized breath or voice, within the mouth, while the lips are shut and the back nostrils are closed by covering them with the soft palate. When preceded by m, or followed by t, in the same syllable, b is generally silent, as in bomb, climb, tomb, debt, doubt, subvle, & c. Accumb, dithyramb, iamb, succumb, rhomb, rhumb, are said to be exceptions.

C.

§ 60. C marked thus, C, c (soft c), has the sound of s, as in cede, trace, acid, cypress, &c.

NOTE. — It takes this sound whenever it occurs before e (even if silent), i, or y. — See § 87.

When the letters ce or ci are immediately preceded by an accented syllable, and are followed by a vowel in the next syllable, the c combines in pronunciation with the e or i to form the sound sk, as in occan, social, saponaccous, &c. In some words, c alone has this sound, or, rather, the e or i is used twice, first combining with the c to represent the sound of sk, and then, in the same syllable, taking on its customary wowel sound, as in so-ci-alvi-ty.—See SII, § 92.

§ 61. C marked thus, \mathcal{E} , \mathcal{E} (hard c), has the sound of k when it comes before a, o, u, l, or r, before k, s, or t, and when it ends a word or a syllable, as in call, cot, cut, clot, crown, black, act, zinc, traffic, pict'ure, flac'cid, eth'ics. — See K, § 75.

§ 62. C has the sound of z in the words sacrifice, sice, suffice, and discern, and In their derivatives. It is silent in the words czar, victuals, indict, and their derivatives; also in the termination scle, as in muscle, corpuscle, &c.

CH.

§ 63. Ch unmarked (English ch) has very nearly the sound of tsh, as in child, much. richer, speechdess, &c.

NOTE. - When the letter t comes before at

(= yoo) in an unaccented syllable, and is at the same time preceded by an accented syllable (an in nature), or when it is preceded by sor x in an accented syllable, and is immediately followed by ia (= ya) or io (= yo) in an unaccented syllable (as in Ciristian, question, admixtion), both this letter and the y virtually following it are, by some speakers, preserved in their usual and appropriate sounds; thus, nature (nāt'yoor), Ciristian (krīstyan), question (kwēst'yun), admixtion (ad-mikst'yun), &c. But by others they are suffered to sink into the easier and closely allied sound of ch in church; thus, nature (nā-choor), Christian (krīst'ehan), question (kwēst'ehun), admixtion (ad-mikst'chun), dec.

§ 64. Ch marked thus, Çh, ch (French ch), has the sound of sh, as in chaise, maryhioness, marghine, &c. — See SII, § 92. Most words of this kind are derived from the French.

§ 65. Ch marked thus, Ch, ch (Latin ch,) has the sound of k, as in chorus, epoch, distich, &c. This is the usnal sound in words derived from the ancient languages; but cherub and charity, with their acrivatives, are exceptions Ch is always hard (like h) before l and r, as in chlorine, chrism.

NOTE. — The prefix arch, denoting chief, is pronounced ark in archangel and its derivatives, and in words from foreign languages in which the other component part is not separately current in English, as architecture, archipelago, architrave, &c. In all other cases, it is pronounced arch, as in arch-bishop, arch-enemy, arch-fiend, &c.

§ 66. Ch is silent in the word drachm (though not in drachma, drak/ma), and also in schism, yacht (yot), and their derivatives.

D.

§ 67. The sound of d (unmarked), as in dale, sad, rider, tradesman, &c.

NOTE. — The sound of this letter is formed by pressing the end of the tongue against the upper gums, and then foreing up vocalized breath, or voice, into the mouth, the soft palate being raised to prevent its escape through the nose.

D is silent only in the words Wednesday and handkerchief.

F

§ 68. The sound of f (unmarked), as in fame, leaf, definite, softly, &c.

NOTE.—This letter, which is never slient, is uttered by applying the lower lip to the upper front teeth, and emitting the breath. F has only this one sound, except in the single word of, in which it has the power of v.

G.

§ 69. G marked thus, \$\overline{G}\$, \$\overline{g}\$ (g hard), has the sound of that letter in the word \$go\$; as in \$get\$, \$gave\$, \$\overline{g}\$ive\$, \$begun\$, \$keg\$, \$sluggish\$, \$smuggle\$, &c.

NOTE. - This sound ls produced by a com-

pression of intonated breath, or voice, confined within the mouth by a contact of the root of the tongue with the posterior part of the palate, which is at the same time raised sufficiently to cover the back nostrils, or openings from the pharynx into the nose.

G is hard before a (except in the single word gaol and its derivatives), o, u, h, l, and r, as in gate, gore, gum, ghastly, glad, grain. It is sometimes, though not usually, hard before r, i, and y, as in get, give, gibbous, muggy. It is also, and always, hard at the end of words, and in the derivatives of such words, even when the g is doubled and followed by e, i, or y, as in craft drive, for cracked drivers; force.

crag, drug, fog, cragged, druggist, foggy. When a, 1, or i, is preceded in the same syllable by the sound of g, or of k, very many speakers, particularly in England, interpose a slight sound of t, as in card, kind, garden, guard, girl, guile, guise, sky. The practice of a very large portion, if not a majority, of the best speakers in the United States, and also of many educated persons in England, is to join the sound of the g or k to that of the d or I, without suffering any other sound to slip in between them.

§ 70. G marked thus, G, g (g soft), has the compound sound of j, as in gem, rage, engine, caged, &c. — See § 74.

NOTE. — The letter g generally takes this sound when it comes before e_i , or y; but there are some exceptious. (See the preceding section.)

§ 71. In a few words from the French, g retains the sound of zh, which it has before e and i in that language, as in rouge (roozh), mirage (mi-rizh), &c.

G is sileut before m and n final, and also when initial before n, as in phlegm, sign, gnat.

For the office which g performs in such words as longer, stronger, &c., see § 79.

CH

§ 72. This digraph (which is unmarked) is sounded, at the beginning of a word, like g hard, as in ghastly, ghost, gherkin, &c. It is silent after the vowel i, as in high, sigh, weigh; and it is generally silent before t, as in bought, fraught, taught, &c. The words draught and laughter, where it has the sound of f, are exceptions. In other cases, gh is generally pronounced like f, as in chough, cough, rough, tough, trough, enough, &c.; but it sometimes has the sound of k, as in hough, lough, shough. In the word hiccough, it is usually pronounced like p.

H.

§ 73. This letter (which is unmarked) is a mere aspiration or breathing, and represents no fixed configuration of the vocal organs.

NOTE.—It is an emission of unvocalized hreath through whatever position of the mouthorgans is required by the succeeding element, the organs being always placed to form the next

following letter before the h is pronounced. Thus, in he the tongue is put in a position to sound the e before the h is uttered; and similarly in hall, hard, home, &c.

In the following words, heir, heiress, herb, herbage, honest, honor, honorable, hour, with their derivatives, and also in hostler (also spelt ostler), h is silent. It is also marked as silent by most orthoepists in hospital, humor, and humble, with their derivatives. There is, however, an increasing tendency to sound the h in these words. H is silent after g initial, as in ghost, gherkin, &c.; after r, as in rhyme, myrrh, &c.; and also when preceded by a vowel in the same syllable, as in ah, eh, oh, buhl, Jehovah, &c. In many parts of England, the sound of this letter is almost always omitted where it ought to be uttered, and uttered where n ought to be omitted; as 'ouse for house, happle for apple, &c. This very gross and vnlgar error is rarely, if ever, heard among natives of the United States.

§ 74. This letter (which is unmarked) has very nearly the sound of dzh, being precisely the same as that of g soft, as in jar, jeer, joke, &c. - See § 70.

NOTE. - J is never silent. In the word hallelujah, it has the sound of consonant y.

In words in which d precedes a letter having regularly the sound of y, and occurring in an unaccented syllable, as in modulate (mod'ulate), soldier (söld'er), the sound of j is very often substituted for the combined sounds of the d and y (thus, moj'oo-late, sol'jer);—just as the sound of ch is substituted for the combined sounds of t and y in nature, question, righteous, &c. (See § 63, NOTE.)

K.

8 75. This letter (which is unmarked) has one uniform sound, as heard in keep, king, kitchen, &c., and is precisely equivalent to c hard. - See § 61.

NOTE. - The sound represented by this letter differs from that of g in go (hard g) only in being a whispered and not a vocal utterance; the organs are placed in the same position for forming both sounds. Before n, in the same syllable, k is silent, as in knack, knell, knit, · know, &c. It is also silent after c, as in back, barrack, &c. In regard to the pronunciation sometimes given to such words as kind, sky, &c., see § 69, NOTE.

L.

§ 76. The sound of l (unmarked), as heard in left, bell, chalice, melting, &c.

NOTE. - This letter has only one sound, which consists of an efflux of vocalized breath, or voice, over the sides of the tongue, while its tip is pressed against the gums of the upper front teeth. Lis silent in many words, especially before a final consonant, as in almond, malmsey, palmer, alms, calm, walk, half, could, would, should, &c.

M.

§ 77. The sound of m (unmarked), as heard in make, aim, clamor, armed, &c.

NOTE. - This letter has one uniform sound, produced by closing the lips, and letting the voice issue through the nose. It is silent when it precedes n in the same syllable, as in mnemo-

§ 78. The sound of n (unmarked), as heard in nail, ten, panel, entry, &c.

NOTE. - In the production of this sound, the tip of the tongue is pressed against the upper gums, as for d; but the voice, instead of being confined within the mouth, is suffered to escape uninterruptedly through the nose, the nasal passages being uncovered for that purpose.

When final after l or m, n is uniformly silent, as in kiln, condemn, solemn, hymn, limn, &c.; but it is generally sounded in the derivatives formed from such words by adding to them a termination beginning with a vowel, as in condemnatory, solemnize, hymnic, limner, &c. In the present participles of verbs ending in mn, as contemn, hymn, &c., the n, though often unpronounced, is more properly sounded, as, contemning, hymning, &c.

§ 79. The sound of n as heard in linger, link, uncle, &c. (marked N, n).

NOTE. - This is essentially the same sound as that represented by ng; but its length varies greatly according as it is followed by a whispered or a vocal consonant. When it is followed in the same syllable by the sound of k, as in link, it is cut so short by the instantaneous and perfeet closure of the organs which form this pure mute as to add almost nothing to the length of the syllable. But when this sound of n is followed by that of g in a separate syllable, as in the primitive words anger, finger, conger, hunger, it is long and sonorous, and increases the duration of the syllabic utterance very perceptibly. As a general rule, the change of n into n takes place only before g and k (or before the equivalents of k, namely, c, q, and x=ks). It takes place before k or its equivalents when any one of these letters follows n in the same syllable, as in link, cinque, minx, bethink', adunque' phar'ynx; and before g or k, or an equivalent of k, when any one of these letters begins an unaccented syllable and the n ends a preceding accented one, as in con'cord, con'gress, un'cle, &c. Pen'guin and a few other words are exceptions; also words beginning with the prefixes in, non, quinque, and un; as, in/come, non/con-form'ity, quin'quevalve, un'com-pound'ed, &c. It is to be observed that, if the n ends an unaccented syllable, and the g or k begins an accented one, the n invariably retains its regular sound; as in con-cord/ant, con-gres/sional.

It is also to be observed that there is a small class of words in which the n has its ordinary sound, as in nail, and the g its soft sound, as in gem. Of this class, the words, danger, stranger, ginger, and plunger are examples.

and at the end of words; but there are some ex- the reverse order, namely, hw, as they were ceptions.

§ 96. Th marked thus, Th, th, has its soft, flat, or vocal sound, as in thine, then, with, mother, writhed, &c.

NOTE. - This sound differs from the foregoing only in being an utterance of voice instead of simple breath. It occurs chiefly between two vowels in words purely English, as in leather, wither, heathen; also at the end of the verbs mouth, bequeath, and smooth; and when followed hy a final e mute, as in breathe, clothe, &c.

Nouns which, in the singular, end in th sharp, usually preserve the same sound in the plural, as death, deaths; sabbath, sabbaths, &c.; but in the plurals of the following seven words the th is vocal; namely, bath, cloth, lath, mouth, oath, path, and wreath, as, baths, cloths, laths, paths, &c. Some pronounce truths, in the plnral, with the vocal sound (truths), but this is sanctioned by no orthoëpist.

§ 97. Th has the sound of t in phthisic (tiz'ik), thyme (tim), and their derivatives; and also in the proper names Thomas (tom'as) and Thames (temz.) - See § 105.

§ 98. The sound of v (unmarked), as in vane, leave, civil, &c.

NOTE. - This sound differs from that of f only in being an utterance of the voice instead of the breath, the organs assuming precisely the same position for both sounds.

V is never silent, except in sevennight (sen'nit), which is also written sennight.

§ 99. At the beginning of a word or of a syllable, as wet, worse, inward, this letter (which is unmarked) is a consonant, formed from, and nearly resembling, the vowel oo, but requiring for its utterance a closer position, or greater contraction, of the labial aperture; and this compression of the lips changes the quality of the sound, giving it a buzzing and articulative instead of a smooth and purely vocal character.

NOTE. - After a vowel in the same syllable, w is generally silent, as in glöw, thröwn, &c., though sometimes significant, as in flaw. With e it unites to form a diphthong, which is gencrally sounded like long u, as in dew, fero, new; but it is sounded like oo, or like u in rude, if the letter r stands before it, as in crew, shrew. It is often joined with a preceding o to represent the diphthongal sound otherwise expressed

by ou, as in brow, cow, town. — See § 36.
W is always silent before r in the same syllable, as in wring (ring), wrote (rot), avry (a-ry/); also in the words answer (an/ser), sword (sord), toward (to'ard), two (too).

It is often represented by u occurring before another vowel in the same syllable, as quail, query, languid, assuage, &c.

written by the Anglo-Saxons; e. g., whet is pronounced hwet. The h is here a free emission of breath through the position taken hy the lips in the formation of w, the vocal cords being all the while completely relaxed. (See § 73.) In who, whole, whoop, whore, and their derivatives, the w is silent.

§ 101. This letter has two sounds; namely, its regular sharp sound (unmarked) like ks, as in expect, tax, &c., and its soft or flat sound (marked X, x,) like gz, as in exist, example,

NOTE. - This latter sound usually occurs when the syllable which immediately follows the x begins with an accented vowel, as in auxiliary, exert, luxurious, and sometimes also in the derivatives of such words, even though the x is under the accent, as in exemplary, exhalation, &c.

In anxious, noxious, luxury, and a few other words, the s which is the second element of the x, and the following i or the first element of the following u, instead of retaining their usual sound of y, are generally exchanged for the sound of sh; thus, ank'shus, nok'shus, luk'shoory, &c.

At the beginning of words, x has the sound of z, as in xanthic (zan'-), xebec (ze'-), xylog-

raphy (zī'-), &c.

Y.

§ 102. The sound of y (unmarked), as in yaion, year, young, beyond, &c.

NOTE. - This sound - heard in English only at the beginning of a word or a syllable - is formed from the vowel e by a closer approximation of the tongue to the roof of the mouth, which destroys the pure vocality of the e.

In the middle or at the end of a syllable, y is a vowel, and has precisely the sound that i would have in the same situation. - See §§ 13,

14, 32, 45, 51, &c.
Y is often represented by i, when this letter occurs in an unaccented syllable before another vowel, and, at the same time, follows an accented syllable, as in familiar, minion, &c.

z.

§ 103. The regular and leading sound of this letter (which is unmarked) is heard in zone, maze, hazy, frozen, &c. It is the vocal or sonant form of s. (See § 87.) In a few words it takes the sound of zh; as in seizure (sē'zhoor). (See § 104.) In rendezvous it is silent.

Zh.

§ 104. This sound is the vocal correspondent of sh, and is uttered with the organs in precisely the same position.

NOTE. - It has arisen, in all English words, from an attempt to pronounce the sound of z in maze (see § 103) and that of consonant y (see § 102) in immediate succession. Thus, fusion 8 100. The true sound of these letters is in may be supposed to have been originally proand in the English and American pronunciation of such words as poorer, boring, &c., eonsists in the interposition between the r and the preceding wowel of an obscure vowel sound like that of u in urge.

S.

§ 87. S unmarked has its regular sharp or hissing sound, as in same, yes, resting, &c.

NOTE.—This sound is an utterance of unvocal hreath forced between the tip of the tongue and the upper gum, the tongue being placed in the proper position for sounding t and d. S always has this sound at the beginning, and frequently in the middle and at the end, of words.—See § 105.

§ 88. S, when marked thus, S, S, has the buzzing sound of z in zeal, as in has, amuse, rosy, &c. — See § 105.

NOTE. —There are a few verbs ending in se, which are also used as nouns or adjectives. To distinguish between them, the sis vocalized in the verb, and whispered in the noun or adjective; as close, a., and close, v.; kouse, n., and house, v.; use, n., and duff verb, use, n., and diffuse, v.; diffuse, a., and diffuse, v.; diffuse, a., and diffuse, v.; diff

§ 89. When the letter s, having regularly its sharp or hissing sound, follows a liquid or another s, and precedes a letter having the sound of consonant y, as i in reversion, mansion, passion, and, in a few cases, when it precedes a (= yoo), as in sure, sugar, censure, sensual, the sounds represented by these letters are exchanged for that of the simple but very similar element represented by sh. Thus the examples just given are actually pronounced re-ver'shun, man'shun, pash'un, shoor, shoog'ar, cen'shoor, sen'shoo-al, though the theoretical pronunciation would be re-vers'yun, mans'yun, päss'yun, s-yoor, s-yoog'ar, cens'yoor, sen'shoo-al.

In a few words, s alone takes the sound of sh, as in nausea, Asiatie; or rather the e or i, in such cases, does double duty, uniting with the s to signify the sound of sh, and at the same time retaining its usual vowel character.

§ 90. When s is preceded by a vowel in an accented syllable, and is followed by a vowel having regularly or theoretically the sound of consonant y, these two letters are commonly pronounced like zh, as in a thesion, revision, explosion, confusion, pleasure, visual, usury, &c. (See § 104.) So also in svission, abscission, resission, though the s is not preceded by a vowel in the accented syllable.

§ 91. S is silent in the words aisle, isle, island, demesne, puisne, viscount, and generally at the end of French words adopted into English, as chamois, corps, vis-a-vis, &c.

sn.

§ 92. This digraph (which is unmarked) represents the simple sound heard in shelf, flesh, usher, &c.

NOTE. - This element is formed by a partial contact of the upper surface of the tongue, near the tip, with that side of the arch or dome of the palate which is just above the gums of the front teeth, and by an effusion of unvocal breath through the narrow aperture left for its escape. This sound has been evolved from tho combination of those of s and consonant y which. in rapid utterance, do not easily maiutain their distinct character. Thus, if we pronounce the word special in three syllables, spec'i-al, and then try to reduce it to two, we shall find that it is difficult to articulate the c = s and the i = yby one continuous effort of the organs, and that the intermediate sh is naturally substituted as an easier and a closely allied sound. So with version, mission, sure, &e.
Sh is never silent. It is expressed: 1. By c,

Sh is never silent. It is expressed: 1. By c, as in o-re-antic, e-ma-ri-ariton; 2. By c, as in nego-ti-ariton; 4. By c, as in new footheadton; 4. By c, as in new footheadton; 4. By c, as in new footheadton; 5. By c, as in solution; 8. By t, as in captrious; 9. By the s implied in st (=sx), as in noxious; 10. By the s implied in st (=sx)o), as in noxious; 10. By the s y implied in st (=sx)oo), as in near-su-articon (men-shoo-ra/shun); 11. By the s y implied in s y in s in s

T.

§ 93. The sound of t (unmarked) as heard in tone, note, noted, assets, &e.

NOTE. — This sound differs from that of d (see § 67) only in being a whispered and not a vocal utterance.

T is silent in the terminations ten and the after s, as in fusten, listen, often, castle, gristle, throstle, &c. It is also silent in the words chestaut, Christmas, hostler, or ostler, mistletoe, and mortage.

§ 94. When t precedes any one of the diphthongs ia, ie, and io, and at the same time follows an accented syllable not ending in s or x, it assumes, in some words, the sound of sh, as in negotiation; but, in most cases, the compound sound resulting from the coalescence of t and i is exchanged for that of sh, as in patient, station, partial, &c. When s or x precedes the t, this letter and the i following it either preserve their own sounds pure, or exchange them for the sound of ch in chin, as in question (kwest'yun or kwest'chun), mixtion (mikst'yun or miks'chun), &c. — See § 63, Nore, and § 92.

Th

§ 95. Th unmarked has its sharp or whispered sound, as in thing, breath, author, &c.

NOTE. — This is the sound made in lisping. It is produced by putting the point of the tongue between the teeth, or by placing it against the back of the upper front teeth, and forcing out unintonated hreath.

Th has this sound generally at the beginning

sing, singer, singly, &c.

NOTE. - This is a simple elementary sound, and is not (as might be supposed) a compound sound made up of the sound of n in conjunction with that of g. In forming ng, the tongue is placed in the same position as for forming g; the nostrils, however, are not completely closed, but yet so much so as to produce a marked resonance (somewhat similar to the sound of n), which may be continued to any length, as in sing, bring, &c. - See § 79.

P.

§ 81. The sound of p (unmarked), as heard in pay, ape, paper, aptly, &c.

NOTE. - The position of the organs necessary for forming this sound is the same as for b, but the sound itself differs from that of b in being an utterance of breath instead of voice.

P has but one sound; it is silent when initial before n, s, and t, as in pneumatics, psalm, pshaw, ptarmigan. It is also silent or very indistinct when it occurs between m and t in the same syllable, as in tempt, exempt, &c.; but when preceded by m in the same syllable, and followed by t or by k in the next syllable, it is more properly sounded; as in temp-ta/tion, exemption, redemption, con-sumptive, sumpttuous, bump'kin, pump'kin, &c., though, in colloquial utterance, it is very often suppressed in words of this class. It is also mute in the following words, and in their derivatives; namely, raspberry, receipt, sempstress, accompt, and corps.

PH.

§ 82. This digraph (which is unmarked) oceurs chiefly in words of Greek derivation, and has usually the sound of f, as in phantom, sylph, philosophy, &c. In Stephen it has the sound of e; and, according to most orthoepists, it has the same sound in nephew (nev'ew).

Before th initial, ph is silent, as in phthisis; it is also silent in apophthegm. In diphthong, triphthong, ophthalmy, naphtha, and other allied words, together with their derivatives, the ph is often sounded as p, or the h may be regarded as silent.

§ 83. Q is followed in all cases by u, and these two letters, taken together, have usually the sound of kw, as in queen (kween), conquest (konk'west), &e. In a few words derived from the French, qu is sounded like k, as in coquette, quadrille, &c. It has the same sound in the common termination que, as in antique, oblique, burlesque, &c.

R.

§ 84. This letter (which is unmarked) may be viewed under three aspects: --

(1.) R as in rip, trip, carol, &c. (sometimes called rough, trilled, dental, or initia! r).

In forming this sound, the tongue assumes nearly the same position as for d; but the voice,

§ 80. The sound of ng (unmarked), as in | instead of being confined within the month, is suffered to flow forely over the tip of the tongue, producing a very slightly trilled and peculiarly liquid sound which is heard in the two following cases: 1. When r is not preceded by a vowel, as in ream, dream, prompt, spring; 2. When it stands between two vowels of which the first is short, as in baron, merit, spirit, florid. Often the r is doubled in the written word, as in barren, merry, torrid; but, in these cases, only oner is heard in the pronunciation, providing the preceding vowel is short. - See § 109.

(2.) R as in far, form, terse, surge, &c. (sometimes called smooth, pakital, guttural, obscure, or

final r).

By most orthoëpists at the present day, the letter r, when it occurs before any consonant, or when final, is regarded as a distinct element from the last, and as formed by a slight vibration of the back part, or root, of the tongue against the extremity of the soft palate. Many writers, however, do not admit any such distinction in the sound of r, maintaining that the value of the letter (apart from the obscure vowel element described in No. 3) is uniform in all situations.

(3.) R, connected with a guttural vowe) sound, as heard in such words as fare, mere, ire; ore, cure, poor, pure, &c. Here the character r represents two sounds; namely, an obscure vowel sound resembling that of u in urge, and a smooth or palatal r, so that the above words are pronounced f.ur (see § 4), meur, iur, &c.

§ 85. In the pronnneiation of accurate speakers, r is never silent; but when it occurs after a long vowel or a diphthong in the same syllable, as in here, fur, murmur, our, mire, &c., it is commonly and entirely suppressed, both in the United States and the south of England.

§ 86 In English usage, when the letter r is preceded in an accented syllable by a long vowel or a diphthong, and is followed by a vowel in the next syllable, it uniformly represents both the palatal, or smooth, and the dental, or trilled, sound of this letter, as in hero, iris, glory, lurid, pronounced her/ro, îr/ris, glur/ry, lur-rid. In the United States, this double power of the letter r is chiefly, though not invariably, restricted to the derivatives of words ending in r or re preceded by a long vowel or a diphthong, as in poorer (poor'rer), from poor; boring (bor'ring), from bore; airy (ar'ry), from air; peerage (peerrage) from peer; wiry (wir'ry), from wire; securing (securizing), from secure; but, on the other hand, we say he'ro, i'ris. glo'ry, lu'rid, &c., because these words are not derived from any other words in the language.

It is to be observed that those orthoëpists who maintain that r has one invariable sound, assert that the only peculiarity in the English pronunciation of such words as hero, iris, &c.,

nounced fūz'yun, and then fū'zhun; grazier, first grāz'yer, and then grūzh'er. — See § 92.

The combination zh is used in works on pronunciation to indicate the sound here described, on account of the relatiouship of this sound to that commonly expressed by the digraph sh. But the two letters zh never come together in the proper orthography of any English word. The sound for which they stand is represented by zi (when the z occurs in, or is immediately preceded by, an accented syllable, and the i is followed by another vowel, and occurs in an unaccented syllable, as in glazier); by the zy implied in zu (= zy00), as in azuve; by si in symsium, &c.; by si in certain situations (see § 90); by ti in the single word transition, as sometimes pronounced; and by g in one or two words adopted from the French, as rouge.

ASSIMILATION OF CONSONANTS.

§ 105. When a whispered and a vocal consonant come together in the same syllable, it is generally very difficult, in fluent pronunciation. to preserve each in its regular and appropriate sound. Hence it frequently becomes necessary to change the character of the one or of the other, in order to make the combination readily pronounceable. This is generally done, in English, by assimilating the sound of the second consonant, whether whispered or vocal, to that of the first. Thus, in chintz, the vocal consonant z assumes the sound of its whispered correspondent s, in order to unite with the whispered t. On the other hand, the s in winds is vocalized, or assumes the sound of z, for the sake of corresponding with the vocal d. Sometimes, though rarely, the sound of the first consonant is assimilated to that of the second, as in spasm (spazm).

This affinity between these two classes of consonants is an important fact, and one which needs to be familiarly known. For there are four very common inflectional terminations which invariably come under its influence, namely: 1. Possessive forms in s, as maid's (maidz); 2. Plurals in s, as tubs (tubs), groves (gr5vz); 3. S in the third person singular of verbs, as loads (loadz), smooths (smooth). 4. Preterits and participles in d preceded by e mute, as in dashed (dasht), ingulfed (ingulft).

DUPLICATION OF CONSONANTS.

§ 106. In many words, a consonant is doubled between two vowels; yet, in such cases, no more than one articulation is ever used in speaking. In banner, for example, we close the organs but once between the first and second syllables; nor is it possible to use both of the letters n without pronouncing ban, then intermitting the voice entirely, opening the organs, and closing them a second time. Hence, in all cases, when the same consonant is written twice between vowels, as in banner, robbing,

&c., one of them only is represented by an articulation of the organs; and the only reason for repeating the consonant is to indicate the fact that the preceding vowel has its short sound.

But although only one articulation is ever used, or in fluent speech possibly can be used, where a consonant is written twice, yet in some words the articulation is dwelt upon for an appreciable space of time, producing an apparent duplication of the sound. This effect takes place in many derived words in which the primitive ends or begins with the same letter as that with which a superadded suffix or prefix of English origin respectively begins or ends, as in soulless, foully, keenness, misstep, outtravel, unnatural. The same effect takes place in most compound words, in which the second part begins with the same sound as that with which the first part ends, as in post-town, head-dress, half-filled. - See § 121.

ACCENT.

δ 107. Accent is a particular stress or effort of voice upon certain syllables of words, which distinguishes them from the others by a greater distinctness and loudness of pronunciation. Accent is of two kinds, primary, as in in-tend, where the full force of the voice is on the last syllable, and secondary, as in εu/per-in-tend, where the first syllable is distinguished by a stress greater than that laid on the second and third syllables, though less than that laid on the last. In some words there are two secondary or subordinate accents, as in in-com/pre-hon/si-bili-ty.

NOTE.—(1.) The general tendency of accent, whether primary or secondary, is to shorten all vowels but u, when further back than the penultimate syllable, as in tentement, neglessariess, an'adomical, person'ification, &c.; but we say litibricate, and not litibricate; trujculency, and not triebulency; shiperabun'dant, and not sipperabun'dant, &c. This tendency generally fails, if the accented syllable is followed by two unaccented vowels, as in petri-od, ma'ni-ac, or by two vowels of which the former only is unaccented, as in devi-cation, ori-ental.

(2.) The primary and secondary accents are, in certain cases, so nearly equal that we interchange them freely, "making," as Walker remarks, "the secondary principal and the principal secondary." Examples are ambuscade, cavalcade, caricature, etiquette, reverie, confidante, governante, invalid, n., parachute, &c.

(3.) Many in America give a marked secondary accent in certain words which properly have but one accent, and that on a pre-antepenultimate syllable, as in terri-torry, diffi-cill ty, circum-starfuces, in trer-estring, &c. This drowing fault may be corrected by giving the accented syllable a sharp percussion, which carries the voice lightly through the rest of the word.

DIVIDED USAGE.

§ 108. In quite a large number of words, there is a diversity of practice among good speakers as to the place of the primary accent. This arises mainly from a conflict between certain great principles which affect the seat of the accent. A few of these will now be mentioned, with a view to account for this diversity.

§ 109. FIRST PRINCIPLE. - Derivatives take for a time, if not permanently, the accent of the original words from which they are formed, as resolve', from resolvo, aspect' (Shakespeare, Milton), from aspectus, Hindostan'ee, from Hindostan', &c. So also words derived from other English words by adding one or more syllables to their beginning or end; as, within' from in, impropler from propler, poletess from polet, serlviceable from ser/vice, re-adjust/ment from adjust', &c.

§ 110. SECOND PRINCIPLE. - Ease of utterance has some influence in deciding the place of the accent. Ac'ceptable, rec'eptacle, aud wtensil, fashionable in the days of Walker, have now taken the easier accentuation of accept'able, recept'acie, and uten'sil. Dyspep'sy has taken the place of dys'pepsy in the marking of Webster, Smart, Cull, Wright, Clarke, Cooley, &c., and is now the prevailing accentuation. On the same ground, ances'tral is preferred to an'cestral by Jameson, Webster, Boag, Clarke, aud Cull, in conformity with campes'tral, and other similar words. These may scree as instances of the application of this principle.

DISSYLLABLES.

§ 111. THIRD PRINCIPLE. - In words of two syllables, there is a tendency (though with numerous exceptions) to accent the former or penultimate syllable, as in a'gue, bar'on, com'mon, dis'cord, &c.

NOTE. - (1.) This tendency meets with a powerful counteraction in Principle No. 1, namely, that of derivatives retaining the accent of their primitives, as in amuse', deter', offend', &c. It is natural, in such formatives, to place the accent on the radical part of the word; and hence some hundreds of our dissyllables, especially verbs and adverbs, have their accent on

the last syllable. (2.) Still, there is a constant struggle (especially among the common people, who are unacquainted with the derivation of words) to draw back the accent to the first syllable. Here arises another conflict, which produces a diversity of accent; and the common people, being a majority, arc, on the whole, slowly gaining upon those who are tenacious of Principle No. 1. Thus, con'nate and in'nate (instead of connate' and innate') are generally prevalent in America, and are now sanctioned by recent English orthoëpists. Re'tail (for retail') is now the marking of a majority of the orthoëpists. De'tail (for detail') is less prevalent, but is sanctioned by Smart, Clarke, Cull, Cooley, &c.

Pro/lix and pre/text (for prolix/ and pretext/) are widely prevalent (especially the former), and are anthorized by some recent lexicographers. Bom'bast (for bombast') is the accentuation of Walker, Barclay, Richardson, Cull, and Webster; it is admitted by Worcester, and is extensively used in the United States. Bu'reau (for bureau') was admitted by Dr. Webster, and is very generally applied to the article of furni-ture, while bureau is sometimes used in reference to a department of the government.

§ 112. We have about eighty cases among our dissyllables in which the same word is used for a verb on the one hand, and a noun or an adjective on the other. To distinguish between them, we accent the nouns and the adjectives on the first syllable, and the verbs on the last, as, a con'vert, to convert'; a con'tract, to contract', &c. It is unnecessary to give the list in full, since the accent of nearly all these words has been long settled by general usage.

NOTE. - There are a few cases of divided use in nouus, which will sooner or later be made to conform to the general rule. For example, usage will probably soon fix permanently on perfect for the adjective, and perfect for the verb; per'mit for the noun, and permit' for the verb; protest for the nonn, and protest for the verb; per'fume for the noun, and perfume' for the verb; profeeds for the nonn, and proceed for the verb; de'tail for the noun, and detail' for the verb; in/crease for the noun, and in-crease for the verb; re'tail for the noun, and retail' for the verb; sur'vey for the noun, and survey' for the verb.

There is a tendency among many to accent the first syllable of the noun ally, allies; and, although without sanction as yet from a single orthoëpist, it would not be surprising if this tendency should prevail, making the noun allly, al'lies, and the verb ally'.

§ 113. We have a few dissyllables which are at once nouns and adjectives. These are distinguished by accenting the nouns on the first syllable, and the adjectives on the last.

NOUNS. Au/gust, the month. Com'pact, an eugagement. Compact', close. Ex'ile, banishment. In'stinct, an impulse. Min'ute (of time). Su'pine (in grammar).

ADJECTIVES. August/, noble. Exile', small. slender. Justinct, animated. Minute, very small. Supine', indolcnt.

Trisyllables and Polysyllables.

\$ 114. FOURTH PRINCIPLE. - In words of three or more syllables, there is a strong tendency to accent the antepenult, or third syllable from the end, as in el'oquent, ac'cident, opportu/nity.

NOTE. - This tendency is counteracted by that of derivation (Principle No. 1. Sec § 109); and here arises another "conflict," which, to some extent, arrays our scholars on the one side, and the body of the people on the other. Many scholars, for example, are strongly in-

elined to say contem'plate, demon'strate, confis'-1 cate, obdwrate, &c. (forgetting that they come from participles, contemplatus, demonstratus, &c.), because by Latin rules their second syllable is long; while the mass of the people, who know nothing of Latin, and are governed by English analogies, are equally bent on saying con'template, dem'onstrate, ob'durate, &c. The latter pronunciation is now very extensively heard, and thus we have a "divided usage" in respect to these and similar words.

§ 115. It is a just principle, laid down by Walker, that "when words come to us whole from the Greek or Latin, the same accent ought to be preserved as in the original." Hence the following words ought to be accented as here marked: namely, Abdo'men, hori'zon, deco'rum, diplo/ma, muse/um, sono/rous, acu/men, bitu'men, and, on like grounds, farra/go, and others. Yet the strong tendency of our language to accent the antepenultimate in all words of three or more syllables has caused this principle to be violated in some cases, as in am'azon, min'ister, or/ator, &c.

§ 116. Words of more than two syllables having the same orthography are generally distinguished by a difference of accent, as at'tribute, n., and attrib'ute, v., miscon'duct, n., and misconduct', v., o'verthrow, n., and overthrow', v. In such cases, the nouns have the accent

further from the end.

-cracy;

§ 117. With a very few exceptions, words of more than two syllables having the following terminations take the accent on the antepenult, or last syllable but two: -

as, democ/racy, theoc/racy;

as, somniferous, umbelliferous;

-fluent; as, af fluent, circum'fluent; -fluous; as, mellifluous, super fluous; -gonal; as, diag'onal, hexag'onal; -gony; as, cosmog'ony, theog'ony; -grapher; as, lexicog/rapher, stenog/rapher; -graphy; as, photog/raphy, typog/raphy; -loger; as, philologer, astrologer;

-logist ; as, entomol'ogist, physiol'ogist; -logy; as, chronology, mythology;

-loquy; as, col'loguy, solil'oquy; as, barom'eter, hygrom'eter; -meter;

-metry; as, altim'etry, geom'etry;

as, astron'omy, econ'omy; -nomy; -parous; as, ovip/arous, vivip/arous;

-pathy; as, ap'athy, antip'athy; -strophe; as, apos/trophe, catas/trophe;

as, anat'omy, lithot'omy; -tomy;

-trophy; as, at'rophy, hyper'trophy; -vorous, as, carniv'orous, graminiv'orous.

§ 118. Words of more than two syllables, ending in -cate, -date, -gate, -fy, -tude, and -ty, preceded by a vowel, have, for the most part,

the accent on the antepennit; as dep'recate, rus/ticate, recip/rocate; an'tedate, elw'cidate, accom'modate; prop'agate, del'egate, fu'migate; he should have proved to your lordships."

rar'efy, sanc'tify; qui'etude, lat'itude; soci'ety, acid'ity, dep'uty.

§ 119. The penultimate syllable is to be accented in almost all words having the sound of sh, or zh, or of consonant y immediately before the last vowel or diphthong; e.g., dona'tion, conces'sion, illusion, controver'sial, vermil'ion, opin'ion.

THE TERMINATIONS IC AND ICS.

§ 120. Words ending in ic and ics (deriva. tives from words in tros or icus, in Greek or Latin, or formed after the same analogy) have their accent on the penult: as, epidem'ic, scientific, &c. The following words are exceptions, having the accent on the antepenult; namely, ag'aric, Ar'abic, arith'metic, ar'senic, n., cath'olic, cholleric, ephemieric, herietic, luinatic, plethioric, pol'itic, rhet'oric, and tur'meric. Climacteric has usually the antepenultimate accent, though some pronounce it climacteric. In like manner, the nouns empiric and schismatic, and the noun and adjective splenetic, are sometimes accented on the penult, and sometimes on the antepenult.

§ 121. When two words of similar formation and the same accentuation are contrasted with each other, the accent is transferred to the syllable of difference (unless this is already accented, as in em/inent, im/minent), and the regularly accented syllable takes a secondary accent; thus, undo' is pronounced un'do' when opposed to do or to out'do', and in'tervene' is pronounced in'tervene! when used antithetically to su'per-So also with am'puta'tion and im'puta'tion, biren'nial and triten'nial, op'pose' and sup'posel; extericise and extoricise; prophlet and profit'; do'nor' and do'nee'.

When separately pronounced, all

§ 122

monosyllabic words have their vowel as distinctly sounded as if under accent. But in connected discourse, ecrtain classes of monosyllables, such as articles, prepositions, pronouns, conjunctions, and auxiliary verbs, are nsually unemphasized, and their vowel is liable to the same corruption of quality as that in an unaccented syllable of a word. But when used antithetically to other words, they are emphasized, receiving a full and distinct stress of voice. Thus, we say ā, your, that, the, from, for, &c., when we pronounce the words by themselves; but in actual use they become nearly or quite u, yur, that, thu, fram, fur, &c. The following passage from the "Spectator," No. 80, well illustrates this tendency to a corruption of the vowel sound in unemphasized mouosyllables : - " My lords, with humble submission that that I say is this, that that that

that gentleman has advanced is not that that

RULES, FOR SPELLING CERTAIN CLASSES OF WORDS.

FOUNDED ON THE ORTHOGRAPHY OF DR. WEBSTER, AS EXHIBITED IN THIS VOLUME.

of monosyllables, and standing immediately after single vowels, are generally doubled; as in staff, cliff, doff, puff; all, bell, hill, toll, null. The words clef, if, of, and sol, are exceptions.

124 (2). The letter s, at the end of a monosyllable, and standing immediately after a single vowel, is generally doubled, except when it is used to form the possessive case or plural of a noun, or the third person singular of a verb; as in grass, press, hiss, moss, truss. The only important exceptions are as, gas, has, was, yes, his, is, thus, and us.

§ 125 (3). Besides f, l, and s, the only consonants that are ever doubled at the end of a word are b, d, g, m, n, r, t, and z. The following list contains all, or nearly all, the words in which these letters are doubled; namely, abb, ebb; add, odd, rudd; egg; lamm; inn, bunn; err, shirr, burr, purr; mitt, butt; fizz. frizz, fuzz, buzz.

126 (4). A consonant standing at the end of a word immediately after a diphthong or double vowel is never doubled. The words ail, peat, haul, door, and maim, are examples.

& 127 (5). Monosyllables ending with the sound of k, and in which e follows the vowel, havo usually k added after the c; as in black, fleck, click, knock, and buck. Lae, sac, tale, zine, soe, are, marc, orc, and fisc, are exceptions.

Words of more than one syllable, ending in ie or iac, which formerly ended in k, also words derived from the Latin or Greek, or from other sources, and similar to these, or formed in an analogous manner, are now written without the k; as, maniac, elegiac, cubie, music, public. The word derrick is an exception. Words of more than one syllable, in which c is preceded by other vowels than i or ia, commonly end in ck; as, arrack, barrack, hammock, hillock, wedlock. The words almanae, sandarac, limbee, rebec, xebec, manioc, and havoc, are exceptions. A'manac, limbec, and havoc, however, are sometimes written with k after the c, especially in England.

§ 128 (6). In derivatives formed from words ending in e, by adding a termination beginning with e, i, or y, the letter k is inserted after the c, in order that the latter may not be inaccurately pronounced like s before the following vowel; as, traffic, trafficked, trafficking, trafficker; zinc, zincky.

§ 129 (7). In derivatives formed by adding a termination beginning with a vowel to monosyllables, and words accented on the last syl-

§ 123 (1). The letters f and l, at the end | lable, when these words end in a single consonant (except x) preceded by a single vowel, that consonant is doubled; as, plan, planned, planning, planner; bag, baggage; hot, hotter, hottest; eabal, cabal'ler; begin', begin'ning, begin/ner. The consonant is doubled in these words in order to preserve the short sound of the vowel, as otherwise the latter would be liable to be pronounced long. Words of this class, in which the final consonant is preceded by qu followed by a single vowel, form no exception to the rule, since the u performs the office of the consonant w; as, quit, quitted, quitting.

The derivatives of the word gas (except gassed, gassing, and gassy) are written with but one s; as, gaseous, gaseity, gasify. Excellence, as being from the Latin excellens, retains the double l, though one l has been dropped from the termination of excel. Besides these, the only exceptions to the rule are those derivatives in which the accent of the primitive is thrown back upon another syllable; as, prefer', pref'erence. It is no exception to this rule that chancellor, and the derivatives of metal and crystal, as metalloid, metallurgy, crystalline, crystallize, and the like, are written with the I doubled, since they are derived respectively from the Latin chancellarius (through the French), and metallum, and the Greek κρύσταλλος. So also the word tranquillity retains the double l as being from the Latin tranquillitas, while the English derivatives of tranquil, though often written with two Us, are more properly written with only one; as, tranquilize, tranquilizer, &c.

§ 130 (8). When a diphthong, or a digraph representing a vowel sound, precedes the final consonant of a word, or the accent of a word ending in a single consonant falls on any other syllable than the last, or when the word ends in two different consonants, the final consonant is not doubled in derivatives formed by the addition of a termination beginning with a vowel; as, daub, daubed, dauber; brief, briefer, briefest; trav'el, trav'eling, trav'eler; act, acted, actor.

The final consonant is doubled in the derivatives of a few words ending in g, in order to diminish the liability to its being pronounced like j, before e or i; as humbug, humbugged, humbugging; periwig, periwigged. The word woolen is more generally thus written, in the United States, with one 1; but in England it is written woollen.

NOTE. - There is a large class of words end-

ing in a single consonant, and accented on some other syllable than the last, the final consonants of which are, by very many writers and lexicographers, doubled in their derivatives, unnecessarily and contrarily to analogy. This practice appears to have arisen from a desire to prevent the vowel of the final syllable of the primitive from being inaccurately pronounced long in the derivatives. These words are chiefly those ending in l, with also a few of other terminations. The following list, tho words in which are chiefly verbs, includes the most important of those in regard to which usage varies; namely, apparel, barrel, bevel, bias, bowel, cancel, carburet (and all similar words ending in uret), cavil, carol, channel, chisel, compromit, counsel, cudgel, dial, dishevel, dowel, drivel, duel, empanel, enamel, equal, funnel, gambol, gravel, grovel, handsel, hatchel, imperil, jewel, kennel, kidnap, label, laurel, level, libel, marshal, marvel, medal, metal, model, panel, parallel, parcel, pencil, peril, pistol, pommel, quarrel, ravel, revel, rival, rowel, shovel, shrivel, snivel, tassel, tinsel, trammel, travel, tunnel, unravel, vial, victual, worship. In this Dictionary, the derivatives of these words are made to conform to tho rule, as recommended by Walker, Lowth, and other eminent scholars.

§ 131 (9). Derivatives formed from words ending in a double consonant, by adding one or more syllables, commonly retain both consonants; as, ebb, ebbing; stiff, stiffness; skill, skillful, skillfulness; dull, dullness; full, fullness. So also the double l is retained in the words installment, inthrailment, thraildom, and enrollment (from install, inthrail, thrail, and enroll, in order to prevent the false pronunciation they might receive if spelled with one l. Many writers and lexicographers, especially in England, omit one l in these words, as also in the derivatives of skill, will, dull, and full, formed by adding the syllables by and ness.

The derivatives of pontiff are exceptions to the rule, being written with only one f; as, pontific, pontifical, and the like. One l also is dropped in a few words formed by adding the termination ly to words ending in ll, in order to prevent the concurrence of three l's; as, dull, dully; full, fully.

§ 132 (10). In derivatives formed from words ending with silent e, the e is generally retained when the termination begins with a consonant; as, pale, paleness; hate, hateful; incite, incitement. When, however, the e is immediately preceded by another vowel (except el), it is often dropped from the derivative; as, due, duly; argue, argument; true, truly; awe, awful; and the derivatives and compounds of these words.

The words wholly, nursling, wisdom, abridgment, acknowledgment, lodgment, judgment, and the compounds of some of these, are exceptions. The last four, however, are written, by many authors, abridgement, acknowledgement, lodgement, judgement.

§ 133 (11). In derivatives formed from words

ending with silent e, when the termination begins with a vowel, the e is generally omitted, except in the cases mentioned in the next paragraph; as, bride, bridal; plume, plumage; come, coming; move, movable; fleece, fleecy; force, forcible; true, truism.

The e is retained in the words hoeing, shoeing, and toeing (from hoe, shoe, and toe), in order to prevent a doubt as to the pronunciation, that might arise in case it were omitted. It is retained, also, in the words dyeing, singeing, springeing, swingeing, tingeing (from die, singe, springe, swinge, tinge), to distinguish them from dying, singing, springing, swinging, tinging (from die, sing, spring, swing, ting.) The word mileage, as commonly written, does not omit the e, though it is sometimes, and more correctly, spelled milage. The e, standing, in a derivative, before a termination beginning with a or o, and immediately after c or g, is retained in order to preserve the soft sounds of these consonants; as, peace, peaceable; notice, noticeable; manage, manageable; change, changeable; advantage, advantageous; mortgage, mortgageor.

§ 134 (12). In derivatives formed from words ending in ie, by adding the termination ing, the e is dropped, and the i changed to y, in order to prevent two i's from coming together; as, die, dying; hie, hying; lie, lying; tie, tying; vie, vying.

§ 135 (13). In derivatives of words ending in y, preceded by a consonant, and formed by appending any termination except one beginning with i, the y is usually changed into i; as, mercy, merciless; tidy, tidiness; modify, modifies; foggy, fogginess; pity, pitiful.

The derivatives of adjectives of one syllable ending in y, preceded by a consonant, are exceptions, and usually retain the y; as, shy, shyness; sly, skyest; dry, dryly; vry, wryness. But the adjectives drier and driest, from dry, are commonly written with i instead of y. Derivatives formed by adding the termination ship, as secretaryship, suretyship, ladyship, and tho like, also retain the y, though some authors write them with i, according to the rule. Babyhood and ladykin are likewise exceptions.

§ 136 (14). Derivatives formed by affixing a termination to words ending in y, preceded by a vowel, generally retain the y unchanged; as, gay, gayety, gayly; play, player, plays; sway, swayet; obey, obeying; joy, joyful.

The words daily, laid, paid, said, saith, slain, and staid (from day, lay, pay, say, slay, and stay), with their compounds, are exceptions. Staid, however, is sometimes written stayed. Derivatives from words ending in uy, as colloquies, from colloquy, are not exceptions to the rule, as u, in such cases, is not strictly a vowel, but stands for the consonant w.

§ 137 (15). Derivatives formed by appending

a syllable beginning with a vowel to words ending with a vowel sound, generally retain the letter or letters representing such sound; as, huzza, huzzaed; agree, agreeable, agreeing; weigh, weighing; echo, echoed; woo, wooes.

Derivatives of words of this class ending in silent e, as also those formed from words ending in double e, by adding a termination begiuning with e, drop the final e; as, hoe, hoed; sue, sued; owe, owed; free, freer, freest; agree, agreed. The cases mentioned in sections 11, 12, and 13 are also exceptions.

§ 138 (13). Derivatives formed by prefixing one or more syllables to words ending in a double consonant commonly retain both consonants; as, rebuff, befall, inthrall, foretell, fulfill, enroll, emboss (from buff, fall, thrall, tell, fill,

roll, boss).

The word until is an exception, being always written with one l. Those words of this class which end in ll are written by some authors, especially in England, with one 1; as, befal, inthral, foretel, fulfil, enrol. The words distill and instill should be written with the I doubled, though they are often written distil and instil, with only one l.

§ 139 (17). Compound words formed by joining two or more words commonly retain all the letters of the simple words; as, stiff-necked, well-

bred, dull-eyed, save-all.

There are numerous exceptions to this rule, many of them compounds which by long use have acquired the force of single words. They are the following; namely, some compounds of all and well; as, almighty, almost, alone, already, also, although, altogether, always, withal, therewithal, wherewithal, welcome, welfare; - compounds of mass; as, Candlemas, Christmas, Lammas, Michaelmas, &c.; words of which the second part is the adjective full; as, artful, hateful, rueful, woeful; - also, the words chilblain, fulfill, namesake, neckerchief, numskull, pastime, standish, and wherever.

§ 140 (18). The plural of nouns regularly ends in s, or, in certain classes of words, in es.

When the noun in the singular ends with such a sound that the sound of s can unite with it, and be pronounced without forming a separate syllable, s only is added in forming the plural; as, sea, seas; tree, trees; woe, woes; canto, cantos; virtue, virtues; cab, cabs; bead, beads; chief, chiefs : bag, bags ; path, paths ; lock, locks ; gem, gems; jam, jams; ear, ears; act, acts. A few plnrals from nouns ending in o preceded by a consonant, end in es: as, echo, echoes; cargo, cargoes; embargo, embargoes; motto, mottoes; potato, potatoes. Other nouns of this class generally form their plurals regularly, though usage differs with regard to some of them. Those in which final o is preceded by a vowel form their plurals regularly. With regard to nouns ending in i, brother, brethren; child, children; ox, oxen.

usage differs, though they are more properly written with the termination is.

When the noun in the singular ends with such a sound (as that of ch, sh, j, s, x, or z) that the sound of s can not unite with it in pronunciation, but must form a separate syllable, e is inserted before s in forming the plural, unless the word ends with silent e, in which case the latter serves to form a separate syllable with s, as, church, churches; rush, rushes; age, ages; lace, laces; gas, gases; box, boxes; maze, mazes.

To express the plural of a letter, figure, or any character or sign, or of a word mentioned without regard to its meaning, the letter s, generally preceded by the apostrophe, is appended, as in the phrases, "The two l's in all;" "The why's and wherefore's of the question."

§ 141 (19). Nouns ending in y preceded by a consonant form their plural by adding es and changing y into i; as, mercy, mercies; lady, ladies. This rule includes words ending in quy, in which u, being pronounced like w, is strictly a consonant; as, colloquy, colloquies.

When the singular of a noun ends in w preccdcd by a vowel (except u having the power of w), the plural is regularly formed by adding s only: as, day, days; key, keys; money, moneys; attorney, attorneys; alloy, alloys.

§ 142 (20). The plurals of a few nouns ending in f or fe are irregularly formed by changing f or fe into ves. The following words, with their compounds, are the principal examples; namely, life, lives; knife, knives; wife, wives; leaf, leaves; sheaf, sheaves; loaf, loaves; beef, beeves; thief, thicves; calf, calves; half, halves; elf, elves; self, selves; shelf, shelves; wolf, wolves. The plural of staff is sometimes written staffs, but more commonly stares, except when it means a corps of officers, either military or civil, in which sense it is always written staffs. The plural of wharf is generally written wharfs in England; in the United States it is more commonly, but improperly, written wharves. The plurals of other nouns ending in f, fe, or ff, are formed regularly by the addition of s only.

§ 143 (21). In the following nouns, the plural is distinguished from the singular only by a change of the vowel or vowel sound of tho word; namely, man, men; woman, women; goose, geese; foot, feet; tooth, teeth; brother, brethren; louse, lice; mouse, mice. Compounds ending with these words form their plurals in the same manner; as, foeman, foemen; dormouse, dormice. Words which end- in tho syllable man, and are not compounds, form their plurals regularly, by adding s only ; as, cayman, caymans; firman, firmans; talisman, talismans; German, Germans; Mussulman, Mussulmans.

§ 144 (22). A few plurals end in en; namely,

§ 145 (23). The words brother, die, pea, and penny, have each two plurals of different forms and with different significations; as, brothers, male children of the same parent, also, members of the same society, association, class, or profession; brethren, members of the same religious or ecclesiastical body, the word in this form being rarely used except in religious writings, or in scriptural language, where it also has the same meaning that brother has in ordinary language; dies, implements for making impressions by stamping, or for making screws, also the cubical parts of pedestals; dice, the cubieal blocks used in games of chance; peas, seeds of the pea-plant, when a definite number is mentioned; pease, the same in bulk, or spoken of collectively; pennies, the coins, especially when a definite number is mentioned; pence, the amount reckoned by these coins.

§ 148 (24). A few words, mostly names of animals, have the same form in the plural as in the singular; as, deer, sheep, trout, &c.

§ 147 (25). Many words adopted from foreign languages retain their original plurals; as, datum, data; criterion, criteria; genus, genera; larva, larvæ; crisis, crises; matrix, matrices; focus, foci; monsieur, messieurs.

Many words of this class, while retaining the original plurals, have also a second, formed after the analogy of English words of similar termination; as, formula, formulæ or formulas; beau, beaux or beaus; stratum, strata or stratums; bandit, banditti or bandits; cherub, cherubim or cherubs; seraph, seraphim or seraphs. The plurals of the last two words are sometimes incorrectly written cherubims and seraphims, with double plural terminations.

§ 148 (26). In certain loose compounds consisting of a noun followed by an adjective or other qualifying expression, the plural is commonly formed by making the same change in the noun as when it stands alone; as, courtmartial, courts-martial; cousin-german, cousins-german : son-in-law, sons-in-law. When, however, the adjective is so closely joined to the noun that the compound has the force of a simple word, the plural of the compound is commonly formed like that of any other word of the same termination; as, cupful, cupfuls.

§ 149 (27). There are many words, besides those mentioned in the preceding paragraphs, in respect to which good usage is variable. The most important of these words are mentioned in this and the succeeding sections.

The derivatives of the word villain, as villainous, villainy, &c., though often written villanous, villany, &c., properly retain the i, according to the practice of many writer, like those of other words similarly ending in ain, as mountainous, from mountain.

and reflection, follow the spelling of the words connect, deflect, inflect, and reflect, though often written, especially in England, connexion, deflexion, inflexion, and reflexion.

The word woe, though often written without the final e, should retain it, like most other nouns of one syllable and of similar form; as, doe, floe, foe, hoe, sloe, toe, &c. Monosyllables other than nouns, and words of more than one syllable, having a similar termination, omit the e; as, do, go, no, so, canto, motto, potato.

The words defense, expense, offense, and pretense, are properly written thus, though often spelled with c instead of s; for the s belongs to the words from which they are derived, and is also used in all their derivatives.

The words drought and height were formerly written drouth and hight, and are still very often thus written in America.

The verb practice is thus written like the noun, in preference to practise, though the latter spelling is used by many writers, especially in England. The difference in spelling between the noun and the verb is properly observed, in words of this kind, only in such as are accented on the last syllable, as device, devise.

§ 150 (28). There is a class of words beginning with en or in - as, enclose or inclose, enquire, or inquire, ensure, or insure, and the like, - many of which take either form of the prefix indifferently. They are chiefly derived from the Latin, either directly or through the French, the prefix in belonging to the former language, and en to the latter. In some of these words, en is to be preferred; in others, in; in many of them, either may be used.

§ 151 (29). There is a class of words ending in er, some of which are written by most authors with the termination re; as, center, meter, theater, &c., which are often written centre, metre, theatre, &c. Acre, chancre, lucre, nacre, massacre, and ogre, retain the termination re, so as to preserve the hard sound of the c and

§ 152 (30). There are two classes of chemical words ending respectively, as more commonly written, in ide and ine, in regard to which usage has been variable. Most of them were formerly written without the final e, but it is now the almost universal practice to retain it: as, bromide, iodide, chlorine, fluorine, &c. The word tannin is always written without the final e. Oxide is now generally written with the termination ide, though formerly by many written oxyd, from the supposition that the y of the last syllable represented the v of the Greek ogis, from which the word is derived; whereas the last syllable is simply the same as the termination c7 the words bromide, sulphide, &c.

§ 153 (31). There is a class of words ending, The words connection, deflection, inflection, as pronounced, with the sound of long i, fol-

lowed by z, some of which are differently namely, advertise, advise, apprise, catechise, chaswritten, by different authors, with either ise or ize to represent this sound; as, criticize or criticise; civilize or civilise; naturalize or naturalise; patronize or patronise. These words are mostly verbs, and are chicfly derived from Greek words ending in ιζω, or from French words ending in iser or ise. There are a few from other sources, but formed in analogy with those derived from these languages. Those formed from Greek words have the termination ize; as, characterize, dramatize, tantalize. The words catechise and exorcise are exceptions. Those formed in an analogous manner from English words are likewise written with ize; as, memorize. Those derived from the French verb prendre (participle pris, or prise) end in ise; as, apprise, comprise, emprise, enterprise, surprise. Of those words almost universally written, in the United formed from French words other than prendre, States, with the termination or, many of which or which have corresponding forms in the are written, in England, with the termination French, a majority end in ize, though in re- our; as, candor, favor, honor, labor, rumor, spect to some of them usage is variable; as, vigor. English usage, however, is far from becivilize, organize, satirize. The following are ing uniform with respect to these words, many the principal English verbs ending in ise; of them being written with or in English books.

tise, circumcise, comprise, compromise, criticise, demise, despise, devise, disfranchise, disguise, divertise, emprise, enfranchise, enterprise, exercise, exorcise, franchise, misprise, premise, reprise, revise, supervise, surmise, surprise. It may be remarked that most of those in respect to which usage varies are more frequently written in England with the termination ise, and in the United States with the termination ize.

\$ 154 (32). The words mold and molt, and their compounds and derivatives, are written in this Dictionary with o instead of ou, in analogy with the words bold, bolt, colt, gold, &c., from which the u has been dropped. Most authors, however, write these words mould and moult, and their derivatives in like manner.

§ 155 (33). There is a numerous class of

ABBREVIATIONS AND EXPLANATIONS.

a. adjective. adv. adverb. Amer. America. Ar. Arabic. A .- S. Anglo-Saxon. Celt. Celtic. collog. colloquially. compar. comparative. conj. conjunction. D. Dutch. Dan. Danish. [lish. Eng. England, Engesp. especially.

f. feminine. Fr. French. Gael. Gaelic. Ger. German. Goth. Gothic. Gr. Greek. Gram. Grammar. Heb. Hebrew. Hung. Hungarian. imp. imperfect. interj. interjection. It. Italian. Ir. Irish. Lat. Latin.

L. Lat. Low Latin. m. masculine. Mus. Music. n. noun. obs. ohsolete. [jective. p. a. participial ad-Per. Persian. Pg. Portuguese. pl. plural. p. p. participle past. p. pr. participle present. prep. preposition.

pron. pronoun; pronounced. sing. singular. Skr. Sanskrit. Slav. Slavonic. Sp. Spanish. Sw. Swedish. SYN. Synonyms. Turk. Turkish.

v. verh. v. i. verb intransitive. v. t. verb transitive. W. Welsh.

- *** Compound words, which, in ordinary writing and printing, have their constituent parts separated by a hyphen, are here distinguished from those which are usually and properly written and printed without one, by the use of a longer hyphen than that employed for the mere division of words into syllahles; as, Able-bodied. Words having prefixes or initial syllables which are commonly separated from the other syllables by a hyphen, are distinguished in the same way; as, Re-enforce, Electro-magnetism.
- ** For the "KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION," see page v. It is desirable that those who use this Dictionary should make themselves familiar with the Key, as they will then find it easy to understand the notation by which the pronunciation of every word is expressed.
- *.* The figures which immediately follow certain words in the Vocabulary refer to corresponding sections in the Principles of Pronunciation on pp. vi.-xix, or to the Rules for Spelling on pp. xx.-xxiv.
- *.* A dagger [†] prefixed to a word shows that it is from the Latin or Greek, or from some modern foreign language, and is not fully Anglicized.

DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

A.

ABOLISH

(122), ealled the indefinite | † Abbé (ăb'bā), n. An ecclesi- | Ab-hor'renge, n. article, is a contraction of an, and is used before words beginning with the sound of a consonant; any; one. A-back' (41), adv. Backward;

by surprise.

Ab'a-eus, n. instru-An ment for per-formiug Abacus. arithmetical ealculations : uppermost member of a col-

umn. A-baft' (5), adv. Toward the

steru; astern.

Ab-āl'ien-ate (-yen-), v. t. To transfer the title of. A-băn'don, v. t. To forsake

wholly; to renounce. A-băn'doned, a. Given up

entirely; very wicked .- SYN. Forsaken; profligate; depraved; reprobate. A-băn'don-ment, n.

desertion; a final giving up. A-base', v. t. [From Lat. basis, base.] To bring low; to humble; to depress.

A-base'ment (132), n. State of being brought low; humiliation; degradation.

A-băsh', v. t. To ashaued; to confuse. To mako

A-bāt'a-ble (133), a. Capablo of being abated.

A-bāte', v. t. To lessen; to diminish in price. -v. i. To grow less; to decrease.

A bate'ment, n. Act of abating; decrease; sum or quantity taken away.

Ab'a-tis, n. Branches of trees turned outward for defense.

Åb'bà, n. Father; religious superior.

Ab'ba-çv, n. Condition, rights, or privileges of an abbot.

Ab-ba'tial, a. Relating to an Ab-hôr' (129), v. t. To dislike abbey.

astic without office or rights. Ab'bess (140), n. Governess of a nunnery

Ab'bey (141), n. A monastery or convent.

Ab'bot, n. [Lat. abba (genitive abbatis). See ABBA.] Head of a society of monks; chief of an abbey

Ab-bre'vi-ate, v. t. To shorten ; to abridge ; to contract. Ab-bre/vi-ā'tion (107), n. Aet of shortening; contraction. Ab-brē'vi-ā'tor, n. One who abbreviates or shortens.

Ab'di-eāte, v. t. To relinquish; to resign. -v. i. To give up an office.

Ab'di-ea'tion, n. Act of abdicating

Ab'di-ea'tive, n. Causing or implying abdication.

Ab-do'men (115), n. The belly, or upper part of the belly. Ab-dom'i-nal, a. Pertaining

to the abdomen.

Ab-düçe', v. t. To draw away. Ab-düet', v. t. To kidnap. Ab-düe'tion, n. Aet of carrying a person away by force or

A'be-çe-dā'ri-an, n. A teacher or a learner of the alphabet. A-běď, adv. In bed; on the bed.

Ab-ĕr'rançe, n. A straying from the right way; aberration.

Ab-er'rant, a. Wandering. Ab'er-ra'tion, n. Act of wandering from the right way.

A-bět' (129), v. t. To eneourage: to help. [ting. A-bět'ment, n. Act of abet-A-bět'tor, n. One who abets. A-bey'ance, n. A state of suspense

or hate bitterly; to detest.

Extreme hatred; detestation.

Ab-hör'rent, a. Inconsistent; detesting; odious. †A'bib, n. The first month of

the Jewish year. A-bīde', v. i. [imp. & p. p.

ABODE.] To stay or dwell in a place; to wait for. -v. t. To bear or endure.

Ab'i-gail (-gel), n. A lady's waiting-woman.

A-bil'i-ty, n. Power; means; skill; (pl.) mental powers. Ab'jeet, a. Mean; worthless;

base; despicable. [basely. Ab'ject-ly, adv. Meanly; Ab'ject-ness, n. Meanness of

spirit; baseness. [juring. Ab'ju-ra'tion, n. Act of ab-Ab-jūr'a-to-ry, a. Containing abjuration.

Ab-jure', v. t. To renounce upon oath; to retract; to recant.

Ab'la-tive, a. Denoting what takes away; - applied to tho sixth ease of Latin nouns.

A-blaze', adv. On fire; In a blaze. [eapable.

Ā'ble (ā'bl), a. Having power; Ā'ble-bŏd'ied, a. Having strength of body. Having

Ab-lu'tion, n. Act of washing. A'bly, adv. With ability.

Ab'ne-gate, v. t. To deny; to renounce.

Åb/ne-gā'tion, n. Self-denial. Ab-nôr'mal, a. [Lat. ab, from, and norma, a rule.] Not conformed to rule; irregular. A-board', adv. On board; in

a ship or boat. - prep. On board of.

A-bode', n. State or place of residence. - SYN. Dwelling; habitation ; domicile. - v., imp. & p. p. of Abide.

A-bol'ish, v. t. To repeal; to make void; to annul.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, y, long; ¼, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ, ¸, short: eare, car, ask, all, what; êre veil, têrm; pīque, fīrm; son, ôr, do, wolf, too, took; firn, rue, pull; c, g, soft; c, g, hard; as; exist; n as ng; this

A-bol'ish-a-ble, a. Capable of Ab-rup'tion, n. Violent sepabeing destroyed.

A-bol'ish-ment, n. Act of abolishing; abolition.

Ab'o-li'tion (-lish'un, 119), n. The act of abolishing. Ab'o-li'tion-ism, n. Principles

or measures of abolitionists. Ab'o-li'tion-ist, n. One who favors abolitionism.

A-bŏm'i-na-ble, a. Detestable. A-bom'i-nāte, v. t. To hate utterly; to abhor.

A-bom'i-nā'tion, n. Extreme hatred; object of hatred. Ab'o-rig'i-nal, a. First, or primitive. -n. Original in-

habitant. †Ab'o-rig'i-nes, n. pl. First inhabitants of a country. A-bôr'tion, n. A miscarriage;

an untimely birth. A-bôr'tive, a. Unsuccessful;

untimely; premature. A-bôr'tive-ly, adv. Immaturely; without success.

A-bôr'tive-ness, n. State of being abortive.

A-bound', v. i. To be in great plenty; to be prevalent.

A-bout', prep. Round; encircling; on every side of; near to; conceruing. - adv. Around; here and there; every way.

A-bove' (a-buv'), prep. Higher thau; more than. - adv. In a higher place.

Ab'ra-ea-dăb'ra, n. A superstitious charm against certain diseases.

A-brade', v. t. [Lat. ab, from, and radere, to scrape.] To rub or wear off; to grute.

A-brā'sion, n. A wearing or rubbing off. [in a line. A-breast', adv. Side by side; TA-breu-voir' (vwôr'), n. The joint between two stones in masonry.

To make A-bridge', v. t. To make shorter; to contract; to cut short: to abbreviate.

A-bridg'ment (132), n. A work abridged; a summary; epitome ; compend ; compendium.

A-brōach', adv. In a posture to let out liquor.

A-broad' (a-brawd'), adv. At large; out of doors; in another country. fannul. Ab'ro-gate, v. t. To repeal ; to Ab'ro-ga'tion, n. Act of re-

pealing, as a law. Ab-rupt', a. [Lat. abruptus. broken off.] Sudden; steep;

broken.

ratiou of bodies.

Ab-rupt'ly, adv. In an abrupt manner; suddenly.

Ab-rupt'ness, n. An abrupt manner; suddenness.

Ab'scess, n. A tumor filled with purulent matter. Ab-scind', v. t. To cut off.

Ab-sçiş'şion (-sizh'un), n. The act of cutting off; removal; separation.

Ab-scond', v. i. To secrete one's self; to hide.

Ab'sence, n. State of being absent; inattention. Ab'sent, a. Not present; in-

attentive; lost in thought. Ab-sěnt', r. t. To keep away. Ab'sen-tee', \ n. One who ab-Ab-sent'er, sents himself. Ab'so-lute, a. Not limited; unconditional; complete; ar-

bitrary; despotie; positive; percmptory.

Ab'so-lute-ly, adv. Positively;

arbitrarily. Ab'so-lūte-ness, n. Complete-ness; arbitrary power.

Ab'so-lu'tion, n. Act of ab-solving; forgiveness; pardon; remission of sins.

Ab'so-lū'tism, n. Principles of absolute government.

Ab-sŏl'u-to-ry, adv. Absolving.

Ab-sŏlve' (-zŏlv'), v. t. To free from ; to pardon. Ab-sôrb', v. t. [Lat. ab, from,

and sorbere, to suck in.] To suck up; to imbibe; to engross. Ab-sôrb'a-ble, a. Capable of

being absorbed.

Ab-sôrb'ent, n. A substance that absorbs. - a. Sucking or drying up; imbibing. Ab-sôrp'tion, n. Act of absorbing; sucking up.

Ab-sôrp'tive, a. Having power to absorb. fforbear. Ab-stāin', v. i. To refrain ; to Ab-stē'mi-ous, a. Temperate in diet; abstinent.

Ab-stē'mi-ous-ly, adv. Temperately.

Ab-stē'mi-ous-ness, n. sparing use of food, &c.

Ab-stērģe', v. t. To cleanse by wiping: to purify.

Ab-ster'gent, a. Having a cleansing quality. [cleansing. Ab-ster'sion, n. The act of Ab-ster'sive, a. Serving to cleanse; abstergent.

Ab'sti-nence, n. A refraining from food, or from any action.

Ab'sti-nent, a. Practicing abstinence; fasting.

Ab-străet', v. t. To draw from ; to separate; to remove; to purloin.

Ab'stract, a. Separate; existing iu the mind only; abstruse; difficult. - n. An abridgment or epitome.

Ab-straet'ed-ness, n. State of being abstracted.

Ab-străe'tion, n. Act of abstracting; separatiou; absence of mind.

Ab-străet'ive, a. Having the power of abstracting. Ab'stract-ly, adv. By itself.

Ab'stract-ness, n. State of being abstract.

Ab-struse' (29), a. Difficult to be understood; obscure. Ab-struse'ness, n. Obscurity

or difficulty of meaning. Ab-struse'ly, adv. Obscurely; darkly.

Ab-sûrd', a. Contrary to reason or to manifest truth. - SYN. Foolish; irrational; ridieulous.

Ab-sûrd'i-ty, \ n. Quality of Ab-sûrd'ness, \ being abbeing absurd; that which is absurd. A-bun'dance, n. Great plenty; exuberance.

A-bun'dant, a. Very plentiful; ample; exuberaut.

A-bun'dant-ly, adv. Plentifor use ill. fully. A-būşe' (-būz'), v. t. To treat A-būse', n. Ill use of any thing; corrupt practice; contumely.

A-bū'sive, a. Marked by abuse. — Syn. Reproachful; iujurious ; opprobrious.

A-bū'sive-ly, adv. In an abusive manner; by a wrong usc. A-bu'sive-ness, n. State of being abusive.

A-but', r. i. To end or border upon; to be contiguous to. A-but'ment, n. That which borders upon or adjoins: the

solid part of a bridge next the land.

A-but'tal, n. The butting or boundary of land.

A-byss', n. [Gr. a, without, and busses, bottom.] A bottomless gulf or depth.

Ae'a-de'mi-an, Āe'a-dĕm'ie. mem-Ăe'a-de-mi'cian, ber of

A-eăd'e-mist, an academy; an academic philosopher.

a. Pertain-Ăe'a-děm'ie, Ăe'a-dem'ie-al, ing to an academy, college, or university

A-cad'e-my, n. A school of arts aud sciences; a school holding a place intermediate between the common school and eollege.

Ac-çede', v. i. To be added to; to assent; to agree.

Ac-çĕl'er-āte, v. t. To hasten the motion of; to quicken. A €-çĕl'er-ā'tion, n. Aet of ac-

cclerating, or hastening. Ac-çĕl'er-a-tive, \ a. In-

Ac-çel'er-a-to-ry, creasing the speed.

Ac'cent, n. Modulation of voice; superior stress of voice on a syllable; a mark to regulate pronunciation, distiuguish magnitudes, &c.

Ac-çent', v. t. To express or note the accent.

A.e-çěnt'u-al, a. Relating to

accent.

Ac-cent'u-ate, v. t. To mark or pronounce with au accent. Ac-çent'u-a'tion, n. Act or mode of uttering or marking

Ac-çěpt', v. t. To receive; to

admit; to subscribe and be-

come liable for. Ac-çĕpt'a-ble, a. Likely to be aecepted; agreeable; wel-

eome; pleasing; grateful. A ϵ -çept'a-bil'i-ty, $\{n.$ The Ac-cept'a-ble-ness, quality

of being acceptable. Ac-cept'a-bly, adv. In an

aeceptable manner; agreeably.

Ac-cept'ancc, n. Reception with approbation; a bill accepted. Ae/ep-ta/tion, n.

Acceptance; the commonly received meaning of a word.

Ac-cept'er, n. One who aceepts.

Ac-çess', or Ac'cess, n. Approach; admission; increase. Ac-çes'sa-ry, a. Additional; acceding. — n. One who ac-

cedes to an offense. Ac-çĕs'si-bĭl'i-ty, n. Quality

of being accessible.

Ac-cess'i-ble, a. Capable of being approached.

Ac-ces'sion (-sesh'un), n. Act of acceding to; addition; in-

Åe'çcs-sô'ri-al, a. Pertaining to an accessory.

Ae-çĕs'so-ri-ly, adv. In the manner of an accessory. One who

Ae-ces'so-ry, n. helps to commit a crime; au accomplice -a. ting; aiding.

Ae'çi-dençe, n. A book containing the rudiments of grammar.

Ac'ci-dent, n. An unforeseen or unexpected event; chance; casualty; contingency.

Ac'ci-dent'al, a. Happening by chance; not essential. SYN. Casual; fortuitous; ineidental.

Ae'çi-děnt'al-ly, adv. By accident; by chance.

A e-elaim', n. A shout A e-ela-ma'tion, n of applause.

Ac-elăm'a-to-ry, pressing joy or applause. Ac-elī'māte, v. t. To habituate to a climate not native.

Ac'eli-mä'tion, n. Process or state of being acclimated Ac-cliv'i-ty, n. A slope or inclination. Ascending

Ae-elī'vous, a. Rising with a slope, as a hill.

Ae-eŏm'mo-dāte, v. t. supply with conveniences; to adapt; to suit; to adjust. Ac-com'mo-da/ting, a. Disposed to oblige; kind.

Ae-eom/mo-da'tion, n. Provision of conveniences; fitness; reconciliation; (pl.) couveniences.

Ae-eòm'pa-ni-ment (135), n. That which accompanies, or is

added as ornament.

Ac-com'pa-nist, n. The performer in music who takes the accompanying part.

Ac-com'pa-ny (-kum'-), v. t. To go or be with; to attend. Ae-eŏm'plice, n. An associate in a crime; an accessory.

Ae-eŏm'plish, v. t. To finish entirely; to bring to pass. -SYN. To execute; effect; ful-

Ac-com'plished (-plisht), p. a. Finished; completed; refined; well-educated.

Ac-com'plish-ment, n. completion; an acquirement which adds grace.

Ae-compt'ant (-kount'-), n. See Accountant.

Ae-côrd', n. [From Lat. cor, cordis, the heart.] Agreement; concurrence; consent; union. - v. i. To agree; to harmonize.

Ac-côrd'ançe, n. Agreement: harmony; conformity.

Ae-eôrd'ant, a. Correspond-ing; agreeing; consonant;

Contribu- Ac-cording to. In accordance with.

> Ac-côrd'ing-ly, adv. Agreeably; suitably; consequently. Ac-côr'di-on, n. A small mu-

sical instrument, with keys aud bellows.

Ae-eŏst', v. t. To speak first; to address.

†Accouchement (äk/koosh/mong'), n. [Fr.] Delivery in child-bed.

Ac-count', v. t. To reckon; to compute; to esteem; to assign the causes of -n. Computation; estimation; regard; explanation; narra-

Ac-count/a-bil'i-ty, n. Liability to give account.

Ac-count'a-ble, a. Liable to be ealled to account; responsible.

Ac-count'a-ble-ness, n. A being liable to answer for; accountability.

Ac-count'ant, n. One cniployed, or skillful, in keeping aecounts.

Ac-coup'le (-kup'pl), v. t. To couple; to join together.

Ac-ecu'ter | (ak-koo'ter, 151), Ac-ecu'tre | v. t. To equip; to furnish.

(-koo/-Ac-cou'ter-ments | Ae-ecu'tre-ments ter-). n. Equipage; trappings; ornaments.

Ac-crěd'it. v. t. To furnish with credentials; to give eredit to.

Ac cres'cent, a. Growing; increasing. Ae-ere'tion, n. The act of

growing to; increase. Ac-cre'tive, a. Increasing by

growth. Ac-erue', v. i. To arise; to be added; to increase.

Ae-eŭm'ben-çy, n. State of reclining.

Ae-eum'bent, a. Reclining; leaning.

Ae-eu'mu-late, v. t. To heap together. - v. i. To increase; to be augmented.

Ae-eu/mu-la/tion, n. Act of accumulating; a heap.

Ac-eu'mu-la'tive, a. Causing accumulation.

Ae-eū'mu-lā'tor, n. One who accumulates.

n. Exact-Āe'eu-ra-çy, Ac'eu-rate-ness, ness; correctness; closeness.

Ae'eu-rate (42), a. Done with care; without error. - SYN. Correct; precise; just.

agreeable.

Ac'eu-rate-ly, adv. Exactly; correctly; nicely. Ae-eûrse', v. t. To doom to misery; to curse.

A e-eurs'ed, p. p. or a. [p. p. pron. ak-kurst', and a. akhurs'ed.] Cursed; execrable. Ac'eu-sa'tion, n. Act of accusing; charge of a crime.

Ae-eū'sa-tive, a. Accusing -applied to a case in gram-

Ac-euse', v. t. To charge with a crime; to blame; to censure; to impeach. [cuses. Ac-eus'er, n. One who ac-

Ac-cus'tom, v. t. To make habitual or familiar by use. Ace, n. A unit on cards or dice. A-çěl'da-mà, n. A field of

A-çĕph'a-loŭs, a. [Gr. without, and kephale, head.] Headless. [Gr. a,

A-çerb'i-ty, n. Bitterness of taste or of spirit.

 Λ -çěs'çen-çy, n. A tendency

to sourness. A-ces'cent, a. Tending to sourness.

Ac'e-tate, n. A salt formed by acctic acid united to a base. A-çĕt'ie, or A-çē'tie, a. [Lat.

acetum, vinegar.] Having the properties of vinegar. A-cět'i-fi-eā'tion, n. Act of

turning into acid or vinegar. A-çět'i-fy, v. t. or i. To turn acid; to make or become acid. Aç'e-tim'e-ter, n. An instru-

ment for ascertaining the strength of acids.

Aç'e-tim'e-try, n. Art of ascer-

taining the strength of acids. A-çē'tous, a. Having the quality of viuegar; sour. Āche (āk), v. i. To be in pain.

- n. A continued pain. A-chiev'a-ble, a. Capable of

being achieved. A-chieve', r. t. To do; to per-

form: to obtain. A-chiëve'ment, n. A perform-

unce; an action. Āch'ing (āk'iug), n. tinued pain.

Ăeh/ro-măt'ie, a. [Gr. a, without, and chroma, color.]

Destitute of color: Aç'id (as'id), a. Sour; like vinegar. — n. A sour sub-

stance; a substance by which salts are formed. A-çĭd'i-fī'a-ble, a. Capable of

being acidified.

A-cid'i-fi-ea'tion, n. Act of acidifying.

vert into acid. - v. i. To become acid or sour.

A-cid'i-ty, | n Acid taste; Ac'id-ness, | sourness; sharp-

A-cĭd'u-late (42), v. t. tiuge with acids.

A-çıd'u-lous, a. Slightly sour. Ae-knowl'edge (ak-nol'cj), v.

t. To own; to confess; to

Ac-knowl'edg-ment (-nol'ejment, 132), n. The owning of a thing; avowal; thanks. Ae'me, n. The highest point;

summit; crisis of a disease. A'eôrn, n. [A.-S. &c, oak, and

corn, graiu.] Fruit or seed of an oak. A-eŏt/y-lē'don, n. A plant in

which the seed-lobes are not present. A-cous'tie (-kow'-), a. Per-

taining to hearing.

A-cous'ties, n. pl. The theory or science of sounds.

Ae-quāint', v. t. To inform; to make familiar with.

Ae-quaint'ance, n. Knowledge; familiarity; one well known.

Āe/qui-ĕsçe' (ăk/wĭ-ĕss'), v. i. To assent; to be satisfied with; to comply.

Ae'qui-ĕs'çençe, n. Consent; compliance.

Ac'qui-es'cent, a. Submitting or disposed to submit.

'e-quīr'a-ble (133), a. Capable of being acquired.
As-quire'. v. t. To gain; to obtain; to come to; to at-

Ac-quire'ment, n. That which

is acquired; gain; acquisition. Ae'qui-si'tion (-zĭsh'un), n. Act of acquiring; the thing acquired.

Ac-quis'i-tive, a. Disposed to make acquisitions.

Ac-quis'i-tive-ness, n. Desire of possession.

Ae-quit', v. t. To discharge ; to set free; to elear; to reiease; to absolve.

Ae-quit'tal (129), n. Formal release from a charge.

A e-quit'tance, n. A receipt in

full for debt; discharge A'ere (ā/kcr, 151), n. [A.-S. ocer, an open field.] A piece of land containing 160 square rods or 4840 square yards. Ae'rid, a. Hot and biting to

the taste; pungent. Ac'rid-ness, n. A sharp, harsh

quality; pungency. A-çid'i-fy (51), v. t. To con- Ae'ri-mo'ni-ous, a. Full of acrimony; bitter; sarcastic; censorious; severe.

Ac'ri-mo-ny, n. Bitterness of feeling or language. - SYN. Asperity; sharpness; severity; harshness.

Ae'ro-bat, n. One who prachigh-vaulting, ropetices dancing, &c.

A-eron'y-eal, a. Rising at sunsct, and setting at sun-

A-erop'o-lis, n. A citadel. A-eross', prep. From side to side of; athwart; over.

A-eros'tie, n. A poem in which certain letters taken successively, one in each line, form a name. facrostics. A-eros'tie-al, a. Pertaining to

Act, v. t. To perform: to do; to move; to feign. - v. i. To be in action; to imitate; to conduct or behave. - n. deed; exploit; action; division of a play.

Act'ing, n. Act of performing; action.

Ac'tion, n. Deed; feat; battle; suit at law; gesture; gesticulation.

Ac'tion-a-ble, a. Admitting an action at law.

Act'ive, a. Causing or communicating action or motion; engaged in action; transitive. - SYN. Brisk; alert; nimble; quick.

Act'ive-ly, adv. In an active manner.

Ac-tiv'i-ty, n. Quality of being active; nimbleness; agility.

Act'or, n. One who acts; a stage-player.

Act'ress, n. A female actor. Act'u-al, a. Existing in act;

real; ccrtain. Act'u-al'i-ty, n. State of being

actual. [actual. Ăet'u-al-īze, v. t. To make Act'u-al-ly, adv. In act or in fact; really; truly.

Act'u-a-ry, n. A registrar or clerk.

Aet'u-āte (42), v. t. To put in action; to excite.

A-eū'le-ate, a. Prickly. A-eū'men, n. Quickness of

perception; acuteness. A-eū'mi-nate, a. Having a

long, tapering point. A-eū'mi-nāte, v. i. To rise to

a point. A-eu mi-nation, n. Act of sharpening; a sharp point;

quickness. Ăe'u-pănet'ūre, n. Introduction of needles into the

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, y, long; ă, č, ī, ŏ, ŭ, y, short; eâre, câr, åsk, all, what; êre, veil, tërm; pïque, fîrm;

living tissues for remedial Ad-duet'ive, a. purposes. A-eute', a. Sharp; ingenious;

penetrating; kcen. A-cūte'ly, adv. S kcenly: ingeniously. Sharply;

A-eute'ness, n. Sharpness; quickness of intellect. Ad'age, n. A proverb; max-

im; an old saying.

Ad-a'gio, n. (Mus) A mark of slow time. - adv. Slowly. Ad'a-mant, n. A very hard

stone; a diamond. Ăd'a-mant-ē'an, | a. Ex-Ad'a-mant'ine, tremely

hard; hard as adamant. 1-dăpt', v. t. To fit ; to suit. děpt/a-bil'i-ty, n. Quality

adaptation. 1-dapt'a-ble, a. Capable of

being adapted. Ad'ap-ta'tion. n. The act of adapting or fitting; suitableness: fitness.

A dapt'ed-ness, n. State of being adapted.

Add (125), v. t. [Lat. ad, to, and dare, to give.] To join; to augment or increase.

†Ad-děn'dum, n. (pl. děn'da, 147.) [Lat.] Thiug added.

Ad'der, n. A kind of venomous [added. scrpent. Ad'di-ble, a. Capable of being

Ad-diet', v. t. To give up habitually; to apply. - SYN. To devote; to dedicate. Ad-diet'ed-ness, \ n. State of

Ad-die'tion, being addicted.

Ad-di'tion (-dish'un), n. Act of adding; thing added; increase; part of arithmetic which treats of adding num-

†Ad-di'tion-al (-dish'un-), n. Added.

Ad-di'tion-al-ly (-dish'un-), adv. By way of addition. Ad'dle, v. t. To make addle or

corrupt. - a. Diseased, as eggs; putrid; corrupt; barrcn; empty.

Ad-dress', v. t. To speak or apply to; to prepare for; to direct: to make love to. -n. Application: petition: dcx-terity; skill; courtship; direction of a letter.

Ad-düçe', v. t. To bring forward; to allege. [ward. Ad-du'cent, a. Bringing for-

Ad-dū'çi-ble, a. Capable of being adduced.

Ad-duc'tion, n. The act of adducing, or bringing forward. bring forward

A-děpt', n. A person skilled in any art. - a. Well-versed; skillful.

Ad'e-qua-cy, n. State of being adequate; sufficiency.

ad'e-quate, a. Fully suffiient; equal; proportionate; correspondent.

Ad'e-quate-ly, adv. In proportion; sufficiently; fitly. Ad-hēre', v. i. To stick close; to remain fixed or firm.

Ad-hēr'ençe, | n. Quality or Ad-hēr'en-çy, | state of adhering ; tenacity ; fidelity ; constancy.

Ad-hēr'ent, a. United with or to; sticking to.

Ad-her'ent, n. One who ad-Ad-hēr'er, heres; a follower; a partisan. Ad-hē'sion, n. Act or state of

sticking; adherence. Ad-hē'sīve, a. Sticking; te-

nacious. Ad-hē'sĭve-ly, adv. With ad-

Ad-hē'sīve-ness, n. Quality of sticking; tenacity.

Ad-hôr'ta-to-ry, a. Containing counsel; advisory. A-dieū' (a-dū', 27), adv. Fare-

well; good-by. - n. Act of taking leave. Ad'i-po-çere', n. A waxy sub-

stance into which fat is sometimes converted.

Ad'i-pose, a. Consisting of fat; fat; fatty.

Ad'it, n. [Lat. aditus, entrance.] A horizontal entrance into a pit.

Ad-jā'cen-cy, n. State of lying close to; contiguity_ Ad-jā/cent, a. Lying near;

coutiguous. Ăd'jee-tī'val, a. Pertaining to, or partaking of, an ad-

jective. Ăd'jee-tive, n. A word added

to a noun to express some quality, attribute, or proper-

Ad'jec-tive-ly, adv. In the manner of an adjective. Ad-join', v. t. To join or unite

to. -v. i. To be contiguous. Ad-join'ing, a. Joining; adjacent: near: contiguous.

Ad-journ' (37), v. t. To put off to another time. - SYN. To postpone; delay; defer; prorogue.

Ad journ'ment, n. Act of adjourning ; postponement ; delay.

Serving to Ad-jūdģe', v. t. To sentence; to decide indicially.

Ad-jū'di-eāte, v. t. To deter-

mine by law. Ad-jū'di-eā'tion, n. Judicial

trial or seuteuce.

Ad'junet, n. Something joined to another. - a. Added to, or united with.

Ad-june'tion, n. Act of adjoin-

Ad-junet'ive, n. That which is joined.—a. Tending to join. Ad'ju-ra'tion, n. Act of charging solemnly; form of oath. Ad-jure', v. t. To charge on

oath; to enjoin carnestly or solemnly.

Ad-jūr'er, n. One who adjures. Ad-just', v. t. To make exact or conformable; to set right. - SYN. To adapt; suit; fit.

Ad-just'a-ble, a. Capable of being adjusted.

Ad-just'ment, n. A setting in order; regulation; settlement. Ad'iu-tan-cy, n. Office of an

adjutant. Ad'ju-tant, n. A military offi-

cer who assists a superior officer. Ăd'ju-vant, a. Helping; help-

ful. - n. A helper; an as-Ad-měas'ūre (-mězh'||r), v. t.

To take the dimensions or capacity of. Ad-měaş'ūre-ment (-mězh/-

ur-), n. Act or result of measuring; measurement. Ad-měn'su-rā'tion, n. Act of

measuring; mensuration. Ad-min'is-ter, v. t. To man-

age; to direct; to supply; to settle, as an estate. - r. i. To contribute; to act as administrator.

Ad-min'is-të'ri-al, a. Pertaining to administration.

Ad-min'is-tra-ble, a. Capable of being administered.

Ad-min'is-tra'tion, u. Act of administering; executive part of government.

Ad-min'is-tra/tive, a. Administering.

Ad-min'is-tra'tor, n. A man who manages an intestate es-

Ad-min'is-tra'tor-ship, Office of an administrator. Ad-min'is-trā'trix, n. woman who administers an

Ad'mi-ra-ble, a. Worthy of admiratiou .- SYN. Wonderful; rare; excellent.

fully; excellently.

Ad'mi-ral, n. [Ar. amir-al-(bahr), commander of (the sea).] Principal officer of a fleet or navy

Ad'mi-ral-ship, n. Office of admiral.

Ad'mi-ral-ty. n. The power or the court for administering naval affairs.

Ad'mi-ra'tion, n. Wonder mingled with pleasure; astonishment; esteem.

Ad-mire', v. t. To regard with wonder or love. - v. i. To wonder.

Ad-mīr'er, n. One who admires; a lover.

Ad-mīs'si-bil'i-ty, n. Quality

of being admissible. Ad-mis'si-ble, a. Capable of being admitted.

· Ad-mis'sion (-mish'un), n. Act of admitting; admittance; allowance.

Ad-mit', v. t. To let in; to reccive as true; to allow. Ad-mit'tançe (129). n. or power of entering.

Ad-mix', v. t. To mingle. Ad-mix'tion (-mikst/yun, 63), n. A mingling.

Ad-mixt'ure (-mikst/yur), n. Act of mixing; the substance mixed.

Ad-mon'ish, v. t. To warn; to reprove gently; to advise. Ad-mon'ish-er, n. One who

admonishes. Ad'mo-ni'tion (-nish'un), n.

Gentle reproof; counsel; warning.

Ad-mon'i-tive, a. Contain-Ad-mon'i-to-ry, ing admonition; monitory; warning. Ad-mon'i-tor, n. One who ad-

monishes. Ad-năs'çent, a. Growing to something else. [thing.

Ad'nate, a. Growing on some-A-do'(-do'), n. Trouble; difficulty; bustle; stir. †A-do'be, n. [Sp.] An unburnt

brick dried in the sun. Ad'o-les'cence, n. State of growing; youth.

Ad'o-les'cent, a. Growing ; advancing to manhood.

A-dopt', v. t. To take as one's A-dop'tion, n. Act of adopt-

A-dopt'ive, a. Adopting; A-dor'a-ble, a. Worthy of

adoration; divine. A-dōr'a-ble-ness, n. Quality

of being adorable.

Ad'mi-ra-bly, adv. Wonder- | Ad'o-ra'tion, n. Divine worship: homage; profound reverence.

A-dore', v. t. [Lat. ad, to, and orare, to pray.] To worship; to venerate; to reverence; to revere; to love intensely.

A-dor'er, n. One who adores;

a worshiper; a lover.

A-dôrn', v. t. To deck; to embellish; to decorate.

A-dôrn'ment, n. Embellishment : decoration.

A-down', adv. Down. - prep. Downward.

A-drift', a. or adv. Floating at raudom.

A-droit', a. Skiilful; expert; dexterous; ingenious. A-droit'ly, adv. Ingeniously.

A-droit'ness, n. Dexterity; skill.

A-dry', a. In want of drink. Ad'sci-ti'tious (-tish'us), a. Additional; supplemental. Ad'u-la'tion, n. Excessive or

servile flattery. Ăd'u-lā/tor, n. A servile flat-[excess. terer.

Ad'u-la'to-ry, a. Flattering to A-dült', n. A person grown. Grown to maturity. A-dul'ter-ant, n. A person or

thing that adulterates. A-dŭl'ter-āte, v. t. To debase or corrupt by mixture.

A-dul'ter-ate, a. Debased; corrupted; tainted with adul-

A-dul'ter-a'tion, n. Act of adulterating, or state of being adulterated.

A-dul'ter-er, n. A man who is guilty of adultery. A-dŭl'ter-ess, n.

A woman guilty of adultery.

A-dul'ter-ous, a. Guilty of

adultery; spurious; corrupt. A-dul'ter-y, n. A violation of fadult. the marriage bed. A-dult'ness, n. State of being

Ad-um'brant, a. Giving a faint shadow.

Ad-um'brāte, v. t. To shadow out faintly Ad'um-bra'tion, n. A shadow

or faint resemblance. Ad-un'ci-ty, n. A bending in

the form of a hook. Ad-une'ous, a. Hooked; bent.

A-dust', a. Burnt or seorched. or looking so. A-dus'tion (-dust'yun), n. The

act of burning up.

Ad-vance', n. A going forward: promotion: payment beforehand. - v. t. To bring forward or higher; to raise; to promote; to pay before-hand. -v.i. To go on; to improve; to rise in rank.

Ad-vance'ment, n. Act of ad vancing or moving forward; progress; promotion; prefer ment.

Ad-van'tage (5, 183), n. Favorable eircumstances; superiority; gain; benefit; profit.
-v.t. To benefit; to promote.
Advan-tā/ġeoŭs, a. Beirg of

advantage; profitable; use-

Åd'van-tā'geous-ly, adv. Profitably; conveniently.

Ăd'van-tā'geous-ness. Quality or state of being advantageous.

Ad'vent, n. A coming; the season of four weeks before Christmas Ăd'ven-ti'tious (-tish'us), a.

Added; accidental: incidental; not essentially inherent. Ad'ven-ti'tious-ly (-tish'us-), adv. In an adventitious

manner. Ad-věn'tíve, a. Accidental; adventitious.

Ad-věnt'u-al, a. Relating to the advent.

Ad-věnt'ūre (-věnt/yllr), n. An extraordinary event: an enterprise; chance: hazard. -v.t. To try the chance; to risk. -v. i. To venture.

Ad-věnt'ūr-er, n. One who adventures.

Ad-věnt'ūre-sòme (132), a. Bold : daring : enterprising. Ad-věnt'ůr-ous (133), a. Daring : boid ; enterprising ; venturesome.

Ad'verb, n. A word used to modify a verb, adjective, or other adverb.

Ad-vērb'i-al, a. Relating to, er like, an adverb. Ad-verb'i-al-ly, adv. In the

manner of an adverb. Ăd'ver-sa-ry, n. An oppo-

nent; enemy; antagouist. Ad-vēr'sa-tive, a. Expressing

contrariety or opposition. Ad'vērse, a. Contrary; ca-

lamitous; afflictive. Ad'vērse-ly, adr. In an adverse manner; unfortunate-

Ad-vēr'si-ty, n. Misfortuuc;

affliction; ealamity.

Ad-vērt', v. i. [Lat. adver-tere, to turn to.] To turn the mind.—SYN. To attend; regard; observe; refer.

Ad-vērt'ence, \ n. Direction | Aē'ric (ē'ry or ā'ry), n. The Ad-vērt'en-çy, of the mind; | nest of an eagle or other bird attention; heed.

Ad-vert'ent, a. Attentive ; hecdful.

Ad/ver-tise' (153), v. t. To inform; to give public notice of. Ad-ver'tise-ment, or Ad'vertīse'ment, n. A public no-

tice; information. Ad'ver-tis'er, n. One who ad-

vertises.

Ad-vice', n. Counsel; instruction; notice; intelli-

Ad-vīs'a-ble, a. Fit to be advised or done; prudent; ex-

pedient.

Ad-vīş'a-ble-ness, n. Fitness; propriety; expediency. Ad-vīse' (153), v. t. To give advice to; to counsel; to inform; to apprise. - v. i. To consider.

Ad-vīs'ed-ly (57), adv. With deliberation or advice; prn-

dently.

Ad-vīş'ed-ness, n. Deliberate consideration.

Caution;

Ad-vīşe'ment, n.

advice; counsel. Ad-vīş'er, n. One who advises; a counselor.

Ad-vī'so-ry, a. Having power to advise; giving advice. Ad'vo-ca-cy, n. Act of plead-

ing; intercessiou; support. Ad'vo-cate, n. One who pleads for another; a de-

fender. Ad'vo-cate, v. t. To plead in favor of; to support; to vin-

dicate. Ad'vo-ea'tion. n. Act of

pleading; a plea. Ad'vow-ee', n. One who has the right of advowson.

Ad-vow'son, n. The right of presenting a priest to a va-

cant benefice. Ā'dy-năm'ie, a. Pertaining to debility; weak; feeble.

tAd'y-tum, n. [Lat.] A scoret apartment in a temple.

Adze, A tool with an arching blade or ehip-Adz.

ping.

3-6'li-an, a Pertaining to,
or produced by, the wind.— Eolian harp, a stringed instrument played on by the wind.

A-ē'ri-al(41), a. [Lat. aër, air.] Belonging to the air; high.

of prev. [aerifying. $\bar{\mathbf{A}}'$ er-i-fi- $\bar{\mathbf{e}}$ a'tion, n. Act of Ā'er-i-fôrm, a. Having the

form of air, as gas. Ā'er-i-fy, v. t. To combine or

fill with air.

Ā'er-ŏg'ra-phy, n. Description of the air.

A'er-o-lite, n. [Gr. aer, air, and lithes, stone.] A meteoric

 \tilde{A} 'er-ŏl'o-gy, n. The science which treats of the air.

Ā'er-o-măn'çy, n. Divina-tion by means of the air, or of substances found in it.

Ā'er-ŏm'e-ter, n. An instrument for measuring weight or deusity of air and gases.

A'er-om'e-try, n. Art or scicnce of ascertaining tho mean bulk of gases.

A'er-o-naut', n. An aërial Af'fi-dā'vit, n. A navigator; a balloonist. statement in writing.

A'er-o-naut'ie (120), a. Pertaining to, or practicing, aërial sailing. A'er-o-naut'ies, n. sing. The art of sailing in the air.

A'er-o-naut'ism, n. Practice of ascending in balloons.

Ā'er-ŏs'€o-py, n. Observation of the state and variations of the atmosphere.

A'er-o-stăt'ie, a. Relat-Ā'er-o-stăt'ie-al, ing to aërostatics.

A'er-o-stăt'ics, n. sing. The science that treats of the equilibrium of elastic fluids. \bar{A} /er-os-t \bar{a} /tion, n. navigation; aeronantics.

Æs-thět'ie, a. Pertaining to æsthetics.

Æs-thět'ies, n. sing. The theory or philosophy of taste: the science of the taste; beautifui.

A-fär', adv. At a great distance; far. A-fēard', a. Affected with

fear. Af'fa-bil'i-ty, n. Readiness to converse; civility.

Af'fa-ble, a. Easy of manners or conversation; courteous. Af'fa-bly, adv. In an affable manner; courteously.

Af-fâir', n. Business; a partial or minor engagement. Af-fěet', v. t. To act upon; to infinence: to dispose or

incline; to aim at; to make

a show of. Af'fee-ta'tion, n. False show;

artificial appearance; insincerity; pretense. Af-feet'ed. a. Disposed; full

of affectation. 1f-feet'ed-ly, adv. With af-

feetation. Af-feet'ing, a. Moving tho feelings; pathetic.

Af-fee'tion, n. Love; fondness; inseparable attribute or quality; disease.

Af-fee'tion-ate, a. Fond; tender; loving; kind. Af-fee'tion-ate-ly, adv. With

affection; tenderly.

Af-feet'ive, a. Affecting or exciting emotion.

Af-fi'ance, n. A marriago coutract; confidence; trust. — v. t. To betroth; to confract.

Af-fī'an-çer, n. One who affianecs. Af-fi'ant, n. One who makes

an affidavit. A sworn

Af-fil'i-āte, v. t. To adopt; to receive as a member.

Af-fīl'i-ā'tion, n. Adoption; legal assignment of a child to its father.

Af'fi-nage, n. Art of refining metals by the cupel.

Af-fin'i-ty, n. Relation by marriage; close agreement; chemical attraction.

Af-firm', v. t. To establish or ratify; to declare positively.
—Syn. To aver; protest; assert; asseverate. Af-firm'a-ble, a. Capable of

being affirmed. Confirma-Af-fîrm'ançe, n.

tion; declaration. Af-firm'ant, n. One who af-

firms. Affir-mä'tion, n. A solemn

declaration; confirmation; ratification. Af-firm'a-tive, a. Affirming;

declaratory; confirmative. — n. That which contains an affirmation.

Af-firm'a-tive-ly, adv. Positively; absolutely. Af-fix', v. t. [Lat. affigere,

affixus, to fasten to.] attach: to fasten to the end; to annex; to fix.

Af'fix, n. A syllable or letter joined to the end of a word. Af-fixt'ure, n. That which is

affixed or annexed. Af-fla'tion, n. A blowing or breathing upon.

Af-flā'tus, n. Breath; blast; inspiration.

son, ôr, do, wolf, too, took; firn, rue, pull; c, g, soft; c, g, hard; az; exist; n as ng; this.

to trouble; to distress. Af-fliet'ed, a. Troubled; suf-

fering distress.

Af-flict'ing, a. Grievous; distressing

Af-flie'tion, n. State of being afflicted; sorrow; calamity; distress

Af-flict'ive, a. Distressing; painful.

Af'flu-ence, n. Abundance; wealth; riches.

Af'flu-ent, a. Wealthy; rich; plentiful; abundaut.

Af'flux, n. The act of Af-flux'ion, flowing to; that which flows to.

Af-ford', v. t. To yield; to confer; to supply; to furnish; to be able to sell, exchange, or expend.

Af-for'est, v. t. To turn into forest.

adv. Not free; en-

A-foul',

taugled. Af-fran'chişe (-chiz), v. t. To

make free; to enfranchisc. Af-frāy', n. A tumultuous quarrel; brawl; fray.

Af-fright' (-frit'), v. t. To frighten; to terrify; to alarm. - n. Sudden fear. Af-front' (-frunt'), *. Open disrespect or ill-treatment. -

v. t. To insult; to offend. Af-front'ive, a. Giving of-

Af-fūşe', v. t. To pour upon. Af-fū'sion, n. Act of pouring

A-field', adv. To, in, or on

the field. A-flōat', adv. or a. Sw ming; in a floating state. Swim-

A-foot', adv. On foot; in ac-

A-fore', adv. or prep. Before. A-fore'said (-sed), a. Named before.

A-fōre'tīme, adv. In time past.

A-fraid', a. Struck with fear. SYN. Fearful; apprehensive; timid; alarmed; frightened; appalled.

A-fresh', adv. Anew; again. Aft, adv. or a. Near the stern; astern; abaft.

Aft'er, prep. Later in time; behind: in search or imitation of; concerning. - a. Subsequent; more aft. - adv. Subsequently in time place.

Aft'er-birth, n. The membrane inclosing the fetus, coming away after delivery.

Af-fliet', v. t. To give pain to; | Aft'er-elap, n. pected subsequent event. Aft'er-erop, n. A second crop.

Aft'er-math, n. Second crop of grass.

Aft'er-most, a. Hindmost; uearest the stern. Aft'er-noon', n.

The time from noon to evening. Aft'er-pains, n. pl. Pains

succeeding childbirth. Aft'er-piece, n. A piece performed after a play.

Aft'er-thought (-thawt), n. Reflection after an act.

Aft'er-ward, | adv. In time Aft'er-wards, | subsequent. A-gain' (-gen'), adv. Another

time; once more; in return. A-gainst' (-genst'), prep. Opposite to; iu opposition to; in provision for

A-gape', adv. With the mouth wide open; with staring sur-

prise.

Ag'ate, n. [From the river Achates, in Sicily.] A kind of quartz; a kiud of type; thus, Agate type.

Ag'a-tine, a. Pertaining to, or resembling, agate.
A-gā've, n. The great Amer-

ican aloe.

Age, n. Any period of time: p particular period; decline or life; mature years; a generation; a century. A'ged (57), a. Advanced in

age; old; being of the age of. A'gen-çy, n. Quality of acting or state of action; office of an agent or factor.

A'gent, n. One who acts as a deputy; an active cause or power.

Ag-glom'er-āte, v. t. gather into a ball or mass. Ag-glom'er-ate, a. 'Collected into a ball or heap.

Ag-glom'er-ā'tion, n. Act of gathering into a ball; close collection.

Ag-glū'ti-nant, a. Uniting as glue; causing adhesion. — n. Any viscous or adhesive substance.

Ag-glū'ti-nāte, v. t. To cause to adhere or unite.

Ag-glū'ti-nā'tion, n. Act of uniting, as by glue; adhc-[to unite. Ag-glū'ti-na-tĭve, a. Tending Ag'grand-īze, v. t. To make great; to enlarge; to exalt. Ag-gran'dize-ment, or Ag'gran-dize/ment, n. Act of aggrandizing, or state of be-

An unex- Ag'gra-vate, v. t. To make worse; to exaggerate; to enhance; to provoke.

Ag'gra-vā'tion, n. The act of aggravating.

Ag'gre-gate, v. t. To collect. Ag'gre-gate, a. Formed of parts collected. - n. A sum or assemblage of particulars. Ag'gre-gate-ly, adv. In a

Ag'gre-ga'tion, n. The act of collecting iuto a mass; mass formed by collection of parts or particulars.

Ag'gre-gā/tive, a. Causing

aggregation; collective.

Ag-gress', v. i. To attack or assault first.

Ag-grěs'sion (-grěsh'un), n First attack; iuvasion, or encroachment.

Ag-gress'ive, a. Making tho first attack. Ag-gress'or, n. One who bc-

gins to attack, or injurc. Ag-griëv'ance, n. Injury. Ag-griëve', v. t. To afflict;

to oppress or injure; to har-Ag-group' (-groop'), v. t. To

bring together; to group. A-ghäst', adr. Amazed; stupefied with horror.

Ag'ile, a. Quick of motion. -SYN. Nimble; active; lively; brisk.

Ag'ile-ness, \ n. Activity; quickness. A-gil'i-ty, quickness. Ā'gi-o (140), n. Difference in value between metallic and

paper money; premium. Ag'i-ta-ble, a. Capable of being agitated.

To disturb; Ag'i-tate, v. t. to perturb; to discuss. Ag'i-tā'tion, n. Disturbance;

discussion. Åg'i-tā/tor, n. One who agi-

tates. Ag'let, n. A tag; a point at

the end of a fringe. $Ag'n\bar{a}il$, n. A disease of the

nails; a whitlow. Ag'nāte, a. Related or akin by the father's side.

Ag-nā'tion, n. Relation by the father's side.

Ag-nō'men, n. An additional name given on account of some exploit.

A-go', adv. In time past; past.

A-gog', adr. In a state of eager desire or curiosity.

A-gö'ing, p. pr. In motion. Ag'o-nisin, n. Contention for a prize.

Ag'o-nist, n. One who contends for the prize in public games.

Ag'o-nist'ie, a. Relating Ag'o-nist'ie-al, to any violent contest, bodily or men-

Ag'o-nīze, v. i. To writhe with agony; to suffer anguish.— v. t. To cause to suffer agony ; to torture.

Ag'o-ny, n. Excessive pain of body or mind. — SYN. Anguish; pang.

A-grā'ri-an, a. Relating to an equal division of lands or property .- n. One who favors an equal division of property.

A-grā'ri-an-ism, n. An equal division of land or property A-gree', v. i. To be of one mind; to be in concord; to harmonize; to yield assent; to suit: to correspond in gender, number, case, or per-

A-gree'a-ble (137), a. Agreeing or suitable; in conformity; pleasing to the mind or

senses. A-gree'a-bly, adv. In an agreeable manner; conformably.

A-gree'ment, n. Act or state of agreeing; concord; harmony; bargain; compact. A-gres'tie, a. Relating to the

country; rustic; rural. Ag'ri-cult'ur-al, a. Relating

to agriculture. Ag'ri-cult'ure, n. Art of cultivating the ground; hus-bandry; tillage.

Ag'ri-cult'ur-ist, n. A farmer. A-ground', adv. ground; stranded. On the

A'gūe (ā'gū), n. Chilliness; an

intermitting fever. A'gu-ish (133), a. Shivering; chilly; partaking of ague. Ah, interj. An exclamation ex-

pressive of surprise, triumph, &c., according to the mode of utterance.

Ä-hä', interj. An exclamation denoting triumph, contempt, surprise, &c. [forward.: A-hěad', adv. Turther on Aid, v. t. To help; to assist. Turther on;

n. Help; assistance; succor. Aid'-de-eamp | (ād'-de-kŏng), Aide-de-eamp | n. (pl. Aidg'-de-eamp or Aides-de-

camp.) Au officer who assists a general.

Ail, n. Disorder; indiposition. -v. t. To affect with

33 matter with; to trouble.

Ail'ment, n. Illness; morbid affection.

Aim, n. Direction; endeavor; design; purpose; intention. -v. i. or t. To point, or direct as a weapon.

Aim'less, a. Without aim. Air (3), n. The fluid we breathe; atmosphere; a tunc; peculiar

manner or appearance; mien; show of pride. - v. t. To expose to the air; to ventilate; to dry by air and warmth.

Âir'-blăd'der, n. An organ in some fishes, filled with air, enabling them to maintain their equilibrium in water.

Âir'-çĕlls, n. pl. Cavities containing air.

Air'-gun, n. A gun discharged by means of compressed air. Air'-höle, n. A hole to admit or discharge air.

Âir'i-ly, adv. Gayly; merrily. Air'i-ness, n. Openness to the air; gayety; levity.

Air'ing, n. An excursion in the open air; exposure to air. Air'less, a. Void of air; close. Âir'-pump,

n. A machine for exhausting the air from a closed ves-

Air-pump.

sel. Âir'-shaft, n. A passage for air into a mine. Air'-tight (-tit), a. So tight as

not to admit air. Air'y, a. Open to the air; gay; unsubstantial.

Aīsle (īl), n. Wing of a building; a passage in a church. A-jar', adv. Partly open.

A-kim'bo, adv. With a crook. A-kin', a. Related by blood; allied by nature.

Ăl'a-băs'ter, n. A soft, translucent variety of sulphate or carbonate of lime.

A-lăck', interj. An exclamation expressive of sorrow. A-lack'a-day, interj. An exclamation denoting sorrow

A-lăc'ri-ty, n. Cheerful readiness or willingness; liveli-

Al'a-mode', adv. In the fashion. -n. A kind of thin glossy black silk.

A-lärm', n. [It. all' arme, to arms!] A notice of denger; sudden surprise and fear. v. t. To give notice of danger; to disturb; to terrify.

pain or uneasiness; to be the A-lärm'-elock, n. A clock made to sound an alarm.

A-lärm'ist, n. One who intentionally excites alarm. A-las', interj. An exclamation

expressive of sorrow. A-lāte', a. Winged; hav-ing expansions A-lāt'ed, like wings.

Alb, n. [Lat. albus, white.] A vestn:ent of white linen worn by Roman Catholic priests.

Al'ba-tross, n. A large, web-footed sea-bird found in the Southern Ocean. Al-be'it, adv. Although; not.

withstanding. Al-běs'çent, a. Becoming

white or whitish. Al-bī'no, n. (pl. Al-bī'nōs,

140). A person or animal preternaturally white; especially, a white negro. Al'bu-gin'e-ous, a. Relating

to the white of an egg, or to the white of an cye.

Al'bum, n. A blank book for autographs, &c.

Al-bū'men, n. A peculiar animal substance found nearly pure in the white of an cgg. Al-bûr'num, n. White soft part of wood.

Al'ea-hest, | n. A universal Al'ka-hest, | solvent.

Al-eāid', n. A Spauish governor or warden. Al-chem'ic-al, a. Relating to,

or produced by, alchemy Al'che-mist, n. One who practices alchemy.

Al'che-my, n. Occult chemistry; the art of changing base metals into gold.

Al'co-hol, n. Pure or highly rectified spirit. Al'co-hol'ic, a. Pertaining to,

or partaking of, alcohol. Al'co-ran, n. The sacred book of the Mohammedans.

Al'cove, or Al-cove' (111), n. A recess in a library or other [varieties. Al'der, n. A tree of several Al'der-man (143), n. A magis-

trate ranking below a mayor. Ale, n. [A.-S. cale, fr. alan, to nourish.] A fermented malt liquor.

Ale'-house, n. A place where

ale is retailed. A-lěm'bie, n. Chemical vessel

used in distilling.

A-lcrt', a. [It. all' erta, on one's guard.] On the watch; vigilant; brisk; prompt. A-lert'ness, n. Watchfulness;

briskness; activity.

Ale'wife (142), n. A kind of fish resembling the herring. Al'ex-an'drine, n. A verse of

twelve syllables.

A-lex/i-phar'mie, \ n. A med-A-lĕx'i-tĕr'i€, icine that expels or resists poison.

Al'ge-bra, n. A branch of mathematics that investigates the relations of numbers by means of letters and other symbols.

Al'ge-brā'ic, a. Pertain-Al'ge-brā'ic, al, ing to, or performed by, algebra.

Al'ge-bra/ist, n. One who is skilled in algebra.

A'li-as, adv. Otherwise. — n. A second writ; an assumed name.

'Al'i-bī, n. [Lat., elsewhere.] Another place.

Āl'ien (āl'yen), a. Foreign;

adverse. - n. A foreigner. Al'ien-a-ble, a. Capable of being alienated.

Āl'ien-āte, r. t. To transfer to another; to estrange.

Āl/ien-ā'tion, n. Transfer : legal conveyance; estrangement.

Āl'ien-ā'tor, n. One who al-

Al'ien-ee', n. One to whom the title of property is transferred.

Al'i-fôrm, a. Having the shape of a wing.

A-līght' (a-līt'), v. i. To get down ; to dismount ; to fall ; to descend and settle.

A-līgn'ment (-līu'-), n. adjusting of a line; the line of adjustment; ground-plan of a road.

A-like', adv. In the same manner. - a. Similar; without

difference.

Al'i-ment, n. [Lat. alimentum, from alere, to feed.] That which nourishes. -SYN. Food; nourishment. Ål'i-měnt'al, la. Pertain-

Ăl'i-měnt'a-ry, S ing to, or supplying, food; nutritions. Al'i-ment-a'tion, n. power of affording nutriment.

Al'i-ment'ive-ness, n. Appetite for food.

Ăi'i-mo-ny. n. A separate maintenance allowed a wife ont of her husband's estate, on her divorce or separation from him.

Al'i-quant, a. Not dividing without a remainder.

Al'i-quot, a. Dividing without a remainder.

A-līve', a. Having life; living; active; lively; susceptible. Al'ka-hest, n. A pretended

universal solvent. Al'ka-les'cent, a. Tending to

the properties of an alkali. Al'ka-lī, or Al'ka-lī, n. (pl. Al'ka-lieş, -līz or -līz.) A canstic substance which nen-

tralizes acids. Al-kăl'i-fy, or Al'ka-li-fy, v.

t. To convert into an alkali. -v. i. To become changed

into an alkali.

Al'ka-line (-lin or -lin), a. Having the qualities of alkali. Al'ka-lize, v. t. To make al-

kaline. Al'ka-loid, a. A vegetable

principle possessing alkaline properties.

Al'ko-ran, n. The Koran; the Mohammedan Bible.

All, a. Every one; comprising the whole number. -n. The whole; everything; the total. -adr. Wholly; completely;

cntirely; quite. Al'lah, n.

for God.

Al-lay', v. t. To make quiet; to put at rest or bring down. -SYN. To check; appease; calm; pacify; assuage; mitigate; repress.

Al-lay'ment, n. Act of allaying or state of being allayed;

that which allays.

Al'le-gā'tion, n. Positive affirmation or assertion; declaration.

Al-lěge' (al-lěj'), v. t. To assert positively; to declare; to plead in excuse; to cite. Al-lē'giançe, n. The duty of

fidelity which a subject owes to his government; loyalty;

Ăl′le-gŏr'i€, In the) a. Al'le-gor'ic-al, manner of allegory; figurative.

Al'le-gor'ic-al-ly, adv. In an allegorical manner. Al'le-go-rize, v. t. To form or

turn into allegory. - v. i. To use allegory.

Al'le-go-ry, n. A figurative sentence or discourse; a par-

Al-lē'gro, adv. Quick; lively.

— n. A quick, sprightly movement in music.

Ăl'le-lū'ià (-lū'yà), \ n. Praise Al'le-lū'iah, Jehovah"; a song or ascription of praise to God.

Ăl-lē'vi-āte, v. t. To make light; to ease; to lessen.

Al-le'vi-a'tion, n. Act of alleviating or making light. Al-le'vi-a-tive, n. Something

that alleviates or mitigates. Al'ley (141), n. A narrow walk or passage. [April. All-fools'-day, n. The first of All-fours', n. A game at cards. All-hail', interj. All health; a phrase of salutation.

All-hal'lows, n. All-Saints day, the first of November. Al-li'ance, n. Union by treaty or marriage; confederacy;

league; parties allied. Al'li-gate, v. t. To tie or join

Al'li-gā'tion, n. A rule of arithmetic.

Ăl'li-gā'tor, n. [Sp. el lagarto, the lizard.] A

large amphibious Alligator. reptile; the American croco-

Al-li'sion (al-lizh'un), n. Act of striking or dashing.

Al-lit'er-a'tion, n. Repetition of the same letter at the beginning of two or more successive words.

Al-lit'er-a-tive, a. Pertaining to, or consisting in, alliteration.

Ăl'lo-cā'tion, n. A putting one thing to another.

Al'lo-eu'tion, n. Act or manner of addressing; address. Al-lo'di-al, a. Free of rent or service; freehold.

Al-lo'di-um, n. Land which is the absolute property of the owner; freehold estate.

Al-longe' (-lunj'), n. A pass or thrust made in fencing. Al'lo-păth'ie, a. Pertaining to

allopathy.

Al-lop'a-thy (117), n. The ordinary theory and practice of medicine as opposed to homeopathy. [lot; to distribute. Al-lot' (129), v. t. To give by Al-lot'ment. n. Act of allot-

ting; share allotted. Al-low', v. t. To permit; to grant; to yield; to make

abatement. Al-low'a-ble, a. Proper to bo allowed; permissible.

Al-low'a-bly, adv. In an al-

lowable manner. Al-low'ance, n Act of allow-

ing; that which is allowed; permission; sanction; abatement: - v. t. To limit to a

Al-loy', n. A compound of two or more metals; a baser metal unixed with a fine. — v.t. To debase by mixing.

Al-loy'age, n. Act of alloying or mixing metals.

All-sāints'-dāy, n. The first day of November.

All-souls'-day, n. The second day of November.

All'spice, n. The berry of tho

pimento.
Al-lude', v. i. To refer to without direct meution. . SYN. To hint; to insinuate; to suggest.

Al-lure', v. t. To attempt to draw to. - SYN. To entice ; deeov; seduce.

Al-lure'ment, n. That which allures or entices.

Al-lūr'ing (133), a. Having power to allure; enticing. Al-lū'sion, n. Reference properly, indirect reference. Reference;

Al-lu'sive, a. Having allusiou, or indirect reference. Al-lū'vi-al, a. Pertaining to,

or composed of, alluvium. Al-lū'vi-on, | n. (pl. †Al-lū'-Al-lū'vi-um, † vi-à.) Earth deposited by water.

Al-1y' (19), n. [Lat ad, to, and ligare, to bind. | One united to another by treaty, or by any tie; a confederate. -v. t. To unite by compact.

†Ăl'ma Ma'ter. [Lat., fostering mother.] A college or seminary where one is edueated.

Al'ma-nae (127), n. A ealendar of months, weeks, days, &c. Al-might'i-ness (-mit'-), n. l'ower to do all things; omnipotence.

Al-might'y (-mit'-), a. All-powerful; omnipotent.—n.
The omnipotent God.

Al'mond (ä'mund), n. The fruit of the almond-tree, a tree much resembling the peach; one of two glands in the throat; tonsil.

Al'mon-er, n. A distributer of alms for another.

Al'mon-ry, n. Place for distributing alms. Al-most' (139), adv. Nearly;

well-nigh; for the most part. Alms (anz), n. sing. and pl.
Any thing given to relieve the poor. [of charity. Älms'-deed (ämz'-), n. Act

Almş'-ğiv'ing, n. Bestowment of charity.

certain quantity of food or | Alms'-house, n. A house for | the use of the poor.

Al'oe (140), n. A tree of several species; the inspissated juice

Al'o-et'ie, | a. Pertaining taking taking of the qualities of, aloes.

A-loft', adv. On high; above. A-lone', a. Single; solitary. - adv. Separately.
A-long', adv. Leng

Lengthwise; onward; forward; together. - All along, the whole way; throughout. - prep. By the length of. [side.

A-long-side', adv. Side by A-loof', adv. At or from a distance; apart. - prep. At a distance from; away from.

A-loud', adv. Loudly. Al-păc'à (140),

n. The Peruviand sheep, or llama, and the cloth made of its wool. †Ăl'phà, First letter of the

Alpaca. Greek alphabet, answering to A in

English; the beginning. Al'pha-bet. n. [Gr. alpha, beta, the two first Greek letters.] The letters of a language arranged in order. - v. t. To arrange in the order of an

alphabet. Al'pha-bět'ie, a. Pertain-Al'pha-bět'ie-al, ing to, or in the order of, an alphabet. Al'pha-bet'i-eal-ly, adv. In

alphabetie order. Al'pine, a. Pertaining to the Alps, or to any lofty mountain; very high.

Al-réad'y (139), adv. At or before this time; now. Al'so, adv. or conj. In the

same manner; likewise; too. Al'tar, n. A

place for offerings some deity; tho communion table.

Al'tarpiēce, n. A painting or piece of sculpture



Al'ter, v. t. To make some change in. - v. i. To change; to vary

Al'ter-a-ble, a. Capable of being altered. fably. Al'ter-a-bly, adv. Change-Al'ter-ant, a. Producing a

gradual change. - n. alterative. [ing; change. Al'ter-a'tion, n. Act of alter-Al'ter-a-tive, a. Causing al-

teration. -n. A medicine that gradually produces a ehango in the habit or eenstitution.

Al'ter-cate, v. i. To contend in words; to wrangle.

Al'ter-ca'tion, n. Warm contention in words; controversy; wrangle; dispute. Al-ter'nate, a. Being by turns.

-n. That which happens by turns: a vicissitude.

Al'ter-nate, or Al-ter'nate (114), v. t. To perform by turns. — v. i. To happen or to act by turns.

Al-ter'nate-ly, adv.

Ål'ter-nā'tion, n. Aet of alternating; reciprocal succes-Al-ter'na-tive, n. Choice of

two things. - a. Offering a choice of two things. Al-ter'na-tive-ly, adv. Recip-

roeally; by turns.

Al-thē'a, n. A shrub. Al-thōugh' (al-thō'), conj. Grant; allow or admit that; notwithstanding.

Al-tim'e-ter, n. An instrument for taking altitudes by geometrical principles.

Al-tim'e-try, n. Art of measuring heights. Al-tis'o-nant, Al-tis'o-nous, Highsounding;

lofty; pompous. Ăl'ti-tūde, n. The height of

an object; elevation.

Al'to, adv. High. — n. The counter tenor.

l'to-geth'er (139), adv. Wholly; entirely; without Al/to-geth/er exception; conjointly. Al'u-del, n. A chemical pot

for sublimation of mereury. Al'um, n. A peculiar astringent mineral substanco.

A-lū'mi-na, n. One of the Al'u-mine, earths. When

the metallic base of alumina. A-lū'mi-noŭs, a. Containing or resembling alum.

†A-lum'nus, n. (pl. A-lum'nī, Al've-o-late, a. Pitted like a

honey-comb. [belly. Al'vine, a. Belonging to the Al'wāy | (139), adv. Forever; Al'wāys | perpetually; constantly.

Am. The first person of To be. A-māin', adv. With all force;

suddenly.

A-măl'gam, n. A compound of quicksilver with another metal.

A-măl'gam-āte, r. t. To eombine with quieksilver; to unite or absorb.

A-măl'gam-ā'tion, n. act of amalgamating.

A-măn'u-ën'sis, n. (pl. †A-măn'u-ën'sēs.) A writer of what another dictates; a copyist.

Am'a-ranth, n. [Gr. amarantos, not withering.] .An ornamental plant with showy flowers; an imaginary flower that never fades.

Am'a-ranth'ine, a. Like amaranth; unfading.

A-mass', v. t. To collect into a heap; to accumulate.

A-mass'ment, n. A heap; collection; accumulation. Am'a-teur' (-tur'), n. A lover of any one of the fine arts, not a professor.

Am'a-tive-ness, n. Propensity to love.

Am'a-to-ry, a. Relating to, or induced by, love.

†Am'au-rō'sis, n. Loss or deeay of sight, without any visible defect in the eye.

A-māze', v. t. To astonish; to confound. — n. A mingled feeling of surprise and wonder; astonishment.

A-maze'ment (132), n. Astonishment; confusion.

A-māz'ing, a. Wonderful. Ām'a-zon (115), n. A warlike woman; a virago.

Am'a-zō'ni-an, a. Relating to, or resembling, an Ama-[bassador. zon. Am-băs'sa-dor, n. See Em-

Am'ber, n. A yellowish fossil resin, used for ornamental purposes, varnishes, &e.

Am'ber-gris, n. A fragrant waxy secretion of the sperm whale.

Am'bi-dex'ter, n. One who uses both hands with equal dexterity; a double-dealer.

Am'bi-dex-ter'i-ty, n. The power of using both hauds

Am'bi-dex'trous, a. Using both hauds with equal fa-

Am'bi-ent, a. Encompassing; surrounding; investing.

Am'bi-gü'i-ty, n. Doubtfulness of meaning.

Am-big'u ous, a. Of uucertain meaning; doubtful; equivoeal.

Am-big'u-ous-ly, adv. Equivocally; doubtfully. (cuit. Am'bit, n. Compass or eir-Am-bi'tion (-bish'un), n. Eager desire of fame or power.

Am-bi'ticus (-bish'us), Controlled by, or indicating, ambition; desirous of supe-

riority.

Am'ble, v. t. To move with an amble. - n. Peculiar gait of a horse in which the two legs on the same side move together. [ambles or paces. Am'bler, n. A horse which

Am-bro'sia (-bro'zha), n. The imaginary food of the gods; genus of plants.

Am-brō'sial, a. Having the Am-brō'sian, qualities of ambrosia; delicious.

Am'bro-type, n. [Gr. ambrotos, immortal, and tupos, impression.) A photographie picture taken on a plate of prepared glass.

Āmbs'-āce (āmz/ās), n. A double ace.

Am'bu-lance, n. A kind of moving hospital; a fourwheeled vehicle for conveying the wounded from a battlefield.

Walking; Am'bu-lant, a. moving from place to place. Am'bu-la'tion, n. Act of walking about.

Am'bu-la-to-ry, a. Able to walk; walking; movable. - n. Any part of a building intended for walking in. A con-

Am/bus-eade', n. A con-cealed place in which troops lie hid to attack an enemy; the troops themselves.

Am'bush, n. The act or place of lying in wait; troops posted in a concealed place to attack an enemy; an ambuscade.

A-mēl'io-rāte, v. t. To make better. — v. i. To grow better; to meliorate.

A-mēl'io-rā'tion, n. Aet of making or growing better; improvement; melioration.

with equal ease; double- A/men'. [Heb., firm, true.] dealing. n. Truth; one who is true.

A-mē'na-ble, a. Liable to give account; responsible; answerable.

A-měnd', v. t. To ehange in any way for the better. — v. i. To grow better. — SYN. To correct; reform; rectify. A-mend'a-ble, a. Capable of

A·měnd'a-to-ry, a. Containing amendment; corrective. A-mende' (a-mongd'), n. [Fr. A pecuniary fine; reparation;

being ameuded.

retraction. A-měnd'ment, n. A change for the better; improvement.

A-mends', n. sing. and pl. Compensation; recompense; satisfaction.

A-měn'i-ty, n. Pleasantness; agreeableness of situation or of mauners.

A-mērçe' (12), v. t. To punish with a fine; to mulct.

A-merce'a-ble, a. Capable of being amerced; liable to a fine. fine.

A-mērçe'ment, n. Arbitrary A-mēr'çer, n. One who amerecs, or imposes a fine.

A-měr'i-ean, a. Pertaining to America, and specifically, to the United States. - n. A native of America; a native of the United States.

A-měr'i-ean-işm, n. A word, phrase, or idiom peculiar to America, or to the United States.

A-měr'i-can-īze, v. t. render American.

Am'e-thyst, n. A precious stone of a violet-blue color. Ăm'e-thyst'ine, a. Pertaining to, or like, amethyst.

 $\bar{\Lambda}$ 'mi-a-bĭl'i-ty, n. Amiableness; lovableness. Ā'mi-a-ble, a. Worthy of

love; lovely; lovable. A'mi-a-ble-ness, n. Quality of being amiable; sweetness of disposition.

A'mi-a-bly, adv. In an amible manner.

Ăm'i-ăn'thus, n. An incombustible fibrous mineral substance; earth-flax.

Am'i-ea-ble, a. Friendly; peaceable; harmonious;

A-mid', A-mid', | prep. In the midst A-midst', | or middle of ; among.

A-miss', a. Wrong; improper. -adv. Improperly.

Am'i-ty, n. Friendship; har- | Am'pul-la'ceous, a. Swellmony; agreement; good-[alkali. Am-mõ'ni-à, n. A volatile Am-mō'ni-ăe, n. A peculiar

concrete juice used in medi-

Am/mo-nī'ae-al, a. Pertain-or contain: or containing, ammonia.

Am'mu-ni'tion (-nish'un), n. Military stores, as powder, balls, bombs, &c.

Am'nes-ty, n. An act of general pardon.

A-mong', A-mongst', prep. Mingled or associated with.

Ăm'o-ro'so, n. A lover. Ăm'o-rous, a. [Lat. amor, love.] Pertaining to love; inclined to love; cnamored; passionate

A-môr'phoùs, a. Having no

determinate form.

A-môr'tize-ment, n. Act or A-môr'tize-ment, right of alienating lands to a corpora-(a corporation.

A-môr'tize, v. t. To convey to A-mount', r. i. To come in the aggregate; to be equivalcnt. -n. The sum total; aggregate.

A-mour', n. A love intrigue; an affair of gallantry.

Am-phib'i-an, n. An animal that lives on land or in water. Am-phib'i-ous, a. Living in two different elements.

Am-phib'i-ous-ness, n. Quality of being amphibious.

Ăm'phi-bŏl'o-ġy, n. course or proposition of doubtful meaning.

Am'phi-brăch, n. A metrical foot of three syllables, the middle one long, the others

 $A_{in'}$ phi-thē'a-ter, n. (151) Am'phi-the'a-trc, An edifice of a circular or oval form, used for public sports.

Am'phi-the-ăt'rie-al, a. Pertaining to au amphitheater. Am'ple, a. Large; extended;

liberal; diffusive; wide. Am-plex'i-caul, a. Surrounding, or clasping, the stem. Am'pli-fi-ca'tion, n. Enlarge-

ment; diffusive description or discourse. [amplifies. Am'pli-fī/er (135), n. One who Am'pli-fỹ, v. t. To enlarge; to treat copiously. - v. i. To

become large; to dilate. Am'pli-tūde, n. Largeness;

extent; capacity. Am'ply, adv. Largely; liberal-

iug, as a bottle. [as a limb. Am'pu-tate, v. t. To cut off, Ām'pu-tā'tion, n. Act of cutting off a limb.

A-muck', n. Act of killing. -To run amuck, to rush out frantically, attacking all that

come in the way.

Am'u-let, n. Something worn to prevent evil; a charm. A-mūşe', v. t. To entertain

agreeably ; to delude. - SYN. To divert; entertain.

A-muses. That which amuses. [amusement. A-mūş'ing (133), a. Affording A-mū'sive, a. Having power

to amuse.

A-myg'da-late, a. Pertaining to, or made of, almonds. — n. An emulsion made of almonds.

A-myg'da-line, a. Pertaining to, or like, almonds.

Am'y-la'ceous, a. Pertaining to, or resembling, starch.

An. [A.-S. an, ane, one.] One; any; - the same as a, the indefinite article.

An'a-băp'tist, n. [Gr. ana, again, and baptizein, to baptize. | One who holds that infant baptism is not valid, and that adults should be baptized again.

A-năch'ro-nism (-năk'-), n. An error in chronology. An'a-con'da (140), n. A large

serpent of the Boa family A-năe/re-ŏn'tie, a. Pertaining to Anacreon, a Greek poet; amatory; convivial.

Ån'a-glyph, n. An embossed or chased ornament.

Ån/a-gŏġ'ie-al, a. Mysterious; mystical; spiritual. An'a-gram, n. Transposition

of the letters of a name or word. Ăn'a-lěp'tie, a. Giving

strength after disease. -n. A restorative medicine.

Ăn'a-lŏġ'ie-al, a. According to analogy. An'a-log'ie-al-ly, adv.

way of analogy. A-năl'o-gīze, v. t. To explain

by analogy. A-năl'o-gous, a. Having analogy or resemblance.

A-nal'o-gy, n. Agreement be-tween things which are in most respects entirely unliko; proportion.

A-năl'y-sis, n. (pl. A-năl'yses.) Resolution of any thing into its constituent elements.

An'a-lyst, n. One who analyzes.

Ăn'a-lyt'ie, Ån'a-lýt'ie, a. Pertaining Ån'a-lýt'ie-al, to analysis; resolving into elements. An'a-lyt'ies, n. sing. The science of analysis.

An'a-lyze, v. t. To resolve into first principles or ele-To resolve ments.

[alyzes. An'a-lyz'er, n. One who an-An'a-pest, n. A metrical foot of one long and two short, or

one accented and two unaccented, syllables. An'a-pest'ie, a. Pertaining to the anapest. (archy.

An'arch, n. Author of an-A-narch'ie, a. A-narch'ie-al, Being without government ; lawless; dis-

orderly. An'areh-y, n. Want of ernment; lawlessness. Want of gov-

A-năth'e-mà (140), n. An ecclesiastical eurse and excommunication.

A-năth'e-ma-tīze, v. t. pronounce an anathema against.

An'a-tom'ie-al, a. Belonging to anatomy or dissection.

A-năt'o-mist, n. One skilled in anatomy. A-năt'o-my, n. [Gr. ana, up,

and tome, a cutting.] Art of dissection; doctrine of the structure of the body learned by dissection; thing dissected. An'bu-ry, n. Soft tumor on

horses and cows; excrescence on the roots of turnips, &c. An'ces-tor, n. One from whom a person descends; progeni-

tor; forefather. An-ces'tral (110), a. Pertaining to, or descending from,

ancestors. An'çes-try, n. Series of ancestors; lineage, honorable descent.

Äneh'or, n. Än iron instrument for holding a ship at rest. - v. t.

To place at anchor .- v.

Anchor.

i. To cast anchor. Anch'or-age, n. Ground for anchoring; duty paid for

anchoring. [anchoret. Aneh'o-ress, n. A female Äneh'o-ret, (n. A religious Äneh'o-rite,) solitary; a hermit; a recluse.

used in seasoning.

An'cient (an'shent), a. Of former times; not modern; old; of great age. An'cient-ly, adv. In old

n'crent-13; times; formerly. An'cient-ry, n. ancient lineage.

An'cients (an'shents), n. pl. Mcn of former times; old men.

An'cil-la-ry, a. Subservient or subordinate, like a haud-

And, conj. A particle expressing the relation of addition, and serving to connect words or sentences.

tAn-dăn'te, a. (Mus.) Rather slow: moderate. - n. movement or piece in andante time.

And'i-ron (-i-urn), n. A utensil for supporting wood in a

fir3-place.

An-drog'y-nal, a. Having An-drog'y-nous, the charaeteristics of both sexes: hermaphroditic.

Än'ee-dôte, n. A short story or incident. [to anecdotes. Än'ee-dôt'ie-al, a. Pertaining An'e-mol'o-gy, n. The doctrine of winds, or a treatise

on them.

An'e-mom'e-ter, n. An instrument for measuring the force and velocity of the wind. A-něm'o-nc, n.

-něm'o-ne, n. [Gr., from anemos, wind.] A plant of the crowfoot family; the wind flower.

A-něm'o-seope, r. An instrument for showing on a dial the course or direction of the wind.

An'eū-rism, n. A soft pulsating tumor formed by a morbid enlargement of an artery. A-new' (27), adv. Afresh :

newly; over again. Ān'ġel, n. A divine messenger:

a ministering spirit; a beautiful person.

An-gel'ie-al, a. Belonging An-gerre-as; bling, angels.
An-gerre-al-ly, adv. Like an agto, or resem-

An'gel-ol'o-gy, n. [Gr. ag-gelos, augel, and logos, discourse.] The doctrine respecting angels.

An'ger, n. A strong passion excited by injury; resentment; rage; wrath. -v. t. To make angry; to provoke; to enrage.

An-chö'vy, n. A small sea-fish | An'gle, n. B/ point where two lines mect; a corner ; E difference

38

of direction of DAE, acute antwo lines gle; BAE, obtuse two lines angle. or planes;

fishing tackle. - v. i. To fish

with a line and hook. An'gler, n. One who angles

or fishes. An'gli-ean, a. English.

An'gli-çısm, n. An English idiom. An'gli-çīze, v. t. To render

into English.

An'gling, n. Act of fishing with a line and hook. An'gri-ly (135), adv. With anger.

An'gry, a. Moved with anger; exasperated; provoked.

An-guin'e-al, a. Pertaining to a snake.

An'guish, n. Excessive pain. An'gu-lar, a. Having angles. An'gu-lar'i-ty, n. Quality of being angular.

An'gu-lar-ly, adv. In an angular manner. fangles. An'gu-la'ted, a. Formed with An'he-la'tion, n. Shortness of [beeile. breath.

An'île, a. Old-womanish; im-A-nil'i-ty, n. (woman; dotage. Old age of a

Ån'i-mad-ver'sion, n. marks by way of criticism or reproof. - SYN. Strictures; comment; blame.

An'i-mad-vert', v. t. To turn the mind; to remark by way of eriticism.

An'i-mal, n. An organized living being, endowed with sensation and voluntary motion; an irrational being. - a. Pertaining to animals.

Ăn'i-măl'eu-lar, a. Relating to, or resembling, animal-

Ān/i-măl'eūle, n. (pl. An'imăl'culeş.) An invisible or very minute animal.

An'i-mal'eu-line, a. Animal-

†An'i-măl'eu-lum n. (pl. An'i-măl'eu-là, 147.) An animalcule.

An'i-mal-ĭşm, n. Animal nature; brutishness; sensual-

ity. An'i-măl'i-ty, n. Animal existence or nature.

An'i-mal-i-zā'tion, n. Act of giving animal life.

An'i-mal-îze (153), v. t. give animal life to.

An'i-mate, v. t. To give life to; to quicken; to enliven. An'i-mate (42). a. Possessing animal life; alive.

An'i-māt'ed, a. Full of life or spirit.

An'i-mā'tion, n. Quality of being animated; life; spirit; vigor. An'i-mos'i-ty, n. Extremo

hatred; malcvolence; malignity.

†An'i-mus, n. [Lat.] Inten' tion; purpose; spirit.

An'ise, n. An aromatic plant. An'kle (Ank'l), n. The joint between the foot and the leg. An'nal-ist, n. A writer of annals.

An'nals, n. pl. A chronological history; chronicles.

An'nats. n. pl. First fruits or profits of a spiritual preferment.

An-nēal', v. t. To temper, as glass or metals, by first heating and then cooling.

An-nex', r. t. To join at the end; to subjoin; to add. An'nex-a'tion, n. Conjunc-

tiou: addition; union. An-nī'hi-la-ble, a. Capable of being annihilated.

An-nī'hi-lāte, v. t. [Lat. ad, to, and nihil, nothing.] To reduce to nothing; to destroy the specific form of a thing.

An-nī/hi-lā'tion, n. Aet of annihilating, or reducing to nothing.

Ăn'ni-vēr'sa-ry, a. Returning with the year; aunual; yearly. - n. A day eelebrated as it returns each

An'no-tate, v. i. To make comments or notes.

Ăn'no-tā'tion, n. Au explanatory note.

An'no-ta'tor, n. A writer of notes: a commentator.

An-nŏt'to, n. A kind of reddish dyeing material.

An-nounce', v. t. To give notice of; to proclaim; to publish.

An-nounce'ment, n. A declaration or advertisement; publicatiou.

An-noy', v. t. To incommode; to vex: to molest: to pester. An-noy'ance, n. That which annoys or molests.

An'nu-al (ăn'u-al), a. Coming

yearly. — n. A plant whose root dies yearly; a yearly publication. [year. An'nu-al-ly, adv. Year by An-nū'i-tant, n. A person who has an annuity.

An-nū'i-ty, n. A yearly allow-

ance of mouey.

An-nul' (129), v. t. To make void; to abrogate; to abolish; to uullify.

An'nu-lar (an'u-), a. An'nu-la-ry Having the form of a riug; round.

An'nu-la/ted, α. Having rings or belts.
 An'nu-let, n. A little ring.

An-nŭl'ment, n. Act of annulling. Ån'nu-lōse', a. Furnished

with, or composed of, rings.
An-nū'mer-āte, v. t. To

An-nū'mer-ā'tion, n. Addition to a former number.
An-nŭn'ei-āte (-shǐ-āt), v. t.

To announce.

An-nŭn'ci-ā'tion (-sh'-ā'-shun), n. The act of announcing; thing announced. Ăn'o-dÿne, n. Medicine to assuage pain.—a. Mitigat-

ing pain.

A-noint', v. t. To rub, as with oil; to conscerate by the use

of oil.

A-noint'ed, n. The Messiah.
A-noint'ment, n. Act of anointing.

A-nom'a-lism, n. A deviation from rule; irregularity; anomaly.

A-nŏm'a-lĭst'ie, a. Irregular. A-nŏm'a-loŭs, α. Deviating from rule or analogy; irreg-

A-nŏm'a-ly, n. That which deviates from rule; irregu-

A-nŏn', adv. Soon; quickly.

— Ever and anon, now and

A-non'y-mous, a. [Gr. an, without, and onuma, a name.] Wanting a name; nameless.

A-non'y-mous-ly, adv. Without a name.

An-oth'er, a. Some other; not the same; one more; any other.

An'sāt-ed, a. Having a handle. An'ser-īne, a. Pertaining to, or resembling, a goose.

An'swer (an'ser), v. t. To speak in reply to; to refute; to face; to suit; to atone for.—v. i. To reply; to ac-

count; to suit. -n. A reply; something done in consequence of something else; a solution.

An'swer-a-ble (ăn'ser-a-bl), a. Capable of being answered; liable to auswer; accountable; suitable.

An'swer-a-bly (-ser-), adv. Suitably; agreeably.

Än'swer-er (ăn'ser-er), n. One who auswers. Ànt, n. "A small insect; em-

met; pismire.
An-tăg'o-nĭsm, n. Opposition

of action; contest.

An-tăg'o-nĭst, n. An opponent; a competitor; a contender.— a. Counteracting; opposing.

An-tăg'o-nĭst'ie, a. Oppos-

ing; antagonist.
An-tag'o-nize, v. i. To act

in opposition; to strive against.

An-tăl'gie, a. Alleviating pain.—n. Medicine to relieve pain.

Ant-äre'tie, a. Opposite to the arctic zone; relating to the southern polar region. Ant'ar-thrit'ie, a. Counter-

acting the gout.

Ant'-ēat'er, n. A tropical animal that lives on ants. Än'te-çēd'ençe, n. Act of preceding in time.

An'te-çēd'ent, n. That which goes before.—a. Going before in time.—Syn. Prior; preceding; previous; anterior; foregoing.

An'te-ced'ent-ly, adv. Previously.

Ăn'te-çĕs'sor, n. One who goes before; predccessor. Ăn'te-chām'ber, n. A room

leading into the chief apartment.

An'te-date, v. t. To date before the true time; to antici-

pate.—n. A prior date; anticipation. Ăn'te-dĭ-lū'vi-al, \ a. Being Ăn'te-dĭ-lū'vi-an, \ before the

flood in Noah's days.

An'te-dĭ-lū'vi-an, n. One who
lived before the flood.

An'te-lōpe,

n. A genus
of animals,
between the
goat and
the decr.

A n'te-lū'-

ean, a. Being before Antelope. light. An'te-me-rid'i-an, a. Being before noon.

An'te-mun'dane, a. Being before the creation.

An-těn'nà n.a (pl. An-těn'-a næ, 147.) One of the feelers of an insect. a a, Antennæ.

Än'te-nup'tial (-nup'shal), 4
Being before arriage.

An'te-păs'ehal, a. Pertaining to the time before Easter.
An'te-past, n. Foretaste; anticipation.

Än'te-pe-nult', n. The last syllable of a word but two. Än'te-pe-nult'i-mate, a. Re-

lating to the last syllable but two.

An-tē'ri-or, a. [Lat., com-

parative of ante, before.]
Before in time or place; previous.

An-tē'ri-ŏr'i-ty, n. State of being anterior, or before in time or place.

An'te-room, n. A room leading to the principal apartment.

An'thel-min'tie, a. Destroying or expelling worms. — n. A remedy for worms; a vermifuge.

An'them, n. Church music adapted to passages from the Scriptures:

Ăn'ther, n. The tip of the stamen, containing the pollen. Ăn'tho-lòġ'ic-al, a.

Pertaining to anthology.

An-thöl'o-gy, n. A collection of flowers A, Anther.

or of poems.
An'tho-ny's-fire (an'to-), n.

The crysipelas.

An'thra-çīte, n. A hard, compact kind of mineral coal.

Ăn'thra-çit'ie, a. Pertaining to anthracite.

An'thro-pŏl'o-ġy, n. Natural history of man; science of man considered in his entire nature.

An'thro-po-môr'phism, n. Representation of God under a human form.

Ån/thro-poph'a-gy, n. Tho feeding on humau flesh; cannibalism.

nibalism. An'tie, a. Odd; fanciful; fantastic. — n. A buffoon or

Än'ti-christ, n. A great adversary of Christ.

merry-andrew.

Ăn'tĭ-chris'tian (-krist/yan), | a. Opposing Christianity. An-tiç'i-pāte, v. t. To take or do before; to foretaste.

An-tic'i-pa'tion, n. Act of anticipating; forctaste. An-tic'i-pa/tor, n. One who

anticipates.

An'ti-eli'max, n. A sentence in which the ideas become less striking at the close.

An'tĭ-dō'tal, a. Efficacious An'tĭ-dō'ta-ry, against pejson. [poison

Än'tĭ-dōte, n. A remedy for An tĭ-fěb'rĭle, or Ān'tĭ-fē'brile, a. Good against fever. An'ti-mā'son (-sn), n. Onc opposed to freemasonry.

An'ti-mo-näreh'ie-al, a. Opposed to monarchy.

Ăn'tĭ-mō'ni-al, a. Pertaining to, or composed of, antimony. -n. A preparation of antimonv.

An'ti-mo-ny, n. A brittle white metal, and an ore of the same.

Ăn'ti-nō'mi-an, n. One who holds good works to be not necessary to salvation. — a. Pertaining to the Antinomians.

Ăn'ti-nō'mi-an-ism, n. Tenets of the Antinomians.

An'ti-no-my, or An-tin'o-my, n Contradiction between two laws. [Pope. An'ti-pa' pal, a. Opposing the An'ti-păr'a-lyt'ie, a. against paralysis.

An'ti-pa-thět'ie, a. Having antipathy.

An-tip'a-thy, n. Aversion or dislike.

Ăn'ti-pěs'ti-lěn'tial, a. Counteracting infection.

An'ti-phlo-gist'ie, a. Counteracting inflammation. --n. Medicine or diet to check in flammation.

An-tiph'o-nal, n. Book of hammering metals on. antiphons. — a. Relating to, Anx-ī'e-ty (ang-zī'e-ty), or consisting of, alternate singing.

An'ti-phon, \n. Alternate An-tiph'o-ny, or responsive slngiug.

An-tiph'ra-sis, n. Use of words in a sense opposite to the truc one.

An-tip'o-dal, a. Pertaining to the antipodes.

An'ti-pode, n. (pl. †An-tip'odes.) [Gr. anti, opposite, and pous, podos, foot.] One llving on the opposite side of the globc.

An'ti-pope, n. One who usurps the papal power. An'ti-qua'rl-an, a. Pertain-

ing to antiquity. -n. antiquary. An'ti-qua-ry, n. Onc versed

in antiquities. An'ti-quate, v. t. To make

obsolcte, old, or void. Än'ti-quāt'ed, p. a. Grown old; obsolete.

An-tique' (-teek'), a. Aneient; old. - n. A remnant of antiquity.

in-tiq'ui-ty, n. Old times; a relic of old times.

n'ti-seor-bū'tie, Tyti-seor-bu'tie-al, Good against the scurvy.

An'ti-seript'ūr-al, a. Not according to the Scriptures. An'ti-sep'tie, a. Counteracting putrefaction.

An'ti-slav'er-y, n. Opposition

to slavery. Ăn'ti-spaș-mod'ie, a. Opposing spasm.

Ăn'ti-spăst'ie, a. Causing a revulsion of fluids or humors. An-tis'tro-phe, n. A stanza alternating with another called the strophe, in ancient

lymic poetry. An-tith'e-sis, n.(pl.†An-tith'e-ses.) Opposition of words or sentiments: contrast.

An'tĭ-thĕt'ie, a. Pertain-An'tĭ-thĕt'ie-al, ing to, or containing, antithesis; placed in contrast.

profigured by the type; thus the paschal lamb was a type, of which Christ is the antitype.

An'tĭ-typ'ie-al, a. Relating to, or of the nature of, an antitype.

Ant'ler, n. Branch of a stag's

An'vil, n. An iron block for

Trouble of mind; solicitude; concern; disquietude. Anx'ious (ank/shus),

Greatly solicitous; uneasy. Anx'ious-ly (ank'shus-), adv. With solicitude.

A'ny (ěn'ny), a. One, indefinitely; every; whoever. A'o-rist, n. A Greek tense

expressing indeterminate past time A-ôr'tà. n. The great artery

A-pāce', adr. Quickly; hasti ly; fast: with speed. Ap'a-gog'ie-al, a. Proving indirectly by showing the absurdity of the contrary. Separately;

A-part', adv. Separately aside; asunder; to pieces. A-pärt'ment, n. A room. Ap'a-thět'ie, a. Without feeling; insensible.

Ap'a-thy, n. Want of feeling; insensibility.

Ape, n. A klnd of . tailless monkey a mimic or imitator .- v. t. Toimitate as an ape; to mimic.

Ane.

A-pēak', adv. On the point; perpendicularly.

A-pē'ri-ent (86), a. [Lat. aperiens, opening.] Gently purgative; laxative .- n. A laxative. [hole. Ap'er-ture, n. An opening; a

Ap'er-y, n. Practice of aping; mimicry. [petals. A-pět'al-oŭs, a. Having no $\tilde{\Lambda}'$ pex, n. (pl. $\tilde{\Lambda}'$ pex-es, or $\dagger \tilde{\Lambda}$ p'i-çēs.) The tip, point, or

summit of a thing; top.

A-phær'e-sis, \ n. The taking

A-pher'e-sis, \ of a letter
or syllable from the beginning of a word.

A-phēl'ion (a-fēl'yun), n. (pl. tA-phē'li-a.) The point of a planet's orbit most distant from the sun.

Aph'o-rism, n. A precept or principle expressed in a few words. - SYN. Axiom; maxim; adage; apothegm.

Aph'o-rist, n. A writer of aphorisms.

Ăph′o-rist'i€, a. Having Aph/o-rist'ie-al, the form of an aphorism.

Aph'thong (af'- or ap'-), n. A letter having no sound. A'pi-a-ry, n. A place for bees. A-piēce', adv. To each one's share; each by itself.

Āp'ish, a. Like an ape. — Syn. Silly; foppish; affected. Ap'ish-ness, n. Buffoonery. A-pŏe'a-lypse, n. The book

of Revelation. A-poe'a-lyp'tie, a. Relat-A-poe'a-lyp'tie-al, ing to

the Apocalypse; containing revelation; mysterious. A-pŏe'o-pāte, v. t. To cut off or drop the last letter or

A-pŏe'o-pe, n. Omission of the last letter or syllable of a word.

av llable of.

A-pŏe'ry-phà, n. Books of doubtful authenticity, appended to the Old Testament. A-pŏe'ry-phal, a. Not au-

thentic; doubtful.

Ap'o-dal, a. Having no teet. Ap'o-gee, n. [Gr. apo, from, and gē, the earth.] The point in the moon's orbit most distant from the earth.

Ap'o-graph, n. A copy. A-pŏl'o-gět'ie, a. Said by A-pol'o-get'ie-al, way of defense or excuse.

One who A-pŏl'o- \dot{g} ist, n. makes an apology. A-pŏl'o-gīze, v. i. To plead

or make excuse. Ap'o-logue (-log), n. A moral

fable. fexcuse. A-pŏl'o-ġy, n. A defense; an Ap'oph-thegm (ăp'o-them). See Apothegm. [apoplexy. Ap'o-plee'tie, a. Relating to Ap'o-plex'y, n. A disease characterized by sudden loss of sense and motion.

A-pŏs'ta-sy, n. A departure from professed principles.

A-pos'tate, n. One who forsakes his principles or religion. - a. Falling from faith. A-pŏs'ta-tīze, v. i. To abandon one's faith or party. A-pos'te-mate, v. i. To form

into an abscess. Ap'os-tēme, n. An abscess.

A-pŏs'tle (a-pŏs'sl), n. A messenger sent to execute some important business; oue of the twelve disciples sent forth by Christ to preach the gospel. [apostle. A-pos'tle-ship, n. Office of an

A-pŏs'to-late, n. Llission ;

apostleship.

Ap'os-tŏl'ie, Ap'os-tŏl'ie, a. Relating Ap'os-tŏl'ie-al, to, or resembling, an apostle; taught by the apostles.

A-pos'to-liç'i-ty, n. State or quality of being apostolical.

A-pŏs'tro-phe, n. [Gr. apo. from, and strophe, a turning. A turning from real auditors to an imagined oue; contraction of a word, or the mark ['] used to denote such contraction.

Ap'o-stroph'ie, a. Pertaining to, or denoting an apostrophe. [address.

A-pŏs'tro-phīze (153), v. t. To A-poth'e-ca-ry, n. A compounder of medicines; a druggist.

Ap'o-thěgm (ăp'o-them), Ap'oph-thegm } 71. A re-

markable saying; a maxinf; | an aphorism. Ap'o-theg-măt'ie, a. Being

iu the manner of an apo-

Ap'o-thē'o-sis, n. Act of placing among the gods; de-[deify.

Ap'o-the'o-size, v. t. To Ap-pall', v. t. To smite with terror. — SYN. To dismay; dauut; terrify; intimidate.

Ap'pa-nage, n. Portion of land assigned by a prince for the subsistence of his younger son. Ap'pa-rā'tus, n. (pl. Ap'pa-

rā'tus, or Ap'pa-rā'tus-es.) Collection of implements or organs; furniture; utensils. Ap-par'el, n. Clothing; dress; vesture; raiment; equipment. -v. t. (130) To dress; to

clothe; to attire; to deck. Ap-par'ent (3), a. Visible to the eye; seeming. - SYN.

Obvious; clear; evident. Ap-par'ent-ly, adv. Plainly; clearly; in appearance.

Ap/pa-ri'tion (-rish'un), n. Appearance; thing appearing; ghost; specter. Ap-păr'i-tor, n. A messenger of a spiritual court.

Ap-pēal', n. Removal of a cause to a higher court; reference to another as witness: resort; recourse. - v. t. To remove to a higher court; to accuse. -v.i. To remove a cause to a higher tribunal; to refer to another for decision.

Ap-pēal'a-ble, a. Capable of being appealed.

Ap-pēar', v. i. To be iu sight; to become visible; to seem.

Ap-pēar'ance, n. A coming in sight; things seen; semblance; mien; a coming into

Ap-pēaş'a-ble, a. Capable of being appeased.

p-pēase', v. t. To quict; to pacify. [quieting. Ap-pēa'sive, a. Mitigating; Ap-pēase'ment, n. Act of

appeasing. Ap-pěl'lant, n. Oné who ap-[peals. Ap-pěl'late, a. Relating to ap-

Ap'pel-lation, n. A name by which a thing is called. — SYN. Title: address; style.

Ap-pěl'la-tive, a. l'ertaining to a common or general name. -n. A common, as distinguished from a proper.

Ap'pel-lee', n. The defendant in an appeal; one who is prosecuted by a private man for a crime.

Ap'pel-lôr', n. One who prosecutes another for a crime. Ap-pěnd', v. t. To hang or attach to; to add; to annex. Ap-pěnd'age, n. An addition;

adjunct; concountant. Ap-pend'ant, a. Hanging to; aunexed; appended by prescription. -n. Something Something incidental or subordinate be-

longing to a thing.

Ap-pěn'dix, n. (pl. Ap-pěn'dix-es or †Ap-pěn'di-çēs.) Something annexed: literary matter added to a book. Ap'per-çĕp'tion, n. Self-con-

sciousness.

Ap'per-tāin', v. i. To belong; to relate.

Ap'pe-tençe, n. Strong nat-Ap'pe-ten-çy, ural desire; eager appetite.

Ap'pe-tent, a. Very desirous. Ap'pe-tite, n. Desire, especially of food or drink.

Ap'pe-tize, v. t. To whet the appetite.

Ap'pe-tīz'er, n. Something that creates or whets an appetite.

Ap-plaud', v. t. To praise by clapping of hands, &c.; to commend. [plauds. Ap-plaud'er, n. One who ap-Ap-plause', n. Approbation loudly expressed: publie

praise; acclamation. Ap'ple, n. A tree and its fruit; the pupil of the eyc.

Ap-pli'ance, n. Act of applying; thing applied.

Ap'pli-ea-bil'i-ty, n. Quality of being applicable.

Ap'pli-ea-ble (135), a. Capable of being applied.

Ap'pli-cant, n. One who applies; a petitioner.

Ap'pli-ea'tion, n. Act of applying; entreaty; persevering industry; assiduity; request.

Ap-pl \vec{y}' , v. t. To lay or place; to put or bring; to devote; to address. — v. i. To suit; to agree; to make request.

†Ap-pŏġ'ġia-tu'rà, n. A small note in music, indieating a passing tone. Ap-point', v. t. To fix, estab-

lish, or ordain; to set apart; to equip; to designate; to direct.

being appointed. Ap'point-ee', n. A person

appointed.

Ap-point'ment, n. Act of appointing; cquipment; direc-

Ap-por'tion, v. t. [Lat. ad, to, and portio, portion.] To divide and assign fairly; to allot: to distribute.

Ap-por'tion-ment, n. A di-viding into just shares or proportions.

Ap'po-site, a. Very a ble; proper; suitable. Very applica-Ap'po-site-ly, adv. Properly;

suitably; fitly.

Ap'po-site-ness, n. Fitness; suitableness.

Ap'po-si'tion (-zish'un), n. State of two nouns put in the same case without a connecting word. Ap-prāiş'al, n. Valuation by

authority; appraisement. Ap-praise', v. t. To set a

price on. * Ap-praise'ment (132), n. Act

of appraising. Ap-prāiş'cr, n. A person appointed to appraise.

Ap-prē'cia-ble (-prē'shi-), a. Capable of being estimated. Ap-prē'ci-āte (-shǐ-), v. t. To value; to raise the value of.

- v. i. To rise in value. (-shī-ā/-Ap-prē/ci-ā/tion shun), n. Act of appreciating or valuing; a just esti-

mate. Ap'pre-hěnd', v. t. To scize; to conceive by the mind; to

Ap'pre-hěn'si-ble, a. Capable of being apprehended.

Ap'prc-hen'sion, n. Act of apprehending; conception of ideas; fear; distrust. Ap'pre-hěn'sĭve, a. Quick

to apprehend; fearful. Ap'pre-hen'sive-ness, Quality or state of being apprehensive; fearfulness.

Ap-prěn'tice, n. One bound by indentures to learn a trade or art. - v.t. To bind as an apprentice.

Ap-pren'tige-ship, a. The time an apprentice serves. Ap-prise' (153), v. t. To give

notice; to inform.

Ap-prīze'. v. t. See Appraise. Ap-proach', v. t. To draw near to: to approximate. v. i. To draw near .- n. Act of drawing near; access; advance; admittance.

Ap-point'a-ble, a. Capable of | Ap-proach'a-ble, a. Capable | Aq'ue-duet (ik/we-dukt), n. of being approached; accessible.

> Ap-pro-bā'tion, n. Act of approving; liking; support. Ap'pro-bā/tīve, a. Approv-Āp'pro-bā/to-ry, ing or

> implying approbation. Ap-pro'pri-a-ble, a. Capable of being appropriated.

Ap-pro'pri-ate, v. t. To set apart for a purpose, or for one's self; to assign.

Ap-pro'pri-ate (42), a. Belonging peculiarly. — SYN. Fit; adapted; pertinent; suitablc; proper. ferly. Ap-pro'pri-ate-ly, adv. Prop-

Ap-pro'pri-ate-ncss, n. Pe-culiar fitness.

Ap-propri-ation, n. Act of

appropriating; a setting apart to a particular use; any thing set apart.

Ap-prov'a-ble, a. Worthy of approbation.

Ap-prov'al, n. Approbation. Ap-prove', v.t. To like or allow of; to commend; to justify.

Ap-prox'i-māte, v. t. To bring near; to cause to approach. $-\tau$. i. near; to approach.

Ap-prox'i-mate (42), a. Near; [proach. Ap-prox'i-ma'tion, n. Ap-Ap-prox'i-mā/tive, a. Ap-

proaching. Ap'pulse, or Ap-pulse', \ n. Ap-pul'sion (-shun), ∫ Act of striking against.

Ap-pûr'te-nance, n. which appertains or belongs to something else. [by right. Ap-pûr'te-nant, a. Belonging Ā'pri-eŏt, n. A kind of plum, very delicious.

Ā'pril, n. [Lat. Aprilis, from aperire, to open.] month of the year.

A'pron (ā'purn or ā'prun), n. A part of dress worn in front. Ap/ro-pos' (-po/), adv. the way.

Apt, a. Fit; suitable; liable; ready; qualified.

Ap'ter-al.a. Having columns only in front. Ap'ter-ous, a. Without wings.

Apt'i-tūde (50), n. Fitness; adaptation; tendency. Apt'ly, adv. Properly : fitly.

Apt'ness, n. Fitness; readiness; tendency. †A qua-fôr'tis, n. Nitrie acid.

A-quăt'ie, a. Living in water. †A'qua-vī'tæ, n. Brandy.

An artificial channel for conveying water; a conduit.

A'que-ous, a. Pertaining to water; watery.

A'qui-fôrm, a. Maving the form of water.

Aq'ui-line (ăk'wi-lin or -lin), a. Like an eagle or its beak ; hooked.

Ar'ab, n. A native of Arabia. Ar'a-besque (-besk), a. Pertaining to, or in the manner of, Arabian architecture.

A-rā'bi-an, la. Pertaining to Ăr'a-bi€, Arabia.

Ar'a-bie (120), n. The language of Arabians. [tillage. Ar'a-ble, a. Fit for plowing or A-ra'ne-ous, a. Resembling a cobweb. Är'bi-ter, n. An umpire; a Är'bi-tra-ble, a. Arbitrary;

determinable. Ar-bit'ra-ment, n. Will; de-

termination; award of arbitrators.

Ar'bi-tra-ri-ly, adv. By will only; absolutely.

Ar'bi-tra-ry, a. Dictated by, ordepending on, will : bound by no law : absolute in power. -SYN. Tyrannical; imperions; unlimited; absolute; despotic.

Ar'bi-trate, v. i. or t. To hear and judge as an arbitrator; to decide or determine generally.

Ar'bi-trā'tion, n. A hearing and decision by arbitrators. Är'bi-trā/tor, n. An umpire; arbiter. [biter.

Ar'bi-tress, n. A female ar-Är'bor, n. A shady bower: a spindle or axis.

a. Belonging Ar'bor-al, Ar-bō're-oŭs. to trees. Ar'bo-res'çençe, n. The figure or resemblance of a tree.

Ar'bo-res'cent, a. Growing like a tree. Ar'bor-ist, n. One who makes

trees his study. Ar/bor-i-zā'tion, n. A treelike appearance, especially in minerals. [a tree.

Ar'bo-rous, a. Pertaining to Are (4), n. Part of the circumference of a cir-

cle or curve. Arc.

Ar-eāde', n. A series of arches and columns; a long arched building or gal-

lerv. †Ar-eā'num, n. (pl. Ar-eā' nå.) [Lat.] A secret.

Ärch, a. Chief; principal ; wag- I gish; sly. A = -- n. part of a eircle; arc; a curved or vaulted Arch. structure.

-v. t. To form into an To form an $\operatorname{arch.}-v.\ i.$ arch.

Ar'chæ-ŏl'o-gy, n. The science of antiquities.

Ar-chā'ie, a. Ancient; antiquated; obsolete.

Ar'cha-ism, n. An obsolete word, expression, or style. Arch-an'gel (ark-), n. A chief

Arch-bish'op, n. A chief bish-Arch-bish'op-rie, n. Jurisdiction or office of an archbishop.

Arch-dēa'eon (-dē/kn), n. A bishop's deputy. Arch-dca'con-ry, n. Office of

an archdeacon. Arch-dū'eal, a. Pertaining to

an archduke. Ärch-duch'ess, n. Wife of an

archduke: daughter of the emperor of Austria.

Arch-duke', n. A grand duke of the house of Austria. Arched (ärcht), a. In form of

fwith a bow. an arch. Arch'er, n. One who shoots Arch'er-y, n. Art of shooting with a bow.

Ärch'e-typ'al, a. Belonging to an archetype; original. Arch'e-type, n. An original;

a pattern; a model. Arch'fiend, n. The chief of

the fiends. Ar/ehi-e-pis/eo-pal, a.

lating to an archbishop or an archbishopric. Ar'ehi-pěl'a-go, n. A sea with

many small islands in it. Är'chi-teet, n. One skilled in the art of building; a con-

triver. Är'ehi-těet'ive, a. Belonging

to architecture. Ar'ehi-těet'ūr-al, a. Pertain-

ing to architecture. Ar'chi-těct/ūre. n. The art or

science of building. Ar'chi-trave, n. That part of the entablature resting im-

mediately on the column. Ar'chives, n. pl. Records, or places where they are kept.

Ar'ehi-vist, n. Keeper of archives. Ar'chi-volt, n. Inner contour

of an arch. Arch'ness, n. Sly humor.

Arch'way, n. A passage under an arch. Are'tie. a. Lying far north.

Är'eu-ate, a. Bent like a bow. Är'eu-ā'tion, n. A bending; convexity; incurvation.

Ar'den-çy, n. Eagerness; zeal; ardor; heat.

Ar'dent, a. [Lat. ardens, burning. | Hot ; fervid ; vehement ; zealous.

Ar'dor, n. Heat; warmth; affection; zeal.

Ard'u-ous (26, 49), a. High; lofty; hard to climb; labo-

Ard'u-ous-ness, n. Height; difficulty of execution.

A're-à (140), n. An open surface ; inclosed space ; superficial contents.

Ăr'e-făe'tion. n. The act of drying; dryness.

A-rē'nā, n. [Lat., sand, a sandy place.] An open space for combats; any place of public exertion.

Ăr'e-nā'ceous, a. Consisting of sand; sandy.

A-rē'o-là, n. Colored ring around a nipple or vesicle. Ā're-ŏm'e-ter, n. An instrument for measuring the specific gravity of fluids.

A're-ŏm'e-try, n. measuring the specific gravity of liquids.

År'e-op'a-gus, n. The supreme tribunal at ancient Athens.

Är'gal, n. Crude tartar. Ar'gent, a. Silvery; white and shining, like silver.

Ar'gent-ine, a. Relating to, or resembling, silver. [clay. Ar'gil, n. Potter's earth; pure Ar/gil-la/ceous, a. Of the nature of clay; clayey.

Ar-gil'lous, a. Clayey. Ar'go-sy, a. A large ship either for merchandise or

war. Ar'gue, v. i. or t. To debate

or discuss; to persuade. Är'gū-er, n. One who argues. Är'gu-ment (132), n. Reason

alleged to induce belief; plca. Ar'gu-ment'al (132), a. Belonging to argument.

Ar'gu-ıněn-tā'tion, n. Act or process of reasoning. Ar/gu-ment'a-tive, a. Consisting of argument.

A'ri-an, n. One who denies the deity of Christ. — a. Pertaining to Arianism.

A'ri-an-ism, n. The doctrine of Arius, who denied the deity

of Christ. Ar'id, a. Dry; parched.

Ār'id-ness, | n. Dryness; ab-A-rid'i-ty, | sence of moist-A-rid'i-ty,

†Ā'ri-ēs, n. [Lat.] The Ram; one of the twelve signs of the zodiac.

A-rīght' (-rīt), adv. Rightl^v. A-rīge', v. i. [imp. Arost.; p. p. Arisen.] To rise; to mount; to ascend.

År'is-tŏe'ra-çy, n. Government by nobles; nobility. A-ris'to-erăt, or Ar'is-to-

erăt, n. Oue who favors aristocracy. Re-

Ar'is-to-erat'ie, a. to aristocrace lating to aristocracy. Är'ith-măn'çy, or A-rith'-man-çy, n. Divination by the use of numbers.

A-rith'me-tie, n. The science

of numbers. År'ith-mčt'ie-al, a. Relating to, or according to, arithme-

tic. A-rith/me-ti'cian (-tish/an), n. One skilled in arithmetic. Ark, n. [Lat. arca, fr. arcere, to inclose.] A chest or coffer;

a large vessel or boat. Arm, n. Limb of the body from the shoulder to the wrist; a branch; an inlet of water. -v. t. To furnish with arms. -v. i. To take arms.

Ar-mā'dà (140), n. A large flect of armed ships.

Ar'ma-ment, n. equipped for war.

Ar'ma-tūre (50), n. Armor; a piece of iron to connect tho poles of a magnet. [arms. Arm'-châir, n. A chair with Ärm'ful (148), n. As much as

the arms can hold. Arm'hōle, n. A hole for the arm.

Ar-mig'er-ous, a. Bearing

Ar'mil-la-ry, a. Resembling a

bracelet: consisting of rings. Ar-min'ian (-yan), n. who denies predestination, and holds to a provision for universal redemption. Ar-min'ian-ism (-yan-),

The tenets of Arminians. Ar-mip'o-tent, a. Powerful in arms.

són, ôr, do, wolf, too, took; arn rye, pull; c, g, soft; c, g, hard; az; exist; n as ng; this.

Är'mis-tiçe, n. A cessation from arms; truce.

Arm'let, n. A little arm; ornament for the arm. Defensive

Arm'or (155), n. arms or covering.

Ar'mo-rer, n. One who makes, sells, or has the care of, arms. Ar-mô'ri-al, a. Belonging to [arms. armor.

Är'mo-ry, n. A repository for Ärm'pit, n. The hollow or cavity under the shoulder. Arms, n. pl. Weapons; en-

signs armorial.
Ar'my, n. A large body of armed men; great number. The fragrant A-rō'ma, n.

principle of plants. Ar'o-măt'ie, a. Spicy; fragrant; odoriferous.

Ar'o-mat'ies, n. pl. Fragrant

spices or perfumes.

A-rô'ma-tize, or Ăr'o-ma-tize, v. t. To impregnate with aroma.

A-rose', imp. of Arise.

A-round', prep. On all sides of; about; from one part to another of. - adv. In a circle; on every side; here and there.

A-rouse', v. t. To excite to action; to awaken suddenly; to animate. fhand-gun. Ar'que-buse. n. A sort of Ar'que-bus-ier, n. A soldier

armed with an arquebuse. Ar'răek, n. A spirit obtained from the eocoanut, rice, or

sugar-cane. Ar-raign' (ar-ran'), v. t. To call to answer iu court; to

call in question; to accuse. Ar-raign'ment (ar-ran'-), n. Act of arraigning.

Act of arraigning.

1. To set in

Ar-range', v. t. order; to adjust; to prepare. Ar-ränge'ment, n. Act of arranging; adjustment. Ar'rant, a. Notoriously bad;

Infamous.

Ar'ras, n. Tapestry; figured hangings.

Ar-ray', n. Order of battle; dress; raiment. — v. t. To put in order; to dress. -SYN. To dispose ; deck ; arrange: clothe; envelop. Ar-rear'age (142), n.

part of a debt unpaid. Ar-rears', n. pl. That which

remains unpaid.

Ar-rest', a. Lifted up : crect. Ar-rest', v. t. To seize by authority of law; to detain; to obstruct. - n. A seizure by legal authority; staying

of a judgment. †Ar-ret' (or ar-ra/), n. [Fr.] A

decree of a court, &c. Ar-riv'al (133), n. Act of ar-

riving or coming; person or thing arriving. [reach. Ar-rīve', v. i. To come; to Ar'ro-gançe, n. Insolence of

bearing; proud contempt of others; haughtiness.

Ar'ro-gant, a. Haughty; proud; insolent.

Ar'ro-gant-ly, adv. Very proudly; haughtily. Ar'ro-gate, v. 1. To elalm

unjustly; to assume. [gating. Ar'ro-ga'tion, n. Act of arro-Ar'ro-gā/tīve, a. Arrogant. Ar'row, n. A weapon for a bow. Ar'row-root, n. A plant and a nutritive starch from it.

Ar'se-nal, n. [Ar. darcinah, house of industry.] A magazine of arms and military

stores.

Är'se-nĭe (129), n. A metal and a white oxide of it, both very poisonous. Ar-sĕn'ie-al, a. Pertaining to,

or containing, arsenic. Ar-sē'ni-ous, a. Composed of, or containing, arsenic.

Ar'son (56), n. The malicious burning of a house.

Art, 2d person of the verb To be .- n. Acquired skill; dexterity; system of rules; cuuning; artifice. [artery. Ar-te'ri-al, a. Belonging to an Ar-tē'ri-al-īze, v. t. To communicate the qualities of arterial blood to.

Arte-ry, n. A vessel conveying blood from the heart. Art'ful (139), a. Skillful; cun-

nlng; sly; erafty.

Cunning; Art'ful-ness, n. craft ; dexterity. Ar-thrit'ie, a. Pertaining to

the joints or to the gout. tAr-thri'tis, n. The gout.

Ar'ti-ehōke, n. A garden vegetable.

Är'ti-ele, n. [Lat. articulus, a little joint.] A particular item, clause, condition, part, thing, or the like; a certain part of speech .- v. t. To bind by articles.

Ar-tie'u-lar, a. Belonging to articulations or joints.

Ar-tie'u-late (42), a. Having joints: distinctly uttered. Ar-tie'u-late, v. t. To pro-

nounce distinctly; to unite by means of joints. - v. i. To utter elementary sounds.

or stopping after verdict, as | Ar-tie'u-la'tion, n. Connection by joints; a joint; distinct utterance.

Är'ti-fice, n. Artful contrivance; device. - SYN. Stratagem ; finesse; deception ; fraud; deceit; trick.

Ar-tĭf'i-çer, n. A skillful workman in some art.

Ar'ti-fi'cial (ar'ti-fish'al). a. Made by art; not natural; factitious.

Ar'ti-fi'cial-ly (-fish'al-ly), adv. By art or skill.

Ar-til'ler-ist, n. One skilled in gunnery.

Ar-til'ler-y, n. Weapons for war; ordnance; troops who manage ordnance.

Ar'ti-san, n. A mechanic. Art'ist, n. A professor and practicer of one of the fine arts.

†Artiste (är-teest'), n. [Fr.] One skilled in almost any art. Ar-tist'ie, a. Pertaining to art.

Ärt'less, a. Wi simple; guilcless, Without art;

Artless-ly, adv. Without art. Art'less-ness, n. Want of art. A-run'di-na'ceous, a. Pertaining to, or resembling, a recd or cane.

A-run-din'e-ous, a. Abounding in reeds.

A-rus'pice, n. A priest or soothsayer in ancient Rome. A priest or As (az), adv. In like manner to; while; in the idea, character, or condition of; for example; thus.

As'a-fœt'i-dà, \ n. A fetid in-As'a-fĕt'i-dà, \ spissated sap, nsed in medicine.

As-bes'tine, a. Pertaining to asbestus.

As-bes'tus, n. A mineral As-bes'tos, which is fibrous and incombustible.

As-çěnd', v. i. To move upward; to mount; to rise. - v. t. To go upward on; to climb.

As-çĕnd'ant, a. Above the horizon; superior. - n. Superior influence; height; elevation.

As-çĕnd'en-çy, n. Control-ling influence. — Syn. Au-

thority: prevalence; control. As-cen'sion, n. The act of ascending; a rising. As-çen'sion-day, n. The day on which our Savior's as-

cension is commemorated. As-çent', n. Act of rising; rise; an eminence; acclivity. As'cer-tain', r. t. To make certain; to find out; to make confident.

As/cer-tāin'a-ble, a. Capable of being ascertained.

As'cer-tain'ment, n. Act of ascertaining.

As-cět'ie, n. A devout recluse : a hermit. - a. Austere; recluse.

As-çĕt'i-çĭşm, n. The practice of ascetics.

Tending to As-çĭt'ie, a. Tending dropsy of the abdomeu.

As-crib'a-ble (133), a. Capable of being ascribed. As-erībe', v. t. To attribute;

to assign; to impute. As-crip'tion, n. Act of ascribing; thing ascribed.

Ash, n. A well-known tree and its wood. [shame. A-shāmec', a. Covered with Ash'en, a. Made of ash-wood; resembling ashes.

Ash'es, n. pl. The incombustible remains of what is burnt; figuratively, a dead body that is burnt.

A-shore', adv. On or to shore. Ash'-Wednes'day (wenz'dy), n. The first day of Lent.

Ash'y, a. Ash-colored; like

ashes. Ā/si-ăt'ie (-shī-āt'ik), a. Pertaining to Asia. [side. A-sīde', adv. On or to one As'i-nīne, a. Pertaining to an ass; stupid.

Ask (5), v. t. or i. To make request; to questiou; to beg; to invite; to demand.

A-skance', adv. Toward A-skant', one corner of the eye; sidewise; obliquely. A-skew' (a-skū'), adv. Obliquely.

A-slant', adv. Obliquely.
A-sleep', a. In a state of sleep or of death. — adv. In a sleeping state.

A-slope', adv. In a slanting manner; with declivity. Asp, n. A small hooded and

poisonous serpent of Egypt. As-păr'a-gus, n. A garden plant.

As'peet, n. Look; air; countenance; appearance. Asp'en, n. A species of pop-As-pěr'i-ty, n. Roughness; harshness: moroseness.

As-perse' (12), v. t. To attack with slander. — Syn. To calumniate ; slander ; defame; vilify; censure.

As-pers'er, n. One who asperses.

As-per'sion, n. A sprinkling; stance.

As-phält'ie, a. Bituminous. firming confidently. As'pho-del, n. A perennia! As-sert'or, n. One who asplant having beautiful flow-serts.

As-phyx'i-a, n. Suspended value; to determine.
As-phyx'y, animation, As-sess'a-ble, a. Liable to be

Asp'ie, n. The asp. [pires. As-pīr'ant, n. One who as-As'pi-rate, n. A letter which is aspirated; a mark of aspiration; a whispered consonant. — a. Pronounced with a rough breathing.

As'pi-rate, v. t. To pronounce with a breathing. As/pi-rā/tion, n. Act of as-pirating or breathing; an

ardent wish. As-pīre', v. i. To desire eager-

ly; to ascend; to rise. As pīr'er, n. One who aspires. As-pīr'ing, a. Aiming at something great; ambitious; emulous. [askance. Obliquely; A-squint', adv.

Ass, n. An animal of burden; a dolt. Jassault. As-sāil', v. t. To attack; to As-sāil'a-ble, a. Capable of being assailed. [sails. As-sāil'ant, n. One who as-As-săs'sin, n. One who kills

by secret assault. As-săs'sin-āte, v. t. To murder by secret assault.

As-săs/sin- \bar{a} /tion, n. Aet of

assassinating. As-sault', n. [Lat. ad, to, and saltus, a leaping.] Violent onset or attack. - v. t. To attack with violence; to storm.

As-sāy', v. t. To examine chemically, as metals. v. i. To attempt; to endeavor; to try. -n. trial; attempt: examination, as of metals. [says. As-say'er, n. One who as-As-sem'blage, n. A collec-tion of individuals, or of particular things.

To bring or As-sem'ble, v. meet together. A company

As-sem'bly, n. A compassembled; a legislature. As-sent', v. i. To admit a thing as true. -n. The act of agreeing : consent.

As-sěn'tiěnt (-shent), a. Giving assent : agreeing. As-sert' (12), v. t. To affirm

positively; to maintain; to aver: to asseverate.

As-ser'tion, n. Act of asserting; declaration. As-sert'ive, a. Positive; af-

As-sess'ment. n. Act of as-

sessing; the sum assessed. As-sĕss'or, n. An associate; one appointed to apportion taxes.

As'sets, n. pl. Effects of a deceased or insolvent person. As-sev'er-āte, v. t. To affirm

solemnly. As-sev'er-a'tion, n. Solemn

affirmation. As'si-dū'i-ty, n. Closeness of application; diligence.

As-sid'u-ous, a. Constant in application; diligent; busy. As-sign' (as-sin'), v. t.

mark out; to appropriate; to make over. - n. An assignee.

As-sīgn'a-ble (-sīn'-) a. Capable of being assigned. As'sig-na'tion, n. Appointment for a meeting.

As'sign-ee' (as'sin-ee'), One to whom something is assigned.

As-sign'er $(-\sin^2 -)$, n. As'sign-or' (-sin-), who assigns; one who makes a transfer to another.

As-sīgn'ment (as-sīn'-), n. Act of assigning, transfer of title or interest.

To make As-sı̃m'i-lāte, v. t. similar. - v. i. To become similar.

As-sim'i-la'tion, n. Act of assimilating.

As-sim'i-la-tive, a. Having power to assimilate. As-sist', v. t. To help: to

succor; to relieve: to aid. As-sist'ance, n. Help; aid;

relief; succor; support. As-sist'ant, n. One who assists.—a. Helping.
As-size', n. A court, or ses-

sion of a court, for the trial of processes: time or place of holding such court. [Usu-ally in the pl.] - v. i. To fix the measure, rate, price, or weight of, by authority.

As-sīz'er, n. One who assizes. As-so'cia-ble (-so'sha-), a. Capable of being associated.

To join in company; to unit with. -v. i. To unite in with. -v. i. To unite in eompany or action. -a. Joined in interest; united.

As-so'ci-ate, n. A companion; partuer; partaker.

As-so'ci a'tion (-shi-a'shun), n. Uuion; couuection; a society.

As-so/ci-a'tion-al (-so/shi-), a. Of, or pertaining to, an

association.

As-so'ci-a-tive (-so'shi-), a. Tending or pertaining to association.

As'so-nance, n. Resemblance of sound without rhyme. As'so-nant, a. Having a re-

semblance of sounds without rhyme. As-sôrt', v. t. To arrange or

distribute in classes; to class. As-sort'ment, n. Quantity selected or arranged; collection assorted.

As-suage', v. t. To soften or reduce, as pain or grief. — SYN. To pacify; mitigate; alleviate; allay.

As-suage ment (132), n. Mitigation. fallaying. As-suā'sive, a. Mitigating; As'sue-tude (as'swe-tad), n. Custom; habitual use.

As-sume', v. t. [Lat. ad, to, and sumere, to take.] To take; to take for granted; to pretend to possess. - v. i. To be arrogant. haughty.

As-sūm'ing, p. a. Arrogant; As-sump'sit, n. (Law.) A promise or undertaking; action to recover damages for breach of promise cr contract.

As-sump'tion (81), n. Act of assuming; supposition; thing supposed.

As-sur'ance (a-shyr'anss), n. Certain expectation; confideuce; want of modesty; insurance.

As-surc' (a-shir', 29), v.t. To make secure; to assert positively; to insure. As-sur'er, n. One who as-As'ter, n. A plant called also star-wort. [printing.

As'ter-isk, n. A mark [*] in As'ter-ism, n. A constellation

of fixed stars; an asterisk. A-stčrn', adv. In the hinder part of a ship; behind a ship; in the rear.

One of the As'ter-oid, n. small planets between Mars and Jupiter.

as/ma), n. Shortness of breath.

Asth-măt'i€ (ast-, az-, or as-), Pertaining to asthma; troubled with asthma.

 As-ton'ish, v. t. To amaze; to surprise; to confound.

As-ton'ish-ing, a. Very wonderful.

As-tŏn'ish-ment, n. tion ereated by a sudden or extraordinary event. - SYN. Amazement; wouder; snrprise.

As-tound', r. t. To strike with fear and wonder; to astonish. A-străd'dle, adv. With the legs across a thing.

As'tra-gal, n. A little round molding at the top or bottom of a column or cannon.

As'tral, a. Belouging to the stars; starry. [right way. A-stray', adv. Out of the As-trie'tion, n. Act of binding; restraint; contraction. Aeross; with A-stride', adv. the legs apart.

As-tringe', v. t. To draw to-gether; to brace; to bind. As-trin'gen-cy, n. The power of binding or contracting. As-trin'gent, a. Binding; eontracting. - n. 'A medicine which binds.

An instru-As'tro-lābe. n. ment for taking the altitude of the sun or stars at sea.

As-trŏl'o-ger, n. Oue who foretells events by the stars. Ăs'tro-lŏg'ie, As'tro-log'ie, a. Relating As'tro-log'ie-ai, to astrol-

As-trol'o-gy, n. The art of predicting events by the aspeets of the stars.

As-tron'o-mer, n. One skilled in astronomy.

As'tro-nom'ie-al, n. Belong-

ing to astronomy Astro-nomie-ally, adv. In the manner of astronomy. As-tron'o-my, n. [Gr. astron. star, and nomos, law, rule.]

The science of the heavenly bodies. As-tūte' (26), a. Shrewd; saga-

cious; discerning; acute. As-tūtc'ness, n. Shrewdness: sagacity; eunning. [parts. A-sun'der, adv. Apart; into

A-sy'lum, n. A refuge; sanctuary; a charitable institution.

As'ymp-tōte (-im-), n. A line which continually approaches a curve, but never reaches it.

As-sō'ci-āte (-shǐ-āt), v. t Asth'mā (ast'mā, az'mā, or | At, prep. Near to; in; by; on; with; toward. At'a-ghan (-gan), n. A kind of

Turkish dagger. Ate. imp. of Eat.

A'the-ism, n. Disbellef in the existence of a God.

I'the-ist, n. [Gr. a, without, and theos, a god.] One who denies the existence of a God. Ā'the-ĭst'ie, a. Pertain-A'the-ist'ie-al, ing atheism; deuying a God.

A'the-ist'ie-al-ly, adv. In an atheistical manner.

Ath/e-næ'um ((147), n. A lit-Ath'e-nc'um erary or seientific association; a public reading-room furnished with papers and periodicals.

A-thīrst', a. Thirsty. Ath'lēte, n. A contender for a prize in public games; a wrestler.

Ath-lět'ie, a. Belonging to wrestling; strong; vigorous. A-thwart', adv. obliquely. — prep. Sidewise; Across: from side to side of.

A-tilt', adv. As if about to make a thrust; with one end

raised. At'lan-tē'an, a. Pertalning to, or resembling, Atlas, a

fabulous giaut. †At-1an'tēs, n. pl. Figures or half-figures of men used in-

stead of columns. At-làn'tie, a. Pertaining to the ocean between Enrope

and America. At'las (140), n. A collection of maps bound in a volume.

At'mos-phēre, n. The air that surrounds the earth. Åt/mos-phěr'ie, Be-

At/mos-pher'ie-al, ing to the atmosphere. At'om, n. A minute particle.

A-tŏm'ie, a. Relating to, A-tŏm'ie-al, or consisting of, atoms. of atoms. At'om-ism, n. The doctrino A-tōne', v. i. To expiate; to make satisfaction for; to reconcile.

A-tone'ment (132), n. Satisfaction; expiation; reconcil-

A-ton'ie, a. Wanting tone or tension; destitute of vocality. A-top', adv. At or on the top; above.

Åt/ra-bil-ā'ri-oŭs, a. Affected with melancholy.

Åt/ra-měnt/al, 1 a. Black At'ra-měnt'oŭs, like ink; inky.

AA-tro'cious, a. Wicked in a | At-tent'ive-ly, adv. Heedhigh degree; enormous; flagitious.

Very A-trô'cious-ly, adv. wickedly; flagitiously.

A-troc'i-ty, n. Horrible wickeduess

At'ro-phy, n. A wasting away; emaciation.

At-tach', v. t. To take by legal process; to win or gain over.

At-tăch'a-ble, a. Capable of being taken by attachment. Attaché (ăt/a-sha'), n. One

attached to the suite of an ambassador.

At-tăch'ment, n. Act of attaching; state of being attached; thing attached; seizure by legal process in a civil suit; affection.

At-tack', v. t. To assault; to assail. - n. An assault;

onset; invasion.

At-tāin', v. i. To reach by efforts; to arrive at. - SYN. To obtain; to acquire. At-tāin'a-ble, a. Capable of

being attained.

At-tain'der, n. Act of attainting in law.

At-tāin'ment, n. Act of attaining; thing attained; acquisition.

At-taint', v. t. To corrupt; to disgrace; to taint, as blood, when one is found guilty of treason. -n. A stain; spot; taiut; a kind of writ.

At-tāint'ment, n. State of being attainted.

At'tar, n. A fragrant oil ob-

tained from the petals of At-těm'per, v. t. To qualify

by mixture; to soften; to temper.

At-tempt', n. A trial; effort; essay. - r. t. To try; to endeavor; to essay; to attack. At-těmpťa-ble, a. Capable

of being attempted At-těnd', v. t. To wait on; to serve; to accompany. v. i. To give heed; to be in

waiting

At-těnd'ançe, n. Act of waiting; service; retinue; traiu; atteution.

At-tend'ant, a. Accompanying; connected .- n. One who attends or accompanies.

At-ten'tion, n. Act of attending or liceding; civility. t-těnt'ive, a. Paying atten-At-tent'ive, a. Paying att tion; heedful; regardful.

fully.

At-těn'u-ant, a. Making less viscid; making thiu.

At-těn'u-āte, v. t. To thin; to subtilize; to make slereder; to draw out.

At-těn'u-ā'tion, n. A making thin or slender.

At-těst', v. t. [Lat. ad, to, and testis, a witness.] To bear witness to. [timony; witness. At'těs-tā'tion, n. Official tes-At-test'or, n. One who attests.

At'tie, a. Pertaining to Attica; pure; classical. - n. upper story.

At'ti-çısm, n. Elegant Greek. At'ti-çīze, v. t. To conform to the Greek idiom -v. i.

To uso Atticisms. At-tire', v. t. To dress; to

array. - n. Clothes; apparel; dress; habit. [position. At'ti-tude (50), n. Posture; At'ti-tūd'i-nal, a. Pertaining to attitude.

At'ti-tūd'i-nīze, v. t. To assume affected attitudes. At-tŏl'lent, a. Lifting up.

At-tor'ney (-tûr'-, 141), n. One legally appointed by another to act for him.

At-traet', r. t. To draw; to allure; to win; to invite. At-trăet'a-ble, a. Capable of

being attracted. At-trac'tion, n. Act or power of attracting; allurement;

an object that attracts. At-trăet'ive, a. Drawing: alluring; inviting. -n. That which draws.

At-trăet'ivc-ness, n. quality which draws. At-trăet'or, n. One who at-

tracts.

At'tra-hent, a. Attracting. — n. That which attracts, as a magnet. At-trib'u-ta-ble, a. Capable

of being attributed; ascribable.

At-trib'ute, v. t. To ascribe: to impute. [qnality. At'tri-bute, n. An inherent At'tri-bu'tion, n. The act of attributing.

At-trib'u-tive, a. Relating to, or expressing, an attribute. -n. A word denoting an attribute.

At-trīte', a. Worn by rubbing. At-tri'tion (-trish'un), n. Act of wearing or rubbing.

At-tunc', v. t. To put in tune. Au'burn, a. Reddish brown. Aue'tion, n. [From Lat. au-

gere, to increase.] A public sale to the highest bidder. Aue'tion-eer', n. Manager of

au auction. Au-dā'cious, a. Bold; impudent; presumptuous.

Au-da'cious-ly, adv. Impudently.

Au-dăç'i-ty, n. Boldness; daring spirit; presumptuous impudence.

Au'di-ble, a. Capable of being heard.

Au'di-bly, adv. In a manner to be heard.

Au'di-ence, n. A hearing; assembly of hearers; audit-

Au'dit, n. An examination of accounts under authority. v. t. To examine and adjust, as accounts.

Au'dit-or, n. A hearer; a listener; one who audits accounts.

Au'dit-o-ry, n. An assembly of hearers. - a. Having the power of hearing.

Au'ger, n. A tool to bore holes. Aught (awt), n. Any thing ; any part.

Aug-měnt', v. t. To make larger; to increase.— v. i. To grow larger.

Aug'ment, n. An increase or state of increase; enlargement; a sign of past time, in grammar.

Aug'men-ta'tion, n. Act of augmenting or increasing; thing added.

Aug-ment'a-tive. a. Having the quality of augmenting. Au'gur, n. A diviner by the

flight of birds; a soothsayer. v. t. To predict by signs; to proguesticate. - v. i. To conjecture by signs or omens. Au-gū'ri-al, a. Relating to augurs or augury.

Au'gu-ry, n. A prediction founded on the flight of birds, &c.; au omen; prognostication. Au'gust, n. Eighth month of

the year.

Au-gust', a. Impressing reverence or awe .- SYN. Grand: great; imposing; majestic. Au-gust'ness, n. Quality of

being august; majesty. Au-let'ie, a. Pertaining to

pipes. Au'lie, a. l Pertaining to a

Äunt (änt), n. A father's or mother's sister.

Au'rà, n. Any invisible fluid,

especially that supposed to |

flow from the body.

Au-rē'o-là, \ n. A halo of Au're-ōle, \ light or luminous rays.

Au'ri-ele, n. The external ear. Au-rie'u-lar, a. Pertaining to the ear or to the sense of hearing; recognized by the

Au-rie'u-late, a. Shaped like an ear.

Au-rif'er-ous, a. [Lat. aurum, gold, and ferre, to bear.] Produeing gold.

Au'rist, n. One skilled in disorders of the ear.

Au-rô'rà, n. The dawning light. - Aurora borealis, a luminous meteoric phenomenon; the northern lights.

Au-ro'ral, a. Pertaining to the aurora.

Aus'eul-tā'tion, n. Mode of detecting lung-diseases by listening to sounds within the chest.

Au'spice, n. sing. | Omen; in-Au'spi-ces, n. pl. | fluence. Au-spi'cial (-spish'al), a. Relating to auspices.

Au-spi'cious (-spish'us), a. llaving omens of success. . SYN. Prosperous; propitious. Au-spi'cious-ly (-spish'us-), adv. Prosperously.

Au-spi'cious-ness (-spish'us), n. Quality of being auspicious.

Au-stere', a. Severe; rigid. Au-stere'ly, adv. Severely. Au-stěr'i-ty, n. Severity ; harsh discipline; rigor.

Aus'tral, a. Southern. Au-thěn'tie, a. Genuine; original; not counterfelt or fictitious.

Au-then'tie-al-ly, adv. With marks of credibility. Au-thěn'ti-cate, v. t. To es-

tablish by proof. Au-then'ti-ea'tion, n. tablishment by proof.

Au'then-tic'i-ty, n. State of being authentic; genulne-

Au'thor, n. [Lat. auctor, fr. augere, to increase, produce.] One who produces any thing, Au'thor-ess, n. A female au-

Au-thor'i-ta-tive, a. Having authority.

Au-thor'i-ta-tive-ly, adv. With authority; positively. Au-thor'i-ty, n. Legal power; warraut; rule; support; testimony.

Au'thor-i-zā'tion, n. Establishment by authority.

Au'thor-īze, v. t. To give authority to; to make legal; to justify.

Au'thor-ship, n. The state of being an author. Au'to-bî-ŏg'ra-pher, n. One

who writes a history of his own life.

Au'to-bī-ŏg'ra-phy, n. The writing of one's own life. Au'to-bi'o-graph'ie-al, a. Re-

lating to autobiography. Au-toe'ra-çy, n. Supreme independent power.

Au'to-crăt, n. An absolute sovereign.

Au'to-crăt'ie, a. Pertain-Au'to-crăt'ie-al, ing to autocraey or to an autocrat.

†Au'to-dä-fe' (-dä-fa'), Punishment of a heretic by burning; also, the sentence then read.

Au'to-graph, n. A person's own handwriting ; signature.

Au'to-grăph'ie la. Con-Au'to-grăph'ie-al. sisting iu one's own handwriting.

Au'to-măt'ie, a. Belonging to, or resembling, an automaton.

Au-tŏm'a-ton, n. (pl. Au-tŏm'a-tons ; Lat. pl. Au-tŏm'a-tā, 147.) A self-moving machine, especially which imitates the motions of meu or animals. Au'top-sy, n. A post-mortem

examination. Au'tumn (aw'tum), n. Third

season of the year; fall. Au-tum'nal, a. Of, or belonging to, autumn.

Aux-il'ia-ry, a. Helping; assisting. -n. A verb that helps to form the moods and tenses of other verbs.

Aux-il'ia-ries, n. pl. Troops assisting another nation. A-vail', v. t. To turn to the advantage of; to profit; to assist; to promote. — v. i.To be of use or advantage. n. Advantage; profit; (pl.)

proceeds of property sold. A-vāil'a-ble, a. Profitable; valid.

A vāil'a-ble-ness, n. Quality of being available. Lv'a-lanche, n. Body of snow, earth, &c., sliding down a

mountain. [gain. Av'a-rice, n. Excessive love of Av'a-ri'cious (-rish'us), a. Greedy of wealth. - SYN.

Covetous; miserly; pennrious; niggardly.

Av'a-ri'cious-ly (-rish/us-). adv. With avarice.

A-vast', interj. Cease; hold. A-väunt', interj. Get away ; hence; begone.

 \bar{A}' ve- $M\bar{a}'$ ry, n. A prayer \bar{A}' ve-Ma- \bar{n}' a, to the Virgin Mary. oats.

Av'e-nā'eeous, a. Relating to A-věnge', v. t. To take just satisfaction for; to take vengeance on. [avenges.

A-věng'er, n. One who Ăv'e-nue (140), n. An entrance; passage; shaded alley in a garden; wide street.

A-vēr' (12), v. t. To declare positively; to affirm; to as-

Äv'er-age (42), n. A mean proportion; medium. -a. Relating to a mean. -v. t. To reduce to a mean .. - v. i. To be or form a medial sum or quantity. [tion.

A-ver'ment, n. Positive asser-A-vērse' (12), n. Having a strong dislike; disinclined; unwilling; reluctant.

A-ver'sion, n. Hatred; dislike; the cause of aversion. A-vert', v. t. or i. [Lat. a, from, and vertere, to turn.] To turu aside.

Ā'vi-a-ry, n. A place for keep-ing birds in.

A-vid'i-ty, n. Greedine eagerness; intense desire. Greediness; Av'o-eā'tion, n. Business

that calls away.

A-void', v. t. To keep at a distance from; to make void; to defeat or evade. - v. i. To become void or vacant.

A-void'a-ble, a. Capable of being avoided. [ing A-void'ance, n. Act of avoid-A-void'er, n. One who avoids. A-void'less, a. Inevitable.

Av'oir-du-pois' (Av'er-), n. A weight which has sixteen ounces to the pound. A-vouch', v. t. To declare pos-

itively; to affirm; to main-[avouching. taiu. A-vouch'ment, n. Act of

A-vow', v. t. To declare openly; to own and justify. A-vow'a-ble, a. Capable of being avowed. [tion.

A-vow'al, n. A frank declara-A-vow'cd-ly, adv. In an open

A-vow'er, n. One who avows. A-vul'sion, n. A tearing asunder.

A-wait', r. t. To wait for ; to | expect; to be in store for.

A-wake, a. Not sleeping. -v. t. [imp. & p. p. AWAKED or AWOKE. To rouse from sleep; to wake. - v. i. To cease to sleep.

A-wāk'en (-wāk'n), r. t. or i. To awake; to put in action. A-ward', v. t. To adjudge; to decree. - n. A judgment; a

sentence.

A-ward'er, n. Oue who awards. A-warc', a. Foreseeing: vigilant; watchful; apprised. A-way', adv. At a distance.

Awe, n. Reverential fear. v. t. To strike with awe or dread.

Aw'ful (132), a. Striking awe. Aw'ful-ly, adv. So as to fill with awe. Aw'ful-ness, n. Quality of

striking with awe.

A-while', adv. For some time; for a short time.

Awk'ward, a. Clumsy; un-

handy; inelegant; ungrace-

Awk'ward-ly, adv. Ungracefully; clumsily. Awk'ward-ness, n. Ungrace-

fuluess; clumsiuess.

Awl, n. A tool to pierce holes. Awn, n. The beard of grasses and grain.

Awn'ing, n. A covering from

the sun or weather. A-wōke', imp. & p. p. from Ay, or Aye, adv.

A-wr \bar{y}' (-r \bar{i}'), a. or adv. Ob-

lique or obliquely; asidc. Ax, In. An iron tool with a Axe. steel edge, for hewing and chopping.

Ax'i-al, a. Pertaining to an axis.

Ax'i-fôrm, a. Having the shape of an ax.

Ax'il-la-ry, a. Belonging to the armpit.

Ax'i-om, n. proposition or truth. - SYN. Maxim; adage.

Ax'i-om-ăt'ie, a. Per-Ax'i-om-ăt'ie-al, ataining to axioms; of the uature of an axioui.

Ax'is, n. (pl. † Ax'ēş.) The line on which a thing revolves; stem of a plant.

Ax'le (ăks/l), | n. Ax'le-tree, shaft on which a wheel turns.

Aye (ā), adv. Al-C, Axle. ways; ever; contiqually.

Az'i-muth, n. An arc of the horizon intercepted between the meridiau of the place and a vertical circle passing through the center of any object.

A-zŏte', n. Nitrogen gas. A-zŏt'ie, a. Relating to azote. A self-evident Az'ure (azh'ur or a'zhur), a. Blue; sky-colored; cerulean. -n. A light blue; the sky.

BÄA, n. The ery or bleatcry like a sheep.

Bab'ble, v. i. To talk idly: to prattle. - n. Senscless prattle : idle talk. Băb'bler, n. An idle talker; a Babe, n. An infant; a young

child; a baby. Bā'bel, n. Confusion; dis-

order. Bab-oon', n. A large species of moukey. Bā'by (141), n. An infant; a young child; a

habe.

Bī'by-hood, n. State of being a baby. Baboon. Bā'by-ish, a. Like a baby;

childish. Băe'ca-lau're-ate, n. The degree of Bachelor of Arts

Băe'eate, a. Pulpy, like a berry. [berries. Bae'ea-ted, a. Having many

Băe'cha-nal, n. A drunkard; a reveler; (pl.) feasts in honor of Bacchus; revels.

Băc/cha-nā'li-an, a. Reveling iu intemperance; drunken;

riotous. — n. A reveler. [berries. Bae-çif'er-ous, a. Producing Bae-çiv'o-rous, a. Subsisting on berries.

[prater. Bach'e-lor, n. An unmarried man; one who has taken the first degree in any of the [a bachelor. liberal arts. Bach'e-lor-ship, n. State of Back, n. The hinder part in man and the upper part in

beasts; the rear; outward or upper part of a thing. — adv. To, in, or toward the rear; backward; behind; again. v. t. To mount; to support; to furnish with a back.

Băck bîte, v. t. To slander in the absence of the person [lumniator. traduced. Băck'bīt-er, n. A secret ca-Băck'bōne, n. The bone of the back; the spine.

Băck'dōor, n. A door behind a house.

Băck-găm'mon, n. [W. bach, little, and cammawn, com-A game with dice, played on a kind of table or board.

part behind; shade.

drunken | Băck'hănd-ed, adv. With the hand turned backward; indirectly.

Băck'-piēce, n. Armor for the back. Băck'sīde, n. The hinder

part. Báck-slide', v. i. To fall off;

to apostatize. Băck-slīd'er, n. An apostate. Băck'sword (-sord), n.

sword with one sharp edge. Back'ward, (a. Unwilling; Băck'wards, slow; late;

[ingly. dull. Băck'ward-ly, adv. Unwill-Băck'ward-ness, n. State or quality of being backward. Back-woods'man (143), n. An

inhabitant of the forest in new settlements. Bā'eon (bā'kn), n. Hog's flesh salted, or pickled and dried,

usually in smoke. Băd, a. Wanting good qual-

ities; ill; cvil; wicked; vicious. Băde, imp. of Bid.

Bădge, n. A mark of distinc-Băd'ger, n. A quadruped. — v. t. To tease: to worry. Băck'ground, n. Ground or †Băd'i-näge (băd'i-näzh), n. Light or playful discourse.

son, ôr, do, wolf, too, took; firn, rue, pull; c, g, soft; c, g, hard; ag; exist; p as ng; this

Băd'ly, adv. In a bad man- Bāk'ing (183), n. Adrying by Bälm (bäm), n. An odoriferner; not well; ill.

Băd'ness, n. State of being bad; want of good qualities.

Băf'fle, v. t. To elude or defeat by artifice. - SYN. To balk; frustrate; disappoint.

Bäf'fler, n. One who buffles. Bag, n. A sack; pouch; purse. - v. t. To put into a bag. - v. i. To swell like a

bag. Băg'a-tělle', n. A thing of no importance; a trifle.

Big'gage, n. Utensils and other necessaries of an army; clothing; luggage.

Băg'ging, n. Cloth for bags. Băgn'io (băn'yo), n. A hot bath; a brothel.

Băg'pīpe, n. A musical wind instrument.

Băg'pīp-er, n. One who plays

on a bagpipe. Bail, n. A surety for another's appearance; a handle. -v.t.To give security; to set free on security; to release or deliver by bail; to free from fing bailed.

Bāil'a-ble, a. Capable of be-Bāil'bŏnd, n. A bond given by a prisoner and his surety to insure the prisoner's appearance in court, at the return of the writ.

Bail-ee', n. One to whom goods are bailed, or delivered in trust.

Bāil'ie, n. A Scotch munici-

pul officer. Bāil'iff, n. A sheriff's deputy;

an under-steward. Bāil'i-wiek, n. Jurisdiction of a bailiff.

Bāil'ment, n. Delivery of goods in trust.

Bail'or, In. One who delivers Bāil'er, | goods in trust. Bâirn, or Bärn, n. A.child.

Bait, v. t. To put food on, as on a hook; to give refreshment to. - v. i. To stop for refreshment on a journey. - n. A lure; temptation;

enticement; refreshment. Bāize, n. A kind of coarse woolen stuff.

Bāke, v. t. To heat or harden by heat; to cook in a close heated place. - v. i. To do the work of baking; to dry and harden in heat.

Bāke'house, n. A place for baking bread, cakes, &c. Bāk'er, n. A person whose

trade is to bake. Bāk'er-y, n. Trade of a baker. heat; quantity baked at once.

Băl'ance, n. A pair of scales; the difference of accounts; equipoise; a sign in the zodiac. - v. t. To make equal; to weigh: to estimate; to adjust and settle. - v. i. To hesitate; to fluctuate.

Băl'ance-sheet, n. A paper exhibiting a summary and balance of accounts.

Băl'eo-ny, n. A kiud of gallery on the outer wall of a building.

Bald, a. Without hair; naked. Bal'der-dash, n. A worthless mixture; jargon; nousense. Bald'ness, n. A want of hair. Bald'pāte, n. A pate or person without hair.

Bal'drie. n. A girdle; a belt. Bale, n. Misery; sorrow; calamity; a bundle of goods. — v. To put into, or make up into, bales; to pack up.

Bāle'-fīre, n. A signal fire. Bale'ful (139), a. Full of bale; sorrowful; sad.

Ba-lize', n. A pole on a bank for a sea-mark.

Balk (bawk), n. An unplowed ridge of laud; a great beam or rafter; hindrance; disappointment. - v. t. To disappoint. - v. i. To stop abruptly.

Ball, n. Any round body; a globe; a bullet; a social assembly for dancing; a game. -v. i. To form juto a bail; to gather balls of snow on the feet.

Băl'lad, n. A simple popular song of the narrative kind. Băl'last, n. Any heavy substance to steady a ship. - v. t. To load with ballast.

Băl'let (or băl'la), n. Theatrical exhibition of daucing, &c. Băl'lis-ter, or Bal-lis'ter, n. A cross-bow.

Bal-loon' n. A hollow vessel filled with gas for sailing in the air.

Băl'lot, n. A ball or ticket used in voting. - v. i. To

Balloon. vots by ballot. Băl'lot-box, n. A box for receiving ballots.

ous plant : an ointment. Bälm'y (bäm's), a. Sweet;

fragrant.

Bal'sam, n. An aromatic resinous substance.

Băl-săm'ie, a Having the qualities of balsam; soft; healing. -n. That which has the properties of a balsam

Băl'us-ter, n. A surall pillar to support a rail.

A row of Băl'us-trāde, n. balusters topped by a rail. Bam-boo', n. A kind of tropical reed.

Bam-boo'zle, v.t. To deceive. Băn, n. A public notice; interdict; curse.

Ba-nä'nå, n. A kind of plant-ain tree, and its fruit.

Bănd, n. [A.-S. bunda, fr. bindan, to bind.] Any thing that binds; a company. -v. t. or i. To unite together.

Bănd'age, n. A fillet. Ban-dān'a, (n. A kind of Ban-dān'na,) siik. Bănd'bŏx. n. A light box for

bands, bonnets, &c.

Băn'dit (pl. Băn'dits or †Bandit'ti, 147), n. An outlaw; a

robber. n. (Arch.) Any Bănd'let, Bănd'e-let, little band or flat molding.

Băn'dog, n. A fierce dog Băn'do-leer', n. A leathern belt thrown over the right shoulder; a case for musket

Băn'dore, or Ban-dôre', n. A striuged musical instrnment.

charges.

Bănd'rol, n. A little flag. Ban'dy, n. A club for striking a ball. -v. t. To beat to and fro, as a ball; to exchange: - r. i. To coutend. Băn'dy-lěg, n. A crooked leg. Băn'dy-legged, a. Ilaving

crooked legs. Bane, n. Deadly poison: mischief; ruin. [ions; hurtful. Bāne'ful, a. Poisonous: nox-Băng, v. t. To beat; to

A blow; a thump. — n. thump. Băn'ian. n. A morning gown;

Indian fig-tree. Băn'ish, r. t. To exile from

one's country; to drive awav.

Băn'ish-ment, n. Expulsion from one's own country. Băn'is-ter, n. A baluster. Bănk (79), n. A ridge of earth;

steep acclivity; side of a

stream; a shoal or shelf; place where money is deposited. - v. t. To raise a bank about.

Bănk'a-ble, a. Receivable by

a bank.

Bănk'-bill, n. A promis-Bănk'-note, sory note issued by a banking company.

Bank'-book, n. A small book for private bank accounts. Bank'er, n. One who deals

in money or discounts notes. Bank'ing, n. The business of

a banker.

Bănk'rupt, n. One who can not pay his debts; an insolvent. -a. Unable to pay debts; insolvent. - v. t. To make insolvent.

Bănk'rupt-çy, n. State of bankrupt; failure in trade. State of a Bănk'-stock, n. Shares in a

banking capital.

Băn'ner, n. A military standard; a flag. [meal. Băn'nock, n. A cake of oat-

Băn'quet (bănk'wet), n. grand entertainment; feast. -v. t. To give a feast to. -v. i. To regale one's self with a feast.

Băns, n. pl. Proclamation in church of an intended marriage.

Băn'tam, n. A small variety of fowl, with feathered legs.

Băn'ter, v. t. To rally; to ridicule; to joke or jest with. - n. Raillery; joke.

Bănt'ling, n. An infant. Băn'yan, or Ban-yăn', n. A kind of fig-tree, called the Indiau fig.

Bā'o-băb, n. An African tree, the largest in the world.

Băp'tism, n. Application of water to the body as a sacrament or religious cere-

Bap-tis'mal, a. Pertaining to

baptism.

Băp'tist, n. One who holds to baptism of adults only, and that by immersion.

Băp'tis-ter-y, n. A place for baptizing.

Bap-tize', v. t. To administer baptism to by sprinkling or immersion. Itizes.

Bap-tīz'er, n. One who bap-Bar, n. A bolt: obstruction: inclosure in an inn or courtroom: division in music; bank of sand in a river; body of lawyers; a tribunal. - v. t. To fasten: to shut out.

Bärb, n. Any thing resembling

a beard; a point standing backward, as in a fish-hook; horse-armor; a Barbary horse. -v. t. To furnish with barbs: to clothe with armor, as a horse.

Bar-bā'ri-an (86), n. A sav-Barque, age; a man uncivilized. -a. Savage; uncivilized.

Bar-bar'ie, a. Foreign; rude; barbarous.

Bär'ba-rişm, n. Savageness. Bar-băr'i-ty, n. A savage state; cruelty; barbarism. Bär'ba-rīze, v. t. To make

barbarous.

Bär'ba-rous, a. Uncivilized; savage : rude ; cruel.

Bär'ba-rous-ly, adv. Inhumauly.

Bär'be-eue, n. [Fr. barbe-dqueue, lit. from snout to tail.] A hog, &c., roasted whole; a feast in the open air. -v.t.To dress and roast whole. Bär'ba-ted, a. Having barbed

[fresh-water fish. points. Bär'bel, n. A kind of large Bär'ber, n. One whose business is to shave beards.

Bär'ber-ry, n. A shrubby plant, and its fruit.

Bär'bet, n. A variety of shaggy dog.

Bärd, n. A Celtic minstrel; a poet. [bards. Bard'ie, a. Pertaining to Bare, a. Naked; uncovered; destitute; mere; raw. -v. t. To make naked ; to uu-

cover. Bâre'fāçed (-fāst), a. Shameless; impudent.

Bâre'foot, a. and adv. Without shoes or stockings.

Bâre' hĕad-ed, a. With the head uncovered.

Bâre'ly, adv. Nakedly; only; merely.

Bâre'ness, n. State of being bare; nakedness; poverty.

Bär'gain (39,) n. Agreement; a thing bought or sold. - v. t. To make a contract with; to

sell. -v. i. To agree. Bär'gain-ee', n. The party in a contract who agrees to receive the property sold.

Bär'gain-er, n. The party in a contract who stipulates to sell and convey property to another.

Bärge, n. A large boat for pleasure, &c. [barge. Bärge'man. n. Master of a A sea-shore Ba-ril'la, n.

plant; impure carbonate of soda.

Bärk, n. Rind of a tree; the uoise made by a dog. -v.t.To strip of bark. - v. i. To make the noise of a dog. Bärk, (n. A ship with

three masts, without a miz-

z (: n topmast. Bär'-

ley, n. A Bark. kind

of grain that malt is made of. Bär'ley-côrn, n. A grain of barley; third part of an inch.

Bärm, n. The foam on malt liquors when fermenting; veast.

Bärm'y, a. Containing barm. Bärn, n. A building for hay and other farm produce.

Bär'na-ele, n. A kind of shell-fish; a kind of goose; (pl.) an instrument to put on a horse's nose to confine him; a pair of spectacles.

Ba-rom'e-ter, n. [Gr. baros,weight, and metron, meas-ure.] An instrument to measure the weight of the atmosphere.

Băr'o-mět'rie-al, a. Relating to a barometer.

Băr'on, n Rank of nobility next to a viscount. Băr'on-age, n. Body of bar-

ons; estate of a baron. Băr'on-ess. n. A baron's wife.

Băr'on-et, n. A diguity next below that of baron. Băr'on-et-age, n. Body of

baronets. Băr'on-et çy, n. The rank,

state, or title of a baron. Ba-rō'ni-al, a. Belonging to

a barony. Băr'o-ny, n. Lordship or fee of a baron. [rometer

Băr'o-seope, n. A sort of ba-Ba-rouche' (-roosh'), n. A two-seated four-wheeled open carriage.

Băr'ra-can, n. A thick strong stuff like camlet. [soldiers. Băr'rack, n. A building for Băr'ra-coon', n. A slave warehouse or inclosure.

Băr'ra-tor, n. One who excites lawsuits.

Băr'ra-try, n. Encouragement of lawsuits; breach of duty on the part of a ship-captain or of his crew. To put into a barrel.

Băr'ren, a. Not prolific; unfruitful; sterile; dull. - n. An unfertile tract of land.

Băr'ren-ness, n. Unfruitful-

ness: sterility.

Băr'ri-cāde', n. A hastily made fortification; a bar or obstruction. - v. t. To stop up, as a passage; to fortify.

Băr'ri-er, n. A limit; defense; a bar; obstructiou;

[at law. boundary. Băr'ris-ter, n. A counselor Băr'rɔw, n. A hand-carriage;

a mound; a gelt swine. Bär'-shot, n. Two balls

joined by a bar.

Bar'ter, v. t. To traffic by exchanging articles. - n. Traffic by exchange.

Bär'ter-er, n. One who bar-[the earths. Ba-rv'ta. n. The heaviest of Ba-ry'tes, n. Sulphate of ba-

Băr'y-tone, n. [Gr. barus, heavy, and tonos, tone.] A male voice partaking of the common bass and tenor. Ba'sal, a Relating to, or con-

stituting, the base.

Ba-salt', n. A very hard greenish-black mineral. Ba-salt'ie, a. Pertaining to

basalt. Băs'ci-net, n. A light kind

of helmet.

Base, n. Bottom; foundation; pedestal; gravest part in music.—a. Low in value, rank, spirit, estimation, &c. -SYN. Mean ; vile ; worthless. - v. t. To found, set,

Bāse'-bôrn, a. Illegitimate. Without sup-Bāse'less, a.

port. Base'ly, adv. In a base man-

ncr; illegitimately. Base'ment (132), n. The lower story of a building.

Base'ness, n. Quality of being base; meanness; vileness; deepness of sound.

Bāse'vī-ol, | n. A musical in-Bāss'vī-ol, | strument. Ba-shaw', n. A title of honor

in the Turkish dominions. Băsh'ful, a. Wanting confidence; modest; shy; difil-

Bash'ful-ly, adv. In a bashful manner; diffidently.

Băsh'ful-ness, n. Extreme modesty; diffidence.

Băr'rei, n. A sort of cask; a Bā'sie, a. Relating to a base. Băt'let, n. A small bat for cyliuder; a tube.—v. t. (8) Băs'il, n. The slope of a tool; beating linen. the skin of a sheep tanned.

-v. t. To grind to an angle. Ba-şil'i-ca, n. Any large hall or court of justice; a church,

chapel, or cathedral. Ba-sil'i-con, n. A kind of

salve. Băş'i-lisk, n. A cockatrice; a kind of cannon.

Bā'sin (bā'sn), n. A small vessel; a dock; a pond; any

hollow place. Bā'sis, n. (pl. Bā'sēs.) Foun-

dation; support; base. Bask (6), v. i. To lie in warmth.

- v. t. To warm with genial heat.

Bas'ket, n. A vessel made of twigs, &c., interwoven. Bass, n. A fish; a species of

tree. Bāss, n. (Mus.) The base. — a.

Grave; low; deep. Sec Base. Băs'set, or Bas-set', n. An old game at cards.

Bas-soon', n. A musical wind instrument.

Băs'tard, a. Illegitimate; spurious; born out of wedlock. - n. A spurious child. Băs'tard-y, n. State of being a bastard.

Bāste, v. t. To beat with a stick; to sew slightly; to drip butter on.

Bas-tile' (bas-teel' or bas/teel), n. An old castle used as a prison.

Băs'ti-nāde', $\{v, t\}$. To beat Băs'ti-nā'do, on the soles of the fect with a cudgel .- A eudgeliug, especially on the soles of the feet. Băs'tion (băst/yun), n.

mass of earth standing out from a rampart.

Băt, n. A stick ; a small bird-like animal.

Bătch, n. Bread

baked at one time; work done at once; quantity of things taken together.

Bat.

Bate, v. t. To lessen; to abate. #Ba-teau' (bat-to'), n. (pl. Bateaux, bat-toz/.) A loug light boat.

Bith, n. (pl. Bäths.) A bathing; a place to bathe in.

Bathe, v. t. To wash in water. - v. i. To be or lie in a bath. Ba'thos, n. A ludicrous de-

Bä-tōn' (-tōng'), \ n. A staff Ba-toon', or trun-[fantry. cheon.

Bat-tal'ion, n. A body of in-Băt'tel, n. Provisious taken by the Oxford students from the buttery, and also the charges thereon.

Băt'ten (băt'tn), v. t. make fat; to fatten; to form or fasten with battens. - r. i. To grow fat. - n. A narrow piece of board.

Băt'ter, v. t. To beat down. -n. A mixture of flour, water, eggs, &c.

Băt'ter-ing-răm, n. An engine for beating down walls.

Băt'ter-y, n. A raised work for cannons to rest on; a body of cannon taken collectively; apparatus for containing or producing cleetricity; unlawful beating of another.

Băt'ting, n. Cotton or wool in sheets for quilting.

Băt'tle, n. A combat; encounter; engagement: a fight. - v. i. To contend in fight. [battle.

Băt/tle-ar-rāy', n. Order of Băt'tle-ăx, n. A kind of ax Băt'tle-ăxe, ancieutly used in battle.

Băt'tle-döor, n. An instrument to strike shuttlecocks with.

Băt'tlement, n. A notched or indented parapet or wall.

Battlement. Baw'ble, n.

A gewgaw ; trinket ; trifle. Bawd, n. A lewd woman; a procuress.

Bawd'i-ness, n. Obsecuity. Bawd'y, a. Filthy: obscenc.
Bawl, v. t. To proclaim as a
crier. — v. i. To cry aloud.
Bay, v. i. To bark as a dog.

-a. Red inclining to chestnut. - n. Inlet of the sea; inclosure in a barn; a tree.

Bāy'bĕr-ry, n. Fruit of the bay-tree; a species of laurel; a plant (called also wax-myrtle) and its fruit.

Bāy'o-net, n. [First made at Bayonne.] A sort of dagger fixed to a gun. — v. t. To stab with a bayonet.

[scent in style. Bay'ou (bi'oo), n. Outlet of a lake, &c.

Bāy'-rum, n. A spirit obtained by distilling leaves of the bay-tree. [evaporation. Bay'-salt, n. Salt formed by Ba-zäar', in. An Eastern Ba-zär', market-place or

exchange; a fair. Bdel'lium (dĕl'yum), n.

gummy resinons exudation from an oriental tree.

Be, v. i. and auxiliary. [imp. WAS; p. p. BEEN.] To exist. Beach, n. A sandy or pebbly shore; strand.

Bēa'eon (bē/kn), n. A signal light to direct seamen.

Bēad (140), n. A little ball strung on thread, used for necklaces.

Bēa'dle, n. A crier or messenger of a court; au inferior parish officer.

Bēad'-röll, n. A list of persons to be prayed for. Bēads'man (143), n. One who

prays for others. Bēa'gle, n. A small hound. Bēak, n. The bill of a bird;

any thing like a bird's bill. Bēaked (beekt), a. Having a

beak. Bēak'er, n. A drinking-enp. Beam, n. A main timber:

light. - v. i. To emit rays; to shine.

Bēam'y, a. Shining: radiant. Bean, n. A leguminous plant and its seed, of many varieties.

Beâr, r. t. [imp. Bore; p. p. a fashionable worl Born.] To bring forth, as young; to produce. -v. t. handsome; fair. [imp. BORE: p. p. BORNE.] To carry; to endure; to sustain; to support. - v. i. To suffer .-

1 kind of wild animal; a stockjobber who is

Bear.

interested in depressing the value of stocks. Beâr'a-ble, a. Capable of be-

ing borne; tolerable. Beâr'-bāit'ing, n.

baiting bears with dogs. Beard, n. Hair on the chin, lips, and sides of the face. v. t. To take or pull by the

beard; to oppose to the face. Beard'ed, a. Having a beard. Bēard'less, a. Without a beard.

Beâr'er, n. A carrier.

Beâr'-gär'den (-gär'dn), n. A | Bēa'ver, n. An place where bears are kept | amphibious for sport.

Bear'-herd, n. A man who [mien. tends bears. Beâr'ing, n. Deportm Beâr'ish, a. Like a bear. Deportment ; Be-calm'

Beâr's'-foot, n. A plant; a

species of hellebore. Beast, n. An irrational ani-

mal: a brute. Bēast'li-ness, n. Brutality; filthiness.

[brutal. Bēast'ly, a. Like a beast; Beat, v. t. [imp. BEAT; p. p. BEAT, BEATEN.] To strike with repeated blows; to ontdo; to surpass; to conquer. -v. i. To strike; to dash: to throb, as a pulse. - n. A stroke; a blow.

Beat'en, p. r. of Beat.

Bē'a-tif'ie, a. Making happy. Be-ăt'i-fi-ca'tion, n. Admission to heavenly honors.

Be-ăt'i-fy, v. t. [Lat. beatus. happy, and facere, to make.] To make or pronounce happy. Beat'ing, n. Act of striking. Be-ăt'i-tûde (50), n. Blessed-

ness; perfect bliss or felicity. Beau (bō), n. (pl. †Beaux, bōz.) A man of dress; a . lady's attendant; a coxcomb; a fop.

Beau I-dē'al. A mental model of beauty or excellence.

Beau'ish (bō'ish), a. Like a beau; gay; foppish; gallant. Beau Monde (bo mond). The fashionable world.

Beautiful; Beau'te-ous-ly. adv. In a

beauteous manner. Beaū'te-oŭs-ness, n. Handsomeness; beauty

That which Beau'ti-fi'er, n. makes beautiful.

Beau'ti-ful, a. Having the qualities that constitute beauty. - SYN. Handsome; fair : elegant; lovely.

Beau'ti-ful-ly, adv. In a beautiful manner.

Beau'ti-ful-ness, n. Quality eau'ti-iul-ness, n. Quanty of being beautiful; heauty. Beau'ti-fy, v. t. To make beautiful.—v. i. To grow beautiful.—Syn. To adorn;

grace; embellish; deck. Beaū'ty (bū'tỹ), n. Whatever pleases the eye or the mind; assemblage of graces; love-liness; elegance; a lovely woman.

Beaü'ty-spot, n. A patch put on the face to heighten beauty.

quadruped and his fur; a hat; part of a helmet.

quiet; to calm;



Beaver.

to appease. Be-eame', imp. of Become. Be-eause', conj. For the cause or reason that; for; since; as.

Be-chance', v. i. To happen; to befall.

Běek, n. A sign with the hand or head .- r. i. To make a sign with the head or hand: to nod. - r. t. To intimate a command to by a nod or motion of the hand.

Běck'on (běk'n), v. t. make a significant sign to. -v. i. To make a sign to

another.

Be-eloud', v. t. To obscure. Be-eome' (-kum'), v. t. [imp. BECAME: p. p. BECOME.] To fit, or befit; to suit. -v. i. To be made; to be changed [graeeful.

Be-eom'ing, a. Suitable; fit; Be-com'ing-ly, adv. So as to he becoming; fitly.

Be-erip'ple, v. t. To lame; to cripple.

Běd, r. t. To place in bed : to lay in order. - v. i. To go to Be-dăb'ble, v. t. To wet. [bed. Be-dăg'gle, v. t. To soil. Be-dăsh', v. t. To wet

To wet by [to daub. spattering. Be-daub', v. t. To smear; Be-daz'zle, r. t. dim; to dazzle. To make

Běď-bug, n. An offensive bug that infests beds.

Běď-ehām/ber, n. A ehamber for a bed.

Běď-előthes, n. blankets, coverlets, &c.

Běd'ding, n. Materials for a Be-děek', v. t. To deek; to Be-dew' (be-da'), v. t. To

moisten with dew. Běď-fěl'lōw, n. One lying in the same bed.

Běď-hăng'ings, n. Curtains of a bed.

Be-dim', v. t. To make dim. Be-dī'zen (-dī'zu), or Bedĭz'en (-diz/n), v. t.

adorn tawdrily; to deck with cheap finery. Běďlam, n. A mad-house.

Běďlam-īte, n. A madman. Běďmate, n. A bed-fellow.

Běď-quilt, n. A quilted covering for a bed.

Be-drag'gle, v. t. To soil. Be-drench', v. t. To soak completely; to dreneh.

Běďrid, Běd'rid, la. Confined to Běd'rid-den, the bcd. Běďroom, n. A room for a

bed. fover. Be-drop', v. t. To sprinkle Běd'sīde, n. The side of a bed. [bed.

Běd'stěad, n. A frame for a Běd'tīme, n. The usual hour of going to bed.

Be-dwarf', v. t. To hinder the growth of.

Bee (140), n. A four-winged insect of many genera and species; an insect that makes

Bee'-brěad, n. The pollen of flowers collected by bees. Beech, n. A kind of forest-

Beech'en (bēch'n), a. Belong-

ing to, or made of, beech. Beef, n. The flesh of an ox or cow; an animal of the ox kind. [In the latter sense it has a plural, Beeves.]

Beef'-eat'er, n. A yeoman of the gnard; a kind of South African bird.

Beef'steak, n. A slice of beef

for broiling. Bee'-hive, n. A box or case for holding bees.

Been (bin), p. p. of Be. Beer, n. A liquor made of malt

and hops.

Bees'-wax, n. The wax secreted by bees. Beet, n. A garden vegetable.

Bee'tle, n. A mallet; an insect. - v. i. To jut out; to hang over.

Beeves, n. pl. of Beef. Cattle. Be-fall' (138), v. t. [imp. BE-FELL; p. p. BEFALLEN.] To happen to. -v. i. To happen; to occur.

Be-fit', v. t. To become; suit. Be-fit'ting, a. Suiting; be-

Be-fool', v. t. To make a fool of; to impose on.

Be-fore', prep. In front of; adv. Previously; sooner. Be-fore'hand, adv. Previous-

ly. - a. Well provided. Be-foul', v. t. To make foul:

to pollute; to foul. Be-friend', v. t. To favor; to aid; to treat or serve as a friend. [fringe.

Be-fringe', v. t. To adorn with

Běg, n. A Turkish gov-Bey (bī), ernor of a town. Beg, r. t. [Probably a modification of to bag |. To ask earnestly; to entreat; to solicit. - v. i. To live on aluis: to ask for alms.

Be-get', v. t. [imp. BEGAT; p. p. BEGOT, BEGOTTEN.] To generate or produce; to procreate. [gets.

Be-get'ter, n. One who be-Běg'gar, n. One who begs, or who lives by begging. -v.t.To bring to want; to reduce

to beggary. Beg'gar-li-ness, n. State of being beggarly; meanness.

Běg'gar-ly, a. Very Beg'gar-ly, a. Meanly. Very poor; Běg'gar-y, n. Extreme indi-

gence or poverty.

Be-gin', v. t. [imp. BEGAN; p. p. BEGUN.] To take rise; to commence; to enter upon something new; to do the first act. [gins.

Be-gin'ner, n. One who be-Be-gin'ning, n. The first cause, state, or part of time; commencement.

Be-gird', v. t. [imp. BEGIRD-ED: p. p. BEGIRT.] To surround; to gird.

Be-gone' (19), interj. Go away! depart!

Be-gŏt', Be-got'ten, p. p. of Beget. Be-grime', v. t. To soil with

dirt; to grime. Be-grudge', v. t. To envy the possession of; to grudge.

Be-guile', v. t. To impose upon; to deceive; to amuse. Be-guile'ment, n. Act of beguiling.

Be-gun', p. p. of Begin. Be-hälf', n. Favor; cause; account; sake; defense.

Be-have', v. i. or t. To carry; to act; to demean; to conduct.

Be-hav'ior, n. Manner of behaving; a course of life .-SYN Conduct; deportment. Be-head', v. t. To cut off the

head of. Be-hěld', imp. of Behold.

prior to; in presence of. - Be'he-moth, n. A large beast described in Job xl.

Be-hest', n. A command; Be-hind', prep. At the back of; on the other side of. -

adr. At or towards the rear : past. [rears. Be-hind'hand, adv. In ar-Be-hold', v. t. [imp. & p. p.

BEHELD.] To see; to look at __interj. Lo! see! Be-höld'en, a. Indebted.

Be-höld'er, n. One who beholds; a spectator. Be-hoof', n. Profit; advan-

tage; interest. Be-hoov'a-ble (11), a. Use-

ful; fit; expedient.

Be-hoove', v. t. To be necessary to; to be fit or meet for; to become. Bē'ing, n. Existence; any

thing that exists. Be- $1\bar{a}$ 'bor, v. t. To thump; to

beat soundly. Be-late', v. t. To make late;

to delay; to retard. Be-lat'ed, a. Too late; de-

tained; delayed.

Be-lay', r. t. To fasten, as a rope, by winding it round

something. Bělch, v. t. To eject wind from

the stomach. — v.i. To eject wind upward. - n. Act of belching.

Běl'dam, n. [Fr. belle-dame, fine lady; — in irony.] An ugly old woman; a hag. Be-lēa'guer, v. t. To besiege;

[bells are rung. to invest. Běl'fry (141), n. A place where Bē'li-al, n. Satan; the Devil. Be-līe', v. t. To speak falsely of; to vilify; to slander.

Be-lief', n. Credit given to evidence; the thing believed; opinion; creed.

Be-liëv'a-ble, a. Capable or worthy of being believed; credible.

Be-lieve', v. t. To trust in; to give credit to. -v i. To have faith. flieves. Be-liev'er, n. One who be-Běll (123), n. A soundirg vcs-

sel of metal. - v. i. To grow like a bell in shape. Běl'la-dŏn'nà, n. Deadly

nightshade. Bělle (bčl), n. A handsome young lady, much admired. Bělles-lět'tres (bel-lět'ter), n. pl. [Fr.] Polite or elegant

literature. Běll'-found'er, n. One who casts or founds bells.

Bel-lig'er-ent, a. [Lat. hellum, war, and gerere, to carry.] Carrying on war. — n. Ono who wages war; a nation engaged in war.

Běll'man (143), n. One who rings a bell : a crier of goods. Běll'-mět'al (-mět'l or -mět'al), n. A composition of copper, tin, zine, and antimony.

Běl'lows (běl'lus), n. sing. & pl. An instrument to blow with. [a bell.

Běll'-pull, n. A cord to ring Běll'-ring'er, n. One who

rings a bell. Běll'-wěth'er, n. A sheep which carries a bell, and leads

the flock. Běl'ly, n. Silly, n. The part of the body containing the bowels; abdomen. - v. i. To bulge to project; to swell; to puff

out; to become protuberant. Běrly-āche, n. Pain in the [horse. bowels.

Běl'ly-bănd, n. A girth for a Be-long' (19), v. i. To be the property of; to pertain; to adhere.

B3-loved', p. p. Greatly loved. Be-lov'ed (-luv'ed, 57), a.

Dear; much loved. Be-löw', prep Under Under in time or place; beneath; inferior to. - adv. In a lower place: beneath; on earth; in hell.

Bilt, n. A girdle; sash; band. -v.t. To gird.

Bil've-dere', n. A p on the top of a house. A pavilion

Be-mire', v. t. To sink or drag in the mire.

Be-moan', v. t. To lament; to bewail. [moek.

Be-mock', v. t. To insult; to Be-mourn', v. t. To mourn. Bench, n. A long seat; a judge's seat; body of judges; a court.

Běnch'er, n. A senior in the English inns of court. Běnd, v. t. & i. [imp. & p. p.

BENDED, BENT. | To crook; to bow; to submit. -n. eurve or flexure; a turn. Bănd'a-ble, a. Capable of

being bent.

- Be-neath', or Be-neath', prep. Lower than; under; below. - adv. In a lower place.

Běn'e-dřet, n. A newly mar-Běn'e-dřek, ried man.

Ben'e-die'tion, n. [Lat. benedictio, fr. bene, well, and dicere, to speak.] Blessing; invocation of happiness;

Běn'e-făe'tion, n. Charitable gift; donation; gratuity... Běn'e-făe'tor, n.

One wlio confers a benefit. Běn'e-făe'tress, n. She who

eonfers a benefit.

Běn'e-fiçe, n. A church living.

ness; bounty; kiudness.

Be-něf'i-cent, a. Delighting in good works; charitable;

Běn'e-fi'cial (-fish'al), a. Useful; advantageons.

Běn'e-fi'cial-ly, adv. Advan-

tageously; usefully Běn'e-fi'ei-a-ry (-fish'i-a-), n.

One who holds a benefice; one benefited or assisted by another. - a. Holding some office or possession in subordination to another.

Běn'e-fit, n. Advantage; profit; favor conferred. - v. t. To do good to. -v. i. To gain advantage.

Be-nev'o-lence, n. Dispositiou

to do good; good will; benignity; kindness. Be-nev'o-lent, a. Having

good will; kind; affectionate;

Be-night' (-nit'), v. t. To involve in night or darkness. # Be-nign' (-nin'), a. Gracions;

kind; generous; benevolent. Be-nīgn'ly (-nīn'-), adv. Favorably; graciously.

Be-nig'nant, a. Gracions ; kind; favorable.

Be-nig'ni-ty, n. Graciousness; favor; kindness.

Běn'i-son, n. A blessing; a benediction.

Běnt, imp. & p. p. of Bend. n. A eurve; tendency; inclination; propensity.

Be-numb' (be-uum'), r. t. To deprive of feeling; to make numb or torpid.

Ben-zoin', n. A resinous juice. Bc-prāise', v. t. To praise extravagantly.

Be-queath', v. t. To give by will. [will. Be-quest', n. A legacy left by Be-rāte', v. t. To scold; to chide; to take to task.

Be-reave', v. t. [imp. & p. p. BEREAVED, BEREFT.] To make destitute; to deprive;

to take away from. Be-reave'ment, n. Deprivation: loss. Treave. Be-reft', imp. & p. p of Be-

Bēr'ga-mot, n. A pear; a citron; a perfume. Be-rhyme' (-rīm'), v. t. To

mention in rhyme. Bēr'lin, or Ber-lin', n. A kind

of four-wheeled carriage. Běr'ry (141), n. Any small fruit containing seeds.

Běl'low, v. i. To roar like a Běn'e-fiçed (běn'e-fist), a. Běrth (12), n. [From the root bull. — n. A loud outery; a Possessed of a benefice.

Be-něf'i-çençe, n. Active good-anelior; a place in a ship to sleep in; official situation.

Běr'yl, n. A greenish mineral or gem.

Be-seech', v. t. [imp. & p. p. BESOUGHT.] To entreat; to pray; to beg; to implore. Be-seem', v. t. To become;

to befit.

Be-seem'ly, a. Fit: decent. Be-set', v. t. [imp. & p. p. BESET.] To set on, in, or round; to besiege; to waylay; to perplex; to harass. Be-sĕt'ting, a. Habitually

attending or harassing. Be-shrew' (-shril'), v. t. To wish a curse to; to execrate.

Be-sīde', prep. At the side of; out of; over and above. [In the last sense, written also besides.]

Be-sideş', adv. Over and above. - prep. Over and above ; in addition to. Be-siēģe', v. t. To lay siege

to; to hem in; to beset. Be-sieg'er, n. One who bc-

sieges.

Be-slob'ber, v. t. To smear with spittle running from the mouth. [soil; to suear over. Be-smēar', v. t. To daub; to Be-smut', v. t. To blacken with smut; to slauder.

Bē'som, n. A brush of twigs.

Be-sŏt', v. t. To make sot-

tish; to stupefy; to infatuate. Be-sôught' (be-sawt'), imp. & p. p. of Beseech.

Be-spăn'gle, v. t. To set or adorn with spangles.

Be-spăt'ter, v. t. To soil by spattering.

Be-spēak', v. t. [imp. BE-SPOKE; p. p. BESPOKEN.]
To speak for beforehand; to foretell; to betoken; to address.

Be-spread', v. t. To spread Be-sprink'le, v. t. To seatter

or sprinkle over.

Běst, a., superl. of Good. Most good; most advanced or complete .- adv., superl. of Well. In the highest degree. -n. Utmost. [stains; to spot. Be-stain', v. t. To mark with

Běs'tial (běst'yal), a. [From Lat. bestia, a beast.] Belonging to a beast; brutal; ear-

nal; sensual; filthy.
Bes-tiăl'i-ty (best-yăl'-), n.
Qualities of a beast.

Be-stick', v. t. To stick over, as with sharp points.

Be-stir', c. t. To cause to move quiek; to hasten.

Be-stow', v. t. To stow; to make use of; to lay out or up; to give; to confer.

Be-stow'al, \ n. Aet of Be-stow'ment, \ bestowing. Be-strew' (-stril' or -str5'), r. To scatter over; to

sprinkle. Be-stride', r. t. [imp. BE-

STRID or BESTRODE; p. p. BESTRID, BESTRIDDEN.] To sit or stand with the legs extended across; to stride

Be-stud', v. t. To adorn with studs or bosses.

Bět, n. A wager; stake. - v.t. [imp. & p. p. BETTED.] To lay a wager.

Be-tāke', v. t. [imp. BETOOK; p. p. BETAKEN. 1 To have recourse; to apply.

Bē'tel (bē'tl), n. A species of pepper growing in the East Indies.

Be-think', v. t. [imp. BE-THOUGHT.] To reflect; to recollect. - v. i. To consider.

Be-tide', c. t. To befall; to happen to .- c. i. To happen; to occur; to come to pass.

Be-time', adv. Be-times', In good time; season-

ably; early. Be-tô'ken, r. t. To signify; to

show by signs.

Bět'o-ny, n. A kind of plant. Be-tďok', imp. of Betake. Be-trāy', v. t. To give up or disclose treacherously; to in-

dicate. Be-trāv'al.) n. Act of Be-tray'ment, betraying;

breach of trust. Be-tray'er, n. One who betrays; a traitor.

Be-troth', v. t. To pledge marriage to.

Be-troth'al, n. Contract of marriage.

Bet'ter, a., compar. of Good. More good; superior. - adv., compar. of Well. In a higher degree ; more ; rather. - v. t. To make better. - SYN. To improve; mend; advance.

Bět'ter-ment, n. Improvement.

Bět'ters. n. pl. Superiors. Bět'tor, n. One who bets. Bět'ty, n. A burglar's instru-

ment to break open doors. Be-tween', | prep. In the mid-Be-twixt' dle of; from

two or both of. Běv'el, n. Slant of a surface : a kind

of square used by masons, &c. - v. t. To cut or form Bevel. to a bevel. - v. i. To slant. -a. Slanting.

Běv'er-age, n. Liquor for drinking.

Běv'y, n. A flock of birds; a company.

Be-wail', v. t. To lament; to grieve for.

Be-wâre', v. i. To be cantions. Be-wil'der, v. t. To puzzle;

to perplex; to confuse. Be-witch', v. t. To charm; to fascinate; to enchant.

Be-witch'ing, a. Having power to charm; fascinating. Bey (ba), n. A Turkish gov-

Be-yond', prep. On the fnr-

ther side of. - adv. At a distance. [of a stag. Be-zănt'ler, n. Second antier Běz'el, n. The part of a ring in which the stone is set.

Bī'as, n. Weight on one side; partiality; propensity. - v. t. (130) To incline to one side.

Bi-ax'al, Having two axes. Bib, n. A cloth worn by children under the chin.

Bib'ber, n. A drinker; a tippler.

Bī'ble; n. The book that contains the sacred Scriptures. Bib'li-eal, a. Relating to the Bible.

Bĭb/li-ŏg'ra-pher, n. versed in bibliography.

Bib'li-o-graph'ie-al, taining Big'a-my, n. The crime or the state of laving two wives or state or s

Bibliog'ra-phy, n. [Gr. biblion, a book, and graphein, to describe.] A history or aecount of books.

Bĭb'li-o-mā'ni-à, n. A rage for possessing rare and curious books.

Bĭb/li-o-mā'ni-ae, n. who has a rage for books. Bīb'li-op'o-līst, A Bīb'li-o-pōle, sell book-Bib'li-o-pole, seller.

porous; spongy. Biçe, n. A blue or green paint. Bī-ceph'a-lous, a. Having two heads.

Bī-cip'i-tal, \ a. Having two Bī-çĭp'i-toŭs, heads or ori-

one to another of; shared by | Bick'er, v. i. To contend pet ulantly about trifles. Bick'er-ing, n. Petulant con-

tention about triffes. Bi'côrn, a. Having two Bi-côr'nous, horns.

Bī-côr'po-ral, a. Having two bodies.

Bid, v. t. [pret. BID, BADE; p. p. BID, BIDDEN.] To offer; to command; to order. -n. An offer of a price.

Bid'den (bid'dn), p. p. of Bid. Bid'der, n. One who bids, or makes an offer.

Bid'ding, n. An invitation; eommand; offer of price. Bide, v. t. To dwell. -v. i. To

endure; to wait for. [teeth. Bī-děn'tal, a. Having two Bi-det', n. A small horse. Bi-en'ni-al, a. Happening

every two years; continuing for two years.

Bier, n. A frame of wood to bear the dead to the grave. b.est'ings, n. pl. First mllk of a cow after calving.

Bī-fā'ri-ous, a. Twofold: in two rows. [twice a year. Bif'er-ous, a. Bearing fruit Bī'fid, n. Opening with a Itlowers. cleft.

Bī-flō'roŭs, a. Having two Bī'fōld, a. Twofold; double. Bī'form, a. Having two forms. Bī-fûr'eāte,) a. Ilaving Bī-fûr'eā-ted, } two forks or brauches.

Bī/fur-eā/tion, n. A forking into two branches.

Big, a. [From W. baich, burden. | Large ; great ; huge ; swollen: pregnant.

Big'a-mist, n. One who has

two husbands at once.

Big'gin, n. A child's cap or hood; a small wooden vessel. Bight (bit), n. A bend in a sea-coast; a bend or coil of a rope.

Big'ness, n. Size; bulk. Big'ot, n. One unreasonably

devoted to a party or creed. Big'ot-ed (130), a. Full of bigotry; illiberal.

Bib'u-lous, a. Apt to imbibe; Big'ot-ry, n. Excessive prej-porous; spongy. udice; blind zeal. †Bi-jou' (be-zhoo'). n. (pl. Bi-

joux', be-zhoo'.) A jewel. Bī-lā'bi-ate, a. Having two

lips. [sides. Bī-lăt'er-ai, a. Having two Bil'ber-ry, n. A shrub of the whortleberry kind, and its | Bin'na-ele, n. The fruit.

Bil'bo, n. [From Bilhoa, in Spain.] (pl. Bil'boes, 140). A rapier; a sword. (pl.) A kind of stocks for the feet.

Bile, n. A yellowish bitter fluid secreted by the liver. Bilge, n. The protuberant

part of a eask; broadest part of a ship's bottom. v. i. To leak from fracture in the bilge.

Offensive Bilge'-wa'ter, n. water in the bottom of a Bi-og'ra-phy, n. [Gr. bios,

ship's hold.

Bil'ia-ry, a. Belonging to, or partaking of, the bile. Bī-lin'gual, a.

speaking two languages. Bil'ious (bil'yus), a. Pertain-

ing to bile. Bī-lit'er-al, a. Consisting of two letters. [deceive. Bilk, v. t. To defraud; to Bill, n. Beak of a bird; an

delivered; a note; a draft of a law or act. - v. t. or i. To earess; to fondle.

Billet, n. A small note or letter; a stick of wood. - v. t. To quarter, as soldiers in

private houses. †Billet-doux (bil/le-doo'), n.

A love-letter.

Bîll'iardş, n. pl. A game played on a kiud of table with balls and sticks. [guage; ribaldry. Bill'ings-gate, n. Foul lan-Bill'ion (bil'yun), n. In Eng. a million of millions; in

Amer. a thousand millions. Bil'low, n. A large wave. Bĭl'lōw-y, a. Swelling like a

wave.

Bī-lŏe'u-lar, a. Divided into two cells. [hands. Bī-mā'noŭs, a. Having two Bī-měn'sal, a. Occuring once in two months.

Bin, n. A repository for any commodity, as grain.

Bī'na-ry, a. Composed of two. Bī'nate, a. Being in couples. Bind, v. t. or i. [imp. & p. p. BOUND.] To tie; to confine; to restrain; to oblige by kindness: to confirm; to make costive. - v. i. To become contracted; to be obligatory.

Bind'er, n. One who binds books. [ing books. Bīnd'er-y, n. Place for bind-Bind'ing, n. A bandage; compass-box of a ship.

Bĭn'o-ele, n. A telescope with two tubes joining. Bī-nŏe'u-lar, a. Ilav-

ing two eyes. Binnacle. Bī-no'mi-al, a. Hav-

ing two names. [biography. Bī-ŏg'ra-pher, n. A writer of Bi'o-graph'ic-al, a. Pertaining to the history of a per-son's life.

llie, and graphein, to write A history of one's life and character. [life.

Having or Bi-ol'o-gy, n. The seience of Bi-pā'rous, or Bip'a-rous, a. Bringing forth two at a birth.

Bī-pär'tīte, or Bĭp'ar-tīte, a. Capable of being divided into two parts.

Bī/pär-ti'tion (-tīsh/un), Division into two parts. account, as of goods sold and Bi'ped, n. An animal having

only two feet, as man. Bī-pē'dal, a. Having two feet.

Bī-pěn'nate, a. Having two [petals. wings. Bī-pět'al-oŭs, a. Having two Bī-quad'rate, n. The fourth

power; square of a square. Bī'quad-răt'ie, a. Relating to the fourth power of a quantity. [rays.

Bī-rā'di-ate, a. Having two Birch (16), n. A tree of several species.

Bireh'en, a. Made of bireh. Bird, n. A feathered, flying animal. [keep birds in. Bīrd'-cāģe, n. A cage to Bīrd'-eÿe, a. Seen as if by Bīrd'ş'-eÿe, a flying bird

above. Bîrd'-lîme, n. A glutinous substance to eatch birds.

Birth (16), n. The act of coming into life; lineage; origin; extraction.

Birth'day, n. Day, or anniversary of the day, of one's [one is born. birth. Birth'-plaçe, n. Place where

Birth'-right (-rit), n. The right or privilege to which one is born. form a border round; to Bis'cuit (-kit), n. A kind of

small baked eake.

parts. Bi-sĕe'tion, n. A division

into two equal parts. Bī-sĕg'ment, n. One of the parts of any thing bisected.

Bish'op, n. The head of a diocese.

Bish'op-rie (127), n. Jurisdietion of a bishop; a diocese. Bis'muth, n. A reddish-white metal.

Bī'son (or bī/sn), A

North-Ameri can quadruped.-

Bison. popularly ealled Buffalo.

Bis-sex'tile, n. Leap-year. Bis'ter. | n. A brown paint Bis'tre, | made of soot.

Bis'tcu-ry, n. A surgical in-strument for making ineisions.

Bī-sŭl'ecŭs, a. Cloven-footed. Bit, n. The iron mouth-piece of a bridle; a morsel; a boring tool. - v. t. To put a bit in the mouth of. Bitch, n. A she-dog.

Bite, v. t. [imp. BIT; p. p. BITTEN.] To seize or crush with the teeth; to cheat; to trick. -n. Act of biting; a wound made by the teeth; a eheat; a trick.

Bīt'er, n. One that bites. Bīt'ing (133), a. Sharp; severe; sarcastie; caustie. Bit'ten (bit'tn), p. p. of Bite.

Bit'ter, a. [From bite.] Hav-ing a peculiar, acrid, biting taste; sharp; severe; afflictive. bitter.

Bit'ter-ish, a. Somewhat Bit'tern, n. A wading-bird allied to the heron. Bit'ter-ness, n. State or qual-

ity of being bitter; a bitter taste. [uous drink. Bit'ters, n. pl. A bitter spirit-Bi-tū'men, n. An inflammable substance of a strong

smell. [bitumen. Bĭ-tū'mi-noŭs, a. Containing Bī'vălve, n. A shell having two valves.

Bī'vălve, Bī'vălve, } a. [Lat. bi, Bī-vălv'u-lar, } bis, twice, and valva, valve.] Having two valves.

Bĭv'i-oŭs, or Bī'vi-oŭs, a. Having or leading two ways. Bi-seet', v. t. To divide into Biv'ou-ae (biv'wak), v. i. To two parts, usually equal be on watch all night, as an army. - n. A watching by

night, as of a whole army. Bi-zärre', a. [Fr.] Odd; fan tastic; strange.

Blab, v. t. or i. To tell a secret; to tattle. - n. who blabs; a tell-tale.

Black, a. Destitute of light; very dark; eloudy; dismal. -n. A negro; the darkest of colors. - v. t. To make black; to blacken.

Bläck'a-moor, n. A negro.

Bläck'-ärt, n. Magic. Bläck'ball, n. A composition for blackening shoes; a bail of black color used as a negative in voting. - v. t. To Blanc-mange' (blo-monj'), n. reject by black ballots.

The berry Bläck'běr-ry, n. of the bramble.

A kind of Bläck'bīrd, n. singing bird of a black color. Black'board, n. A board painted black used for writ-

ing on with chalk. Bläck'-căt'tle, n. pl. Oxen, cows, &c., of any color.

Bläck'en (bläk'n), v. t. make black; to defame. v. i. To grow black.

 Bläck'guärd (bläg'gard), n. [Orig. the guard of the Devil.] A person who uses foul language.

Bläck'ing, n. A preparation for making boots, shoes, &c., [black. black. Blăck'ish, a.

Bläck'-lěad, n. A mlneral; plumbago. Bläck'-leg, n. A notorious

gambler and cheat; a sharp-Bläck'-lět'ter, n. The old

English letter or character. See TYPE.

Bläck'moor, n. A black man. Bläck'ness, n. Quality of being black, in a literal or figurative senso; a black color.

Bläck'smith, n. A smith who works in iron. Bläck'thôrn, n. A spiny

plant used for hedges. Blåd'der, n. A vessel in the

body containing some liquid, as the urine. Blāde, n. A spire of grass;

the cutting part of an instrument; the flat part of an oar; a gay or dashing fellow.

Blade'bone, n. The bone of the shoulder.

Blād'ed, a. Having blades, Blāin, n. A blister; blotch. Blām'a-ble (133), a. Deserving blame. - SYN. Culpable; faulty; censurable.

Blām'a-ble-ness, n. State of being blamable.

Blām'a-bly, adv. In a manner deserving blame; eulpably.

One | Blame, v. t. To censure; to charge with a fault. - n. Expression of disapprobation; imputation of a fault;

Blāmc'ful, a. Faulty; cen-[blame. surable. Without Blamc'less, a. Blamc'wor-thy (-war'thy), a. Descrying blame; eensurable.

Blanch, v. t. or i. To whiten; to peel; to skin.

A preparation of isinglass, milk, sugar, &c., boiled.

Bland, a. Courteous; mild; soft; gentle.

Blan-dil'o-quençe, n. Fair, mild, flattering speech.

Bland'ish, v. t. [From Lat. blandus, mild.] To smooth; to soften; to caress; to flatter. Bländ'ish-ment, n. Soothing words: artful caresses.

Blank, a. White; pale; unwritten; without rhyme. n. Any void space; a ticket drawn of no value.

Blănk'et, n. A woolen covering for a bed. Bläre, v. i. To roar; to bel-Blär'ney, n. Smooth, deceit-ful talk; flattery.

Somewhat Blas-phēme', v. t. To speak mineral; impiously of, as of God. v. i. To utter blasphemy.

Blas-phēm'cr, n. One who blasphemes. [ing blasphemy. Blas'phe-mous, a. Contain-Blas'phe-mous-ly, adv. a blasphemous manner

Blas'phe-my, n. Language uttered impiously against God or sacred things.

Blast, n. A destructive wind; a forcible stream of air; blight; explosion of powder: one smelting of ore. - e. t. To cause to wither; to split with powder; to injure.

Bla'tant, a. Bellewing, as a calf.

Blāze, v. i. To shino or burn with flame. — v.t. To make public far and wide. - n. A flame; a stream of light.

Blā'zon (blā'zn), v. t. To display with ostentation. -n. The art of heraldry; show. Bla'zon-ry, n. The art of describing coats of arms.

Blēach, v. t. or i. To whiten. Blēach'er-y, n. A place for bleaching

Blēak, a. Open; desolate and exposed; cold; cheerless. Blčak'ness, n. Quality of being bleak.

Blear, a. Dim or sore with rheum. - v. t. To make the eyes sore or watery.

Blear'-eyed (-id), a. Having eyes dim with rheum.

Bleat, v. i. To cry like a sheep. Blēat, and The cry of a Blēat'ing, sheep or lamb.

Bleed, v. i. [imp. & p. p. BLED.] To lose blood. — v.

t. To let blood. Blěm'ish, v. t. To disfigure;

to mark with deformity; to tarnish; to defame. -Mark of deformity; disgracc; taint. Hiuch.

Blěnch, v. t. To shrink; to Blěnd, v. t. To confound in a mass; to mingle together.

Bless, v. t. [imp. & p. p. BLESSED (57) or BLEST.] To make happy; to wish happiness to; to praise; to extol.

Bless'ed, a. Happy; heavenly. Bless'cd-ness, a. Happiness. Bless'ing, n. Diviue favor; benediction.

Blest, imp. & p. p. of Bless. Blew (blu), imp. of Blow.

Bight (blit), n. A disease; mildew; decay. - v. t. To affect with blight; to blast.

Blīnd, a. Destitute of sight; dark; obscure - v. t. preveut from seeing ; to darken. -n. Any thing that intercepts the sight; something to mislead.

lind'fold, a. Having the eyes covered. -v. t. To Blīnd'föld, a. cover the eves of. Blīnd'-man's-buff',

kind of game. Blind'ly, adv. Without sight; without judgment or exami-

nation. Blīnd'ness, n. Want of sight;

ignorance. Biind'-side, n. The side most

assailable; foible; weakness. Blink (79), v. i. To wink; to see darkly. - v.t. To avoid; to cvade. — n. Glimpse; glance; a dazzling whiteness. Blink'ard, n. One with bad

eves. Blink'er, n. One who blinks;

a blind for horses. Bliss, n. The highest happi-

ncss; blessedness; felicity. Bliss'ful (139), a. Very happy; filled with ecstatic joy; bless-

Blis'ter, n. A thin watery bladder on the skin. - v. t. To raise blisters upon. - v. i. To rise in blisters.

Blīthe'ful, a. Gay; joy-Blīthe'some, ous; merry. Blōat, v. t. To eause to swell. -v. i. To puff up; to grow turgid.

Bloat'ed, a. Puffed; swelled. Block, n. A piece of wood. stone, &e.; a pulley; an obstacle or obstruction. - r. t. To shut or stop up; to hin-

Block-ade', n. The shutting up of a place by troops or ships .- v. t. To surround

with a force; to shut up. Block'head, n. A person of

dull intellect. Block'-house, n. A sort of wooden fort.

Block'ish, a. Deficient in uuderstanding; stupid; dull. Blom'a-ry (bloom'a-ry), n.

The first forge for iron. Blonde, n. A person with fair complexion, light hair, and light blue eyes.

Blood (blud), n. The red fluid which eirculates in animals; kindred; lineage; lionorable birth; race; life; a rake.

Blood'-guilt'i-ness, n. Guilt of shedding blood unlawfully.

Blocd'-heat, n. Heat of the same degree as the blood.

Blood'hound, n. A feroeious kind of dog. Blood'i-ly,

a bloody Blood-hound.

Blood'less, a. Without blood. Blood'shed, n. Slaughter. Blood'shot, a. Red and in-Blood'shot, a. Rec

Blood'-stained, a. Stained with blood.

Blood'-sück'er, n. A leech: [blood. a cruel man. Blood'-thirst'y, a. Eager for Blood'-ves'sel, n. An artery or vein.

Blood'y, Stained with a. blood; murderous. -v. t. To stain with blood.

Bloom, n. Blossom; flower; the flush on the eheek; a mass of erude iron. -v. t. To yield blossoms; to flourish.

Bloom'ing, a. Thriving with youth, health, and beauty.

59 Blīthe, a. Gay; merry; joy- | Bloom'y, a. Full of bloom; | Blunt, a. Dull on the edge or

Blos'som, n. The flower of a plant. - v. i. To put forth blossoms.

Blot (129), v. t. To stain; to spot; to efface. -n. Spot; disgrace.

Blotch, n. An inflamed spot on the skin. - v. t. To mark

with spots.
Blot'ter. n. One who blots; a waste-book.

Blouse, | n. A light, loose Blowse, | outer garment.

Blow, n. A stroke; sudden or severe ealamity; egg of a fly; a gaie. — v. i. [imp. BLEW; p. p. BLOWN.] To make a current of air; to pant; to puff; to breathe; to blossom .- r. t. To drive by a current of air; to deposit, as flies their eggs; to put out of breath; to sound, as a wind instrument.

Blow'er, n. A contrivance for increasing a current of air. Blow'-pipe, n. A tube by which a current of air is forced through flame upon

any substance. Blowze, n. A ruddy woman. Blow'zy, a. Ruddy; fat and ruddy-faced; high colored.

Blubber, n. The fat of whales. - v. i. To weep so as to swell the eheeks.

Blud'geon, n. A short, thick

Blue, a. Of a color called blue. - n. One of the seven primary colors. — v. t. To dye, stain, or make blue.

Bluo'-bot'tle, n. A plant with blue flowers; a fly with a big blue belly.

Blūe'-dev'ils, n. pl. Low-[ing blue. ness of spirits. Blue'ness, n. Quality of be-Blues. n. pl. Lowness of spirits. Blue'-stock'ing, v. A literary

Bluff, a. Roughly frank; blustering; steep; bold. — n. A steep bank overhanging the

sea or a river. Bluff'ness, n. Quality of being bluff. [degree. Blū'ish (133), a. Blue in a small Blun'der, v. i. [Allied to blend.] To mistake grossly.

— n. A gross mistake.— SYN. Error; mistake; bull. Blun'der-buss, n. A short

gun with large bore. Blún'der-er, † n. A stupid Boat'swain (collog. bō'su), n.
Blún'der-héad, † person. An officer in a ship, who last

point; rough; rude; abrupt. -v. i. To dull; to depress; to weaken.

Blunt'ly, adv. In a blunt man-Blunt'ness, n. Want of edge or point; dullness; abrupt-

Blûr, n. A blot; spot; stain.

-v. t. (129) To obscure without quite effacing; to stain; to spot.

Blûrt, v. t. To utter inadvertently.

Blush, v.i. To redden in the face. -n. A red color in the eheeks eaused by shamo or confusion.

Blush'ing, n. Aet of turning red. - a. Reddish; modest. Blus'ter (130), v. i. [Allied to blast] To roar; to boast; to bully .- n. A roar; tumult; boast; swagger.

Blus'ter-er, n. A bully. Blus'ter-ing, n. Tumult; noise; boasting. - a. Noisy; boastful; windy.

Bō'à (140), n. The largest kind of serpeut, — often ealled Boa constrictor; a tippet.

Böar, n. A male swine. Board, n. A piece of timber sawed thin and broad; a table; food; a eouneil; deck of a ship. -v. t. To lay with boards; to enter by force, as a ship; to furnish food regularly for pay. - v. i. To receive food regularly for

Board'er, n. Oue who pays for board taken at another's table; one who enters a ship by force.

Board'ing-school, n. A school where the pupils board with the teacher.

Boast, v. i. or t. To talk ostentatiously; to vaunt; to brag.-n. A vaunting speech; eause of vaunting.

Boast'er, n. One who boasts. Boast'ful, a. Given to boast-

ing; vainglorious.

Boat (18), n. A small open vessel.—v.t. To convey or transport in a boat.

Boat'a-ble, a. Navigable with boats.

Boat'-hook, n. An iron hook with a point on the back, fixed to a loug pole, to pull or push a boat.

Boat'man (143), n. One who manages a boat.

charge of the boats, rigging, |

Bob, n. Any thing that plays loosely, as at the end of a string. -v. t. or i. To move in a short, jerking manner; to fish for cels.

Bŏb'bin, n. A small pin on which thread is wound for

making lace.

Bŏb'bin-ĕt, n. A kind of lace. Böb'tāil, n. A tail cut short.
Böck'ing, n. A kind of baize.
Böde, v. t. To presage; to
foreshow.—v. i. To be an omen.

Bŏd'içe, or Bŏd'diçe, n. A sort of stays; a corset.

Bŏd'ied (bŏd'id), a. Having a body.

Bod'i-less, a. Without a body. Bŏd'i-ly (135), a. Relating to the body. - adv. Corporeally; completely.

Bod'ing, n. An omen.

Bŏd'kin, n. An instrument for making holes; a dagger. Bŏd'y, n. The whole trunk of an animal; person; main part; bulk; mass; system; a corporation; consistency; thickness. — v. t. To give a body or form to. Bod'y-guard, n. A guard of

the person; a life-guard. Bog, n. A fen or morass.

Bog'gle, v. i. & t. To hesitate from fear of difficulties. Bög'gler, n. One who hesi-

Bog'gy, a. Marshy; swampy. Bog'-ore, n. Iron ore found

in boggy or swampy land. Bo-hēa', n. A coarse kind of black tea.

Boil, n. A sore swelling. -v. i. To bubble through heat. -v. t. To cause to boil. Boil'er, n. A vessel for boil-

ing, or generating steam. Boil'er-y, n. A place for boiling. Bois'ter-ous, a. Violent;

noisy; stormy. Bois'ter-ous-ly, adv. In a

boisterous manner. B5ld, a. Having or requiring

courage; markedly conspicuous. - SYN. Courageous : brave; valiant; daring; prominent.

Böld'-fäced (-fäst), a. Impndent; shameless. ner. Böld'ly, adv. In a bold man-Böld'ness, n. Courage; confidence; impudence. Bőle, n. Stem of a tree; a

kind of fiue clay.

Böll, n. A pod; a seed-vessel.

- r. i. To form into a round pod.

Böl'ster (18), n. A long pillow. - t. t. To pad; to support; to prop; to uphold.

Bölt (18), n. Bar for fastening: an arrow; lightning; a piece of canvas of 38 yards. - v. t. To fasten; to sift. - v. i. To leave suddenly; to swallow hastily.

Bölt'er, n. A sieve to separate flour from bran.

Bö'lus, n. A large pill.

Bomb (buni), n. [Gr. bombus, a. deep, hollow sound.] An iron shell to be filled with powder and dis-Bomb. charged from a

mortar. Bom-bard', v. t. To attack with bombs.

Bom'bard-ier'. n. One who scrves a mortar.

Bom-bard'ment, n. An attack with bombs.

Bom'ba-sine', n. A slight Bom'ba-zine', twilled stuff. Bom'bast (bum'bast), n. High sounding language; fustian. Bom'bast, a. Consisting Bom-bast'ie, of swelling

words; inflated; pompous. Bom'ba-zětte', n. A thin woolen stuff.

Bomb'-kětch (bŭm'-), n. A Bomb'-věs'sel | ship to carry bombs.

Bon'bon (or bong'bong), n. A sugar-plum; confectionery. Bond, n. Any thing that binds; chord; chain; union; an obligation in writing. v. t. To secure by bond. a. In a servile state; captive; bound.

Bŏnd'aġe, n. Slavery; captivity; imprisonment; involuntary servitude. Islave. Bŏnd'māid, n. A woman Bŏnd'man, n. A man slave. Bond'-serv'ant, n. A slave. Bonds'man (143), n. One bound as surety for another. Bond'wom-an (143), n. A

woman slave. Bone (18), n. The solid frame of an animal, or a piece of

this frame. - v. t. To take out bones from. Bone'-set'ter, n. A man who

sets broken bones. Bon'fire, n. A triumphal fire.

Bon-mot' (bong-mo'), n. witty speech; a jest.

Bon'net, n. A covering for the head. [ry; gay. Bŏn'ny, a. Handsome; mer-Bŏn'ny-elăb'ber, n. Thick part of milk that has turned

Bō'nus, n. A premium, as on

a loan or other privilege. Bō'ny, a. Full of bones; [bird. strong. Boo'by (141), n. A dunce; a

Boodh'ism (bood'izm), n. system of religion in Asia. Book, n. A volume; a work; or a definite part of a work.

-v. t. To enter in a book. Book'-bind'er, n. One who binds books. books. Book'ease (106), n. A case for Book'ish, a. Much given to books or study.

Book'-keep'er (106), n. keeper of account-books.

Book'ish-ness, n. Fondness for reading or study. Book'-keep'ing, n. The keep-

ing of accounts. Book'-sën'er, n. One who sells bocks.

Book'worm (-warm), n. A. worm or mite that eats holes in books; a close student.

Boom. n. A spar to extend the bottom of a sail; a bar across a river or harbor; a hollow roar or cry. - v. i. To rush and roar; to cry as the bittern.

Boon, a. [Lat. bonus, good.] Gay; merry: kind. - n. A gift; present; grant; favor.

Boor, n. A clown; a country-Boor'ish, a. Clownish; rustic.

Boor'ish-ness, n. Clowuishness; rusticity. Boose, v. i. To drink to ex-

COSS. Boost, v. t. To push up: to lift. Boo'sy, a. Tipsy; n.erry with liquor.

Boot, v. t. To profit; to put on boots; to furnish with boots - n. Profit; a covering for the leg and foot; part of a coach. - To boot, in addition.

Boot-ee', n. A short boot. Booth, n. A temporary shelter of slight construction.

Boot'-jack. n. An instrument for pulling off boots.

Boot'less, a. Unprofitable; useless; vain.

Boot'-tree, n. A sort of last to shape a boot on. Boot'y, n. Pillage: plunder; Bo'rax (186), n. A compound of

Boracic acid and soda, used

as a styptic. Bôr'der, n. An edge : bound-Bou'doir (boo'dwor), n. A ary .- v. t. To adorn with a border. - v. i. To make a border; to be near or contiquous.

Bôr'der-er, n. One who dwells near a border.

Bore, v. t. To make a hole in ; to pierce; to weary. -n. A hole made by boring; a tire-

some person. Bore, imp. of Bear. [erly. Bō're-al, a. Northern; north-Bō're-as, n. The north wind.

Bore'-cole, n. A species of cabbage. [forth. Born. p. p. of Bear. Brought

Börne, p. p. of Bear. Carried. Bor'ough (bur'o), n. A corporation town.

Bor'row, v. t. To take the use of for a time. [rows. Bor'row-er, n. One who bor-Bo'som (booz'um), n. The breast; heart; any receptacle. - v. t. To conceal; to

inclose. Boss, n. A stud; knob.

Bössed (böst), a. Ornamented with bosses.

Bŏss'y, a. Containing bosses. Bo-tăn'ie, a. Relating to Bo-tăn'ie-al, plants.

·Bŏt'a-nĭst, n. A person skilled in plants. [plants. Bŏt'a-nīze, v. i. To study Bot'a-ny, n. [Gr. botane, plant.] That branch of natural history that treats of plants.

Botch, n. Swelling; pustule;

mend clumsily.

Botch'er, n. One who mends old clothes. [botches. Botch'y, a. Covered with Both (18), a. The one and the other; the two. [Used also as a pron. and a conj.

Both'er, v. t. To perplex; to confuse.

a. Having the Bŏt'ry-oid, Bot/ry-oid'al. form of a

bunch of grapes. Bots, n. pl. Small worms in the intestines of horses.

Bŏt'tle, n. A narrow mouthed vessel for liquor. - v. t. To put in bottles.

Bot'tom, n. The lowest part; the ground under water; foundation; a valley; dregs; a ship. - v. t. To found or build upon.

Bŏt'tom-less, a. Without a bottom; unfathomable.

61 Bot'tom-ry, n. The act of borrowing money on a ship.

small private apartment.

Bough (bou), n. A branch. Bou-gie' (boo-zhe'), n. A wax candle; a surgical instru-

Bought (bawt), imp. & p. p. of Buy. Purchased. Boul'der, n. See Bowlder.

Bounce, v. i. To leap; to spring. - n. A leap; sudden noise; a boast.

Boun'çer, n. A boaster; a lie. Boun'cing, a. Stout; plump

and healthy.
Bound, v. t. To limit; to restrain; to inclose. - v. i. To spring; to jump. -a. Destined; going to. -n. A barrier : limit ; leap.

Bound'a-ry, n. A limit; mark; barrier.

Bound'en. Required: necessary. Bound'less, Without

bound; infinite. Boun'te-ous. a. Liberal;

kind; bountiful. Boun'te-ous-ly, adv. Liberal-

ly; generously. Boun'te-ous-ness, n. Liberal-

ity; munificence. Boun'ti-ful (135, 139), a. Liberal; generous. [ously. Boun'ti-ful-ly, adv. Gener-Boun'ti-ful-ness, n. Quality

of being bountiful. Boun'ty, n. [Lat. bonitas, fr. bonus, good.] Liberality in giving; generosity; munifi-

otch, n. Swelling; pustule; cence; a premium. work ill-finished. — v. t. To Bou-quet' (b σ -k \ddot{a} '), n. buuch of flowers; a nosegay. Boûr-geois' (bur-jois'), n. A

kind of printing type. Bourgeois Type.

Bourn, n. A bound : limit. Bourse, n. A French Ex-

change. Bout, n. A turn ; trial ; essay.

Bô'vîne, a. Relating to cattle of the ox kind. Bow (bou), v. t. & i. To bend

down .- n. An act of reverence or respect; the rounding part of a ship's side forward.

Bow, n. An instrument to shoot arrows; a fiddle-stick; any thing curved.

Bow'el, r. t. To take ont the howels of; to eviscerate.

Bow'els, n. pl. The intestines; entrails. Bow'er, n. An arbor; an auchor at the bow.

Bow'er-y, a. Full of bowers; shady.

Bōw'ie-knife (bō'e-nif), n. A long knife or dagger.

Bowl. n. A deep vessel; a round ball of wood. - v. t. To roll along as a bowl. v. i. To play at bowls.

Bow'-legged, Having a. crooked legs.

Bowl'der, n. A roundish mass [bowls. of rock. Bowl'er, n. One who plays at Bow'line, n. A rope to hold a sail to the wind.

Bowl'ing-ăl'ley, n. A place to play at bowls.

Bowling-green, n. A green for bowlers.

Bōw'man (143), n. An archer. Bow'man (bou'man), n. Foremost rower.

Bow'sprit, n. A spar projecting from a ship's head.

Bow'string, n. A string for a bow; a Turkish punishment. Bōw'-win'dōw, n. A projecting window.

Box, n. A tree; a wooden case; a blow on the ear; a plant; a driver's seat; an iron cylinder for an axle-tree to run in. - v. t. To put in a box : to strike. - v. i. To fight with the fist. [box. Box'en (boks'n), a. Made of Box'er, n. One who fights

with the fists; a pugilist. Boy, n. A male child; a lad. Boy'hood, n. State of a boy. Boy'ish, a. Pertaining to, or

like, a boy. Boy'ish-ly, adv. In a boyish

manner.

Boy'ish-ness, \ n. The man-Boy'işm, ners of a boy; boyhood; puerility. Brăb'ble, v. i. To clamor. Brăçe, n. That which holds or

binds; a bandage; a strap; a piece of timber; a pair; a curved connecting line used in printing. [See Braggart, below.] - r. t. To bind; to tie; to tighten; to furnish with braces.

Bräce'let, n. An ornament for the wrist.

Brā'çer, n. One who braces. Brach'i-al, or Bra'chi-al, a. Belonging to the arm.

Bra-chyg'ra-phy, n. Shorthand writing.

Brack'et, n. [Old Fr. braquet, from Lat. brachium, arm. | A small support of wood; (pl.) hooks, thus [], for inclosing words.

Brack'ish, a. Saltish; salt. Bract, n. A small leaf or set of leaves.

Brad, n. A slender nail without a head.

Brag (129), v. t. To boast; to swagger; to vaunt. - n. A hoast; a game at cards.

Brăg'ga-dô'ci-o (-shl-o), n. A vain hoaster. ness. Bråg'gard-ism, n. Boastful-Bråg'gart, n. A boaster; a Bråg'ger, vain fellow. Brag'gart, a. Boastful.

Bräh'min, n. A Hindoo priest. Brāid (130), r.t. To weave or plait, as three or more strands to form one. -n. Something braided; a sort of

Brāin, n. The soft substance Brā'vo, interj. Well done! within the skull which is the Brawl, v. i. To make a great seat of sensation and Intellect; the understanding; the fancy .- v. t. To beat out the hrains of.

Brāin'less, a. Destitute of thought; thoughtless; foolish.

Brāin'-păn, n. The skull.

Brake, old imp. of Break .- n. An instrument for dressing flax; a contrivance for stopping wheels: a feru.

Brāke'man (143), n. One who manages the hrake on railway carriages.

Brăm'ble, n. A prickly shruh.

Brä'min. See Brahmin. Bran, n. The outer coats of grain separated from the flour; husk.

Branch, n. A limb; a bough; a shoot ; offspring : division. - v. i. or t. To divide into branches; to ramify.

Branch'let, n. A little branch. Branch'y, a. Full of branches. Brand, v. t. [A.-S., from brin-nan, to hurn.] To burn with a hot iron; to stigmatize. -n. A burnt or burning piece of wood; a thunderbolt; an iron to burn the figure of letters; the mark burnt; a stigma; a

Brăn'dish, v. t. To wave ; to flourish, as a weapon. -n.

A flourish. Bran'dish-er, n. One who brandishes. (worm. Brand'ling, n. A kind of Brand'-new, a. Perfectly new Brăn'dy, n. A spirit distilled

from wine, cider, or fruit. Brăn'gle (brang'gl), n. hrawl. - v. i. To wrangle. Brā'sier (hrā'zhur), n. One who works in brass; a pan for holding coals.

Brass, n. A yellow alloy of copper and zinc; impudence. Brass'y, a. Made of brass; like brass; impndent.

Brăt, n. A child; - in contempt.

Bra-vā'do, n. An arrogant threat; a boasting fellow. Brave, a. Fearless of danger.
—SYN. Courageous; gal-

lant; valiant; bold; intrepid. -n. -An Indian warrior. v. t. To encounter with firmness: to defy.

Brāve'ly, adv. generonsly. Gallantly; (ism. Brāv'er-y, n. Conrage; hero-Brā'vo, n. A daring villain.

noise; to quarrel noisily. n. A quarrel; squabble.

Brawl'er, n. A wrangler; a noisy fellow.

Brawn, n. A boar's flesh; full, strong, muscles. Brawn'y, a. Having large, strong muscles: muscular.

Bray, v. t. To beat in a mor-tar. - v. i. To make a harsh noise like an ass. -n. The cry of an ass.

Brāy'ing, n. The cry of an ass; clamor; noise.

Brāze, v. t. To cover or solder with brass.

Brā'zen (brā'zn), a. Made of brass: bold; impudent. — v. To be impudent.

Brā'zen-fāçed (hrā'zn-fāst), a. Impudent; bold. Brā'zen-ness (106), n. A brazen

quality: brassiness. Brā'zier (hrā'zhur), n.

Brasier.

Breach, n. A break or gap: infraction; violation; quar-

Brēach'y, a. Apt to break fences; unruly. Brěad, n. Food made of flour

or meal: support of life. Brěad'-côrn, n. Gr which bread is made. Grain of

Brěad'-stuff, n. T. which bread is made. That of

Brěadth, n. Width; measure from side to side.

Break, v. t. [imp. BROKE : p. p. BROKE, BROKEN.] To part or open by force; to rend; to crush; to tame; to make bankrupt; to remove from office. - r. i. To part in two; to burst; to become a bankrupt; to dawn. -n. An opening; breach; pause; failure.

Breāk'aģe (42), n. Allowance for things broken.

Breāk'er, n. One who breaks; a rock on which waves break; the waves so broken.

Brěak'fast, n. The first meal in the day. - v. i. To eat breakfast.

Breäk'neck, n. A steep or precipitous place.

Break'wa-ter. n. A mole or wall to break the force of the waves.

Brēam, v. t. To cleanse, as a ship's bottom. - n. A fish.

Brěast. n. Upper forepart of the body; seat of the affections; the heart. - v. t. To meet in front.

Brěast'-bône, n. Bone of the breast.

Brěast'-knöt, (-nöt), n. knot of ribbons worn on the breast.

Brěast'pin, n. A pin to wear on the breast. [the breast. Brěast'-plāte, n. Armor for Brěast'work (-wûrk), n. low parapet for defense.

Brěath, n. Air respired; life; breeze.

Brëath'a-ble, a. Capable of being breathed: respirable. Breathe, v. i. To respire; to live; to utter softly. - v. t. To exhale.

Breath'ing, n. Respiration; aspiration; vent.

Brěath'less, a. Out of hreath; exhausted: dead.

Brěd, imp. & p. p. of Breed. Breech, n. The lower part of the body: part of a fire-arm hehind the bottom of the bore. - r. t. To put into breeches.

Breech'es (brich'ez), n. A lower garment worn by men, covering the hips and thighs. Breech'ing (brich'ing), n.

The hinder part of a harness. Breed, v. t. [imp. & p. p.
BRED.] To give birth to;
to generate; to hatch; to bring up; to cducate - v. i. To be with young. -n.

Offspring; progeny; race. Breed'er, n. One that breeds. Breed'ing, n Bringing up; education; nurture; man-

ners. Breeze, n. A gentle wind

Breez'y, a. Fanned with gentle breezes. [Brother. Brěth'ren (145), n. pl. of Bre-vět', n. A commission

which entitles an officer to rank above his pay.

Brē'vi-ā-ry, n. The prayerbook of the Roman Catholic church. [pend. Bre'vi-ate, n. A short com-

Brē'vi-a-tūre, n. An abbre-[ing type. viation. Bre-vicr', n. A small print-

Brevier Type.

Brev'i-ty, n. Conciscness. Brew (bril), v. i. To make beer; to be in a state of preparation. - v. t. To mingle; to contrive. [brews. Brew'er (bru'-), n. One who Brew'er-y (brn'-), n. A house for brewing. [brewery.

for brewing. [brewery. Brew'-house (bril'-), n. A Brew'is (brn/-), n. Bread soaked in gravy or in water and butter.

Brībe, n. A gift to corrupt the conduct. - v. t. To corrupt by gifts.

Brīb'er, n. One who bribes. Brīb'er-v, n. The giving or receiving of bribes.

Brick, n. [Armoric prick, clayey.] A mass of burnt clay.

- v. t. To lay with bricks. Brick'băt, n. A brokeu piece

of brick. Brick'-kiln (-kil), n A kiln for burning brick. [mason. Brick'-lay'er, n. A brick-Brick'-mak'er, n. One who

makes brick. Brīd'al (133), a. Belonging to marriage. -n. A wedding. Bride, n. A woman newly

married, or about to be married. Brīde'-cāke, n. Cake dis-

tributed at a wedding. Brīde'groom. n. A man

newly married, or about to be married.

Brīde'māid, n. A woman who attends the bride.

Brīde'man, n. A man who attends the bride and bride-[correction. groom.

Bride'well, n. A house of Bridge, n. A structure to pass over water on; a support. -v. t. To form a bridge over.

Brī'dle, n. An instrument to restrain or govern a horse.

-v. t. To put on a bridle;
to restrain. -v. i. To hold up the head.

Bri-doon', n. A light snaffle distinct from that of the principal bit.

Brief, a. Short; concise. — n.

An epitome, or short writing; an abstract. Shortness; Brief'ness. n.

concisences. Brief'ly, adv. In few words.

Brī'er, n. A prickly shrub; a bramble.

Brī'er-y, a. Full of briers. Brig, n. A

vessel with two masts square rigged. Bri-gāde',

n. A di-Brig. vision of troops. - v. t. To form into

brigades. Brig'a-dier', n. An officer commanding a brigade.

Brig'and, n. One of a band of robbers; a freebooter. Brig'an-tine, n. A kiud of

small brig. Bright (brit), n. Shining: clear; promising.

Bright'en (brit'n), v. t. or i. To make or become bright. Brīght'ly (brīt'-), adv.

luster; splendidly. Bright'ness (brit'-), n. Lus-

ter; splendor; acuteness. Brill'ian-cy, n. Sparkling luster or brightness.

Brill'iant, a. Shining; spark- $\lim_{n \to \infty} -n$. A diamond cut into angles.

Brim, n. The edge; upper edge; side; bank. -- v. i. To be filled to the brim.

Brim'ful, a. Full to the brim. Brim'mer, n. A bowl filled to [the brim. Brim'ming (129), a. Full to Brim'stone, n. A mineral;

sulphur. Brīn'ded, a. Streaked; Brīn'dled, spotted. Brīne, n. Water impregnated

with salt; the ocean. Brīne'-păn, \ n. A pit of salt

Brīne'-pit, | water for cvaporation.

Bring, v. t. [imp. & p. p. BROUGHT.] To convey or carry to; to fetch from. Brīn'y, a. Consisting of, or

resembling, brine.

Brink (79), n. The edge of a steep place. [active; lively. Brisk, a. Quick; full of life; Brisk'et, n. That part of the breast of an animal that lies next to the ribs. [ner.

Brisk'ly, adv. In a brisk man-Brisk'ness, n. Quality of being brisk; activeness.

Bris'tle (bris'l), n. A stiff, coarse hair, as of swine, v. i. To raise the bristles. Bris'tly (bris'ly), adv.

thick with bristles.

Bri-tăn'ni-à, n. A metallic compound, consisting chiefly of block tin, with antimony, and some bismuth and cop-[Britain.

Brit'ish, a. Pertaining to Brit'on, n. A native of Britain, Brit'tle, a. Apt to break; fragile.

Brit'tle-ness, n. Aptness to break; fragility.

Broach, n. A spit. -v. t. To tap; to let out.

Bröach'er, n. One who broaches; a spit.

Broad (brawd), a. Extended from side to side; wide; coarse; indelicate. - Syn. Ample; comprehensive; large

Broad'-ax, \ n. An ax for Broad'axe, \ hewing timber. Broad'east, n. A scattering of seed with the hand. -a. Dispersed with the hand, as seed; widely spread.

Broad'eloth, n. A fine woolen cloth.

Broad'en, v. t. or i. To make or grow broad.

Broad'sīde, n. A discharge of all the guns on one side of a ship

Broad'sword (-sord), n. broad-bladed sword.

Bro-eade', n. [It. broccare, to figure, to stitch.] Silk stuff variegated with gold and silver, or enriched with flowers. Bro-ead'ed, a. Worked, or dressed, in brocade.

Bro'cage, n. Trade of a broker; brokerage.

Brock, n. A badger; a brocket. Brŏe'ea-lĭ (140), n A species [years old. of cabbage. Brock'et, n. A red deer, two Bro'gan, or Bro-gan', n. A thick shoe.

Brogue, n. A corrupt dialect or pronunciation.

Broid'er, v. t. To embroider. Broil, n. A tumult; quarrel.

-v. t. To dress over coals.

-v. i. To be in a heat.

Broil'er, n. One who broils. Broke (18), imp. of Break. Brö'ken (brö'kn), p. p. or a.

of Break. Bro'ken-heärt'ed, a. Having

the spirits crushed. Bro'ken-wind'ed, a. Having short breath.

Bro'ker, n. An agent who | Bruise, v. t. To hurt with | transacts business on commission.

Brö'ker-age, n. Business or commission of a broker.

Bron'chi-al, a. Relating to Bron-chi'tis, n. A throat af-Bron-chot'o-my, n. An in-

cision into the windpipe. Bronze, n. A compound of copper and tin .- v. t. To color or harden like bronze.

Brooch, n. A jewel; a bosom-

Brood, n. Offspring; progeny. -v. i. To sit on eggs; to cover chickens; to muse.

Brook. n. A natural stream less than a river. — t. To bear; to endure; to submit

Brook'let, n. A small brook. Broom, n. A shrub; an instrument to sweep with; a besom.

Broom'stick, n. The staff or handle of a broom.

Broom'y, a. Full of broom; like or containing broom.

Broth, n. Liquor in which tlesh has been boiled. [fame. Broth'el, n. A house of ili-Broth'er (bruth'er, 90), n. A male born of the same parents; an associate; a com-

panion. Broth'er-hood, n. State of being a brother; fraternity. Broth'er-ly, a. Like a brother. Brought (brawt), imp. & p. p.

of Bring. Brow, n. The forehead; the hairy ridge over the eye: the edge.

Brow'beat, v. t. To beat down by sternuess or arrogande.

Brow'beating, n. Act of beating down or endeavoring to intimidate.

Brown, a. [The root is A .- S. beornan, Eng. burn.] Dusky; inclining to red. — n. dusky reddish color. — v. t.To make brown. - v. i. To become brown.

Brown'ie, n. A kind of imaginary good-natured spirit. Brown'ish, a. Inclined to

brown. Brown'-stud'y, a.Dull thoughtfulness; reverie.

Browse (bronz), v. t. To feed on the shoots of shrubs. Browse (brouss), n. The

twigs of shrubs. Bru'in, n. A bear. blows. - n. A contusion. Bruiş'er, n. A boxer.

Bruit, n. Report ; rumor .-

v. t. To report. [ter. Bru'mal, a. Belonging to win-[fection. Bru-nětte', n. A woman of a dark or brown complexion.

Brunt, n. A shock; attack;

onset; violence.

Brush, n. A hairy instrument; a pencil; brisk attack; a thicket; branches of trees lopped off. - v. t. To rub or sweep with a brush. -v. i. To niove in haste.

Brush'-wood, n. Underwood. Brush'y, a. Like a brush; shaggy. [crackle; to bully. Brus'tle (brus'l), v. i. To Bru'tal (133), a. Savage; cruel.

Bru-tăl'i-ty, n. Savagenesa; cruelty: insensibility to pity. Bru'tal-ize, v. t. To make brutal. - v. i. To become

brutal. Bru'tal-ly, adv. In a brutal manner; ernelly.

Brute, n. An irrational ani-mal. — a. Senscless; savage. Bru'ti-fy, v. t. To make brut-

ish or unfeeling. Bru'tish, a. Bestial; savage. Bru'tish-ness, n. Quality of

being brutish. lity. Bru'tism, n. Extreme stupid-Bry'o-ny, n. A certain wild climbing plant. [liquor. Bub, n. Strong beer or malt

Bub'ble, n. A small bladder of water; a false show; empty project. -v. i. To rise in bubbles; to run with a gurgling sound. - v. t. To e heat; to impose on.

Bub'bler, n. One who cheats. Bub'bly, a. Full of bubbles; like bubbles.

Buc'ea-neer', n. A piratical adventurer; a freebooter.

Buck, n. Male of rabbits, deer, &c.; a dandy; lye. — v. t. To steep clothes in lye. Buck'-bas'ket, n. A basket in which clothes are carried

to the wash. Bück'et, n. A vessel to draw

or carry water in. Buck'ish, a. Pertaining to a gay fellow; foppish.

Buck'le (buk'l), n. An instrument for fastening straps. v. t. To fasten with a buckle; to apply. - v. i. To join in battle.

Buck'ler. n. A kind of shield. Bück'ram, n. A coarse linen cloth stiffened with glue.

Buck'skin, n. The leather from a buck.

Bück'thôrn, n. A plant bear-ing a black berry.

Buck'wheat, n. A plant, the seed of which is used as a

Bu-cŏl'ie, a. [Gr. boukolos, herdsman.] Relating to shepherds; pastoral. - n. A pastoral poem.

Bud, n. First shoot of a plant. -r. i. To put forth buds. -r. t. To inoculate, as a tree.

Bud'dlc. v. t. To wash, as ores. Büde'-light (-lit), n. An intense white light produced by burning purified coal-gas in a peculiar kind of lamp.

Budge, v. i. To stir; to go; to move. -a. Stiff; rigid; pompous; surly.

Budg'et, n. A bag; pouch; stock; store; a statement respecting finances.

Buff, n. A leather dressed with oil; a color between light pink and light yellow.

Bůf'fa-lo, n. (pl. Buf'fa-lõeş. 140.) kind of wiid ox.

Bŭf'fct (130), r. t. Buffalo. To box; to beat; to strike with the fist. - n. A blow with the hand; a cuff; a

kind of cupboard or closet. Buf'fo, n. The comic actor in

an opera. Buf-foon', n. A clown; a mountebank.

Buf-foon'er-y, n. Low jests. Bug, n. A generic term for various insects.

Bug'bear, n. A frightful ob-Bug'gy, a. Full of, or having, bugs. - n. A light fourwheeled carriage.

Bū'gle, Bū'gle-hôrn, } n. A military

instrument of music. Bū'gle, n. An clongated glass

bead. Bū'gloss. n. A plant used in

dyeing. Bühl (būl), n. Metallic fignres inlaid in dark wood or

tortoise-shell. Bûhr'stone (bûr-), n. A species of quartz, used for mill-

stones.

p. BUILDED, BUILT.] To raise a structure; to construct; to erect. - v. i. To rest or depend for support.

Build'er, n. One who builds. Build'ing, n. An edifice; f.: bric.

Built, imp. & p. p. of Build. Bulb, n. A round root, as that of the onion or tulip. Having Bul-bā'ceous, a.

bulbs; bulbous.

Bulb'ous, a. Having round roots or heads; protuberant. Bulge, n. Protuberant part of a cask; a protuberance. - v. i. To swell in the mid-

dle. Bülk, n. Size; substance in

general; quantity; main

Bulk'-head, n. A partition in a ship, to form separate

apartments. Bulk'i-ness, n. Largeness. Bülk'y, a. Of great size; big.

Bull, n. The male of cattle: edict of the pope; a blunder. Bull'a-ry, n. A collection of papal bulls.

Bull'-bait'ing, n. Practice of exciting bulls with dogs.

Bull'-dog. n. A kind of large fierce dog. Bull'et, n. A ball for -

Bull-dog. a gun. Bul'le-tin, n. Official report or notice.

Bull'-fight (-fit), n. A fight with a bull. Bull'-finch, n. A singing bird.

Bull'-frog, n. A large species [gold. of frog. Bull'ion, n. Uncoined silver or Bull'ock, n. A young bull; an ox.

window of rounded or pro-

jecting glass.

Bull'y, n. A blustering, quarrelsome fellow. -v. i. To bluster. -v.t. To threaten with noisy menaces.

Bull'rush, n. A rush growing

in water

Bul'wark, n. A fortification; shelter; sides of a ship above

the upper deck.

Bum-bai'liff, n. [A corruption of bound-bailiff.] An under bailiff.

Bum'ble-bee, n. A kind of large bee.

Build (bild), v. t. [imp. & p. Bump, n. A swelling; a blow.] - v. i. To make a loud noise. -v.t. To thump; to [the brim. strike. Bum'per, n. A glass filled to

Bump'kin, n. An awkward person: a clown; a rustic.

Bun (125), n. A small cake, Bunn or sweet bread. Bunch, n. A cluster; a hard lump; a protuberance. — v.

i. To grow in clusters. - v. t. To tle in bunches.

Bunch'y, a. Full of bunches; like a bunch.

Bun'dle, n. A number of things bound together. - v. t. To tie together.

Bung, n. A stopper for a barrel. - v. t. To stop with a bung.

Bŭn'ga-low, n. In India, a house of a single floor.

Bun'gle, v. i. To do clumsily. Bun'gler, n. A clumsy workman.

Bŭn'gling, a. Very clumsy. Bun'gling-ly, adv. Clumsily. Bun'ion (bun'yun), n. An excrescence on the toe. [a bed. Bunk, n. A case of boards for Bunn, n. See Bun.

Bunt'ing, n. A thin woolen cloth; a bird of different

species. Buoy (bwooy or bwôy), n. piece of wood ; or cork floating

on the water, to Buoy. indicate shoals. rocks, &c., or to bear a cable. - v. t. To keep afloat; to sustain.

Buoy'an-çy (bwoot/uoy'an-cy (bwooy'- or bwôy'-), n. The quality of floating; specific lightness. — SYN. Animation; elas-

ticity: vivacity. Bull's'-eye (-1), n. A small Buoy'ant (bwooy'- or bwoy'-), a. Floating; light.

Bûr (125), n. The prickly Bûrr head of a plant. Bûr'den (bûr'dn), n. [From the root of bear.] That which is borne; a load; chorus of a song; refrain. — v. t. To

load; to oppress. Grievous Bûr'den-some, a. Grievous to be borne. — SYN. Heavy; ponderous; oppressive.

Bûr'dŏck, n. A wild plant that bears burs.

Bū'reau (bū'rō), n. (pl. Bū'reaus.) A chest of drawers for papers or clothes; office.

Bûrg, n. A borough. Bûr'gess, n. A freeman of a

city. Bûrg'grave, n. A German

noble. Bûrgh'er (bûrg'er), n. A free-

man of a borough. Bûr'glar, n. One who breaks

into a house by night. Bur-gla'ri-ous, a. Consisting

in burglary. Bûr'gla-ry, n. The crime of house-breaking by night, with intent to steal.

Bûrg'o-mas/ter, n. A city magistrate.

Bûr'gun-dy, n. Wine made in Burgundy.

Bu'ri-al (ber'i-al), n. Act of burying; a funeral.

Bū'rin, n. A graving tool. Būrl, v. t. To pick knots, &c., from, in fulling cloth.

Bung'-hôle, n. A hole in a Bur-lësque' (-lësk'), a. Tendbarrel. crous. - n. A ludicrous representation. - v. t. To make ludicrous; to turn to ridicule.

Bûr'ly, a. Great in size; boisterous.

Bûrn, r. t. [imp. & p. p. BURNED, EURNT.] To consume by fire. - v. i. To scoreh; to be inflamed; to be on fire. -n. A hurt caused by fire.

Bûrn'er, n. One who sets on fire; appendage to a lamp or gas-fixture. [plant.

Bûr'net, n. A certain garden Bûrn'ing, n. Combustion; heat. -a. Flaming; vchement: ardent.

Bûrn'ing-glass, n. A convex lens for converging the sun's rays to a focus.

Bûr'nish, v. t. To polish; to

brighten. — n. A gloss.
Bûr'nish-er, n. One who, or that which, burnishes. Bûrnt, imp. & p.p. of Burn.

Bûrnt'-of'fer-ing, n. Some-thing offered and burnt on an altar as a sacrifice.

Bûrr, n. See Bur. Bŭr'rōw, n. A lodge in the

earth for rabbits, &c. - v. i. To lodge in a hole in the earth.

Bûr'sar, n. The treasurer of a college; a charity student. Bûr'sa-ry, n. [Gr. bursa, a skin, a purse.] Treasury of

a college or monastery. Bûrse, n. A mercantile exchange.

Bûrst, v. i. [imp. & p. p. BURST.] To break or fly

Bûr'then. See Burden.

Bur'y (běr'y), v. t. To inter in a grave; to cover with earth; to conceal; to hide.

Bush, n. A shrub; a bough. -v. t. To furnish with a bush or with bushes.

Bush'el, n. A dry measure of eight gallons, or four pecks. Bush'i-ness, n. State of being bushy.

Bush'y, a. Full of bushes; thick, as hair.

Bus'i-ly (bĭz'i-ly), adv. With constant occupation.

Buş'i-ness (bĭz/nes), n. Employment; trade; occupation; concern.

Busk, n. A piece of steel or whalebone worn in corsets. Busk'in, n. A half boot, anciently worn on the stage.

Bus'kined, a. Wearing busk-

Bus'ket, n. A small bush; a collection of shrubs. Busk'ined, a. Wearing busk-

Buss, n. A kiss. -v. t. To Bust, n. A statue of the head and shoulders.

Bus'tard. n. A bird of the

ostrich family. Bus'tle (bus'l), v. i. To be busy or active. - n. A tumult; hurry; commotion.

Bus'tler (bus'ler), n. An active, stirring person.

Buş'y (blz'ğ), a. Employed with earnestness; officious, - v. t. To employ; to oc-

eupy. Buş'y-bŏd'y (bĭz'ğ-), n. A meddling, officious person.

But, prep. Except; unless. conj. More; further. -n. End; limit; bound. -v. t. To be bounded; to touch with the end.

Butch'er, n. One who kills animals to sell. - v. t. To slay inhumanly.

Butch'er-ly, a. Barbarous; eruel; bloody.

open. — n. A sudden rent Butch'er-y, n. The business But'tress, n. A or disruption. eattle for market; cruel murder ; earnage.

But'-end, n. The thicker end of a thing.

But'ler, n. A servant who has the care of liquors.

But'ler-ship, n. The office of a butler.

But'ment, n. A buttress of an arch.

Butt, n. The larger end of a Bux'om. a. Livething; a mark to shoot at; a large cask; a kind of hinge; a push or thrust with the head; thickest part of tanned ox-hides; end; limit; onc who is ridiculed. — v. i. To strike with the head; to be bounded; to abut.

But'ter, n. An oily substance obtained from cream by churning. - v. t. To cover or spread with butter.

But'ter-eup, n. A plant with bright yellow flowers; crow-

Bŭt'ter-fly, n. [Named from the color of the yellow species.] A genus of insects.

But'ter-milk, n. The milk which remains after the butter is separated.

But'ter-nut, n. A tree and its oily fruit.

But'ter-print, n. A stamp for butter.

But'ter-tooth, n. A broad fore tooth.

Bŭt'ter-y, n. A room where provisions are kept; pantry. Resembling butter; -a. having the qualities or appearance of butter.

But'tock, n. Protuberant part of the body behind; n. Protuberant rump.

But'ton (but'tn), n. A knob or catch for fastening clothes; a piece of wood or metal made to turn so as to fasten doors, &c. - v. t. To fasten with a button or with buttons.

But'ton-hole, n. A hole for a button.

projecting support to the outside of a wall. -v. t. To sup-

port by a buttress; to prop. Bû'ty-rā'ceous, a. Having the qualities of butter; like but-

ter. ly; brisk; jolly: froliesome.

Bux'om-ly, adv. Briskly: gayly.

Buttress.

Bux'om-ness, n. Quality of being buxom; briskuess; gayety.

Buy (bi), v. t. [imp. & p. p. BOUGHT (bawt).] To acquire by paying a price for; to purchase. Buy'er, n. A purchaser.

Buzz (125), n. A humming sound, as of bees. — v. i. To make a low humming sound, like bees. - v. t. To whisper; to spread by whispers.

Bŭz'zard, n. A species of hawk.

Bŭzz'er, n. One who buzzes; a whisperer.

By, prep. Near; close to; from one to the other side of; with; through means of; in presence. - By and by, presently; pretty soon; before long.

Bỹ'-ěnd, n. Private interest. Bỹ'-gŏne, a. l'ast; goue by. By'-law, n. A private law or regulation.

Bỹ'-päth, n. A private path. Byre, n. A cow-house. $B\overline{\nabla}'$ -ständ'er, n. A looker

on; a spectator. Bỹ'-street, n. A private street By'-way, n. A private or

secluded way. Bỹ'-word (-wûrd), n. A common saying; a proverb. By-zăn'tine, or Byz'an-tine,

a. Pertaining to Byzantium

AB, n. A kind of covered earriage. Ca-băl', n. A number of per-

private purpose : a junto ; intrigne. — v. i. (129) To iutrigue privately; to plot. sons united to effect some Cab'a-la. n. Jewish secret tra-

ditions; any secret science; mystery. €ăb'a-list, n. One skilled in Jewish traditions.

Căb'a-list'ie, a. Pertaining | Cāi'tiff, n. [From Lat. captito the mysteries of Jewish

garden plant.

یb'in, n. An apartment in a ship; a hut. -v. i. To live in a cabin. - r. t. To confine in a cabin.

€ăb'i-net, n. A set of drawers ; a closet to a private room; a

council of state.

€ăb'i-net-māk'er, n. maker of finc furniture of wood.

€ā'ble, n. A largo strong rope or chain to hold a vessel at anchor. [a ship.

€a-boose', n. A cook room of Căb'ri-o-let (-lā), n. A onehorse pleasure carriage, with two seats and a calash top. £a-eā'o, n. The chocolate

Căche (kăsh), n. A place for hiding and preserving provis-

Ca-chec'tie, a. Having an ill habit of body. Ca-chex'y, n. Ill habit of Căch'in-na'tion, n. Loud or

immoderate laughter. €ăek'le, v. i. To make the

noise of a hen; to giggle; to prattle. — n. The noise of a hen or goose. €a-eŏph'o-ny, n A disagrec-

able sound of words. Căe'tus, n. A genus of prickly

tropical plants. Ca-dăv'er-ous, a. Like a dead

body; pale; ghastly. Cad'dy, n. A small box for tea. Cide, a. Bred by hand; tame; gentle; soft. - n. A

barrel or cask. Ca'dence, n. A fall of the voice in reading or speaking; modulation.

Ca-dět', n. A volunteer in the army; a military pupil. £ī'dĭ (140), n. A Turkish

judge Çæ-sū'rà, or Çæ-sū'rà, n. A pause or division in a verse.

یg, n. A littlo barrel or cask; a keg.

Cāġe, n. An inclosure for confluing birds or other animals. - v. t. To shut up iu a

ۉirn, n. A pile of stones. Cāis'son, n. A chest containing ammunition; a wooden box for laying the foundations of a bridge.

Ca-baller, n. One who plots.
Cabloage, v. i. To steal pieces of in entitions of the continuous and the cabloage. vus, captive. | A base fellow;

Ca-jol'er-y, n. A wheedling; flattery.

Cake, n. A kind of bread, sweet and delicate. - v. i. To form into a hard mass.

€ăl'a-băsh, n. A largo gourd. €ăl'a-măn'eo, n. A woolen stuff.

€a-lăm'i-toŭs, a. Distressing ; disastrous.

Ca-lam'i-ty, n. A condition producing great distress. — SYN. Disaster; mishap; misfortune.

€ăl'a-mus, n. A kind of reed. €a-lăsb', n. A cover for the head; a kind of carriage.

Cal-ea're-ous, a. Having the properties of lime. یl'çe-ā'ted, a. Wearing

shoes. €ăl'ci-nāte, v. t. To calcine.

Căl'çi-nā'tion, n. The operation of calcining.

Cal-cine', or Căl'cine, v. t. To reduce to a powder by heat. -v. i. To be changed into powder by the action of heat.

€ăl'eu-la-ble, a. Capable of being calculated.

Căl'eu-late, v. t. To compute; to reckon. - v. i. To make a computation. €ăl'eu-lā'tion, n. Computa-

tion; estimate. €ăl'eu-la'tive, a. Pertaining to calculation.

€ăl'eu-lā'tor, n. One who computes; a reckoner. Căl'eu-lous, a. Like stone ;

affected with the stone. €ăl'eu-lus, n. (pl. †€ăl'eu-lī, 147). The stone in the bladder; a method of computa-

€al'dron, n. A large kettle. €ăl'e-fā'eient, a. Making warm; heating.

Căl'e-făe'tion, n. Act of heating or state of being heated. €ăl'e-făe'tĭve,] a. Making €ăl'e-făe'to-ry, ∫ warm or hot.

Căl'e-fỹ, v. t. To make warm or hot. - v. i. To grow warm or hot.

Cal'en-dar, n. An almanac; a register. - v. t. To enter or write in a calendar.

Eal'en-der, v. t. To make glossy and smooth by press-To make

ing between rollers. - n. A hot press. €ăl'ends, n. pl. First day of

each month among the Romans.

€ăl'en-tūre, n. An ardent fever with delirium.

Calf (kaf), n. (pl. Calves, kavz), n. The young of a cow; a stupid fellow; thick

part of the leg.
Cal'i-ber, | n. Bore of a gun;
Cal'i-bre, | mental capacity. Căl'i-co, n. (pl. Căl'i-cōes, 140). A stuff made of cotton.

Căl'i-duet, n. A pipe to convey heat.

Ca-lid'i-ty, n. Burning heat. Căl'i-pers, n. pl. Compasses with curved legs for measuring the diameters of round bodies.

Cā'liph, n. Title of the cessors of Mohammed. Title of the suc-

€ăl'iph-ate, n. The office of a caliph.

€ăl'is-thěn'ies, n. pl. Healthful and graceful bodily exercises.

Cälk (kawk), r.t. To stop the seams of, as of a ship; to arm with sharp points, as the shoes of a horse. — n. A sharp point on an animal's [calks. shoe.

ۊlk'er (kawk'er), n. One who Call, v. t. To namo; to invite; to summon. - r. i. To cry out; to make a visit. n. An address; a demand; a summons; a short visit.

Căl'li-grăph'ie, a. Pertaining to fine writing. Cal-lig'ra-phy, n. Beautiful

penmanship. Employment; Call'ing, n.

vocation; occupation. Cal-los'i-ty, | n. Any horny

€ăl'lus, hardness of . unfeeling. the skin. €ăl'loŭs, a. Hard; indurated; Căl'low, a. Unfiedged; naked. Calm (käm), a. Still ; quiet ;

undisturbed -n. Serenity. -v. t. To quiet; to still. Cälm'ly (käm'-), adv. In a calm manner; quictly.

Cälm'ness (käur'ness), n. Serenity; stillness; quict.

Căl'o-měl, n. A preparation of mercury. €a-lŏr'ie. n. The principle or

matter of heat. Theat. €ăl'o-rĭf'ie, a. Producing

Căl'o-rim'e-ter. n. An apparatus for measuring the amount of heat contained in bodies.

taking photographic pictures on prepared paper.

€ăl'trop, n. A military instrument with four iron points so arranged that one of them always projects upwards; used for impeding the advance of cavalry.

€ăl'u-met, n. [Lat. calamus, reed.] Indian pipe of peace. €a-lum'ni-āte, v. t. To accuse falsely; to slander.

Ca-lum'ni-a'tion, n. False accusation of crime; slander. €a-lum'ni-ā'tor, n. A false

accuser; a slanderer. €a-iŭm'ni-oŭs, a. Defamatory; abusive; slanderous.

licions accusation. - Syn. Slander; defamation; libel; abuse. [birth to a calf. ۊlve (käv), v. i. To give €ăl'vin-ĭsm, n. The doctrines

of Calvin. €ăl'vin-ĭst, n. One who adheres to Calvinism

€ăl'vin-ĭst'ie, a. Relating to Calvin, or to Calvinism.

€ălx, n. (Eng. pl. €ălx'es, Lat. pl. †€ăl'çes.) Earthy residuum of a caicined mineral.

€ā'lyx, n. (pl. €ā'lyx-es.) [Gr. kalux, from kaluptein, to cover.] The outer covering of a Calyx.

Căm, n. The projection on a wheel or axle to produce reciprocating motion.

€ăm'bist, n. One skilled in the science of banking. Cam'brie, n. A fine linen or

cotton. Came, imp. of Come.

Căm'el, n. A large ruminant quadruped of Asia and Africa; a contrivance for litting ships over bars.

€a-měl'o-pard, or €ăm'el-opard', n. The giraffe; an African animal remarkable for its long neck. Eăm'e-o (140), n. A pre-

cious stone sculptured in t€ăm'e-rå Ob-seū'rà. An op-

tical apparatus in which the images of external objects are thrown in an inverted form upon a white surface within a darkened chamber or box. Căm'i-sāde', n. Au attack

made in the dark.

hair and silk.

€amp, n. A place where troops lodge, or tents, huts, &c., are erected. - v. i. To pitch tents; to encamp.

Cam-pāign' (-pān/), n. The time an army keeps the field. -v. i. To serve in a campaign.

€am-păn'i-fôrm, a. In the shape of a bell.

€ăm'pa-nŏi'o-ġy, n. Art of ringing bells.

Cam-păn'u-late, a. Bellshaped.

Cam-pes'tral, a. Pertaining to, or growing in, a field. ăm'phēne, n. Oil or spirit

of turpentine. Cam'phor, n. A kind of solidi-

fied sap from the East Indies. Eăm'phor-ate, a. Impreg-Eăm'phor-ā/ted, nated with camphor.

Cam-phor'ie, a. Pertaining to, or containing, camphor. Can, v. i. [imp. COULD.] To be able. - n. A metallic cup

or vessel for liquors. Ca-năl', n. An artificial watercourse; a pipe; a duct.

Ca-nā'ry, n. A kind of wine : a species of singing-bird. Căn'çel (130). v. t. To blot out ;

to efface : to obliterate. Căn'çel-la/ted, a. Marked by Căn'non, cross lines.

Căn'çel-lā'tion, n. Act of cancelling, or crossing out; obliteration

Căn'çer, n. The Crab, a sign in the zodiac; a virulent ulcer.

€ăn'çer-āte, v. i. To become cancerous,

Căn'çer-ous, a. Consisting of, or relating to, a cancer. €ăn'de-lā'brum, n.(pl. †€ăn'-

de-lā'brà or €ăn'de-lā'brums.) A candlestick with branches. Căn'dent, a. Glowing with

heat. nons. Can'did, a. Frank; ingen-Căn'di-date, n. One who sues, or is proposed, for an One who [frankly. office. Fairly : €ăn'did-ly, adv. Căn'did-ness, n. Openuess of mind: frankness.

Căn'dle, n. A light made of tallow, wax, &c.

Căn'dle-light (-lit), n. Light of a candle.

Căn'dle-mas, n. The feast of the purification of the Virgin Mary, February 2.

Căl'o-type, n. A method of | Căm'let, n. A stuff of wool or | Căn'dle-stiek, n. An instrument for holding a candle. €ăn'dor, n. Fairness: frank.

ness; openness; sincerity. Căn'dy. v. t. To conserve with sugar. -v. i. To be changed into sugar. — n. preparation of sugar.

Cane, n. A reed; the sugar plant; a walking-stick. t. To beat with a cane.

Cane'brake, n. A thicket of canes.

Ca-nine', a. Pertaining to, or having the properties of, a dog

Căn'is-ter, n. A kind of tin box for tea or coffee, &c. Căn'ker, n. A disease in ani-

mals and plants; a kind of ulcer. -v. i. To become corrupt. -v. t. To corrode or corrupt; to infect.

€ăn'kered, p. a. Corroded. Can'ker-ous, a. Corroding, like a canker.

€ăn'ker-worm (-wûrm), n. A worm that destroys certain plants and fruit.

€ăn'nel-eōal, n. [A corruption of candle-coal.] A hard black coal, which burns readily with a bright flame. Căn'ni-bal, n. A man-eater.

Căn'ni-bal-ism, n. The eating of human flesh by man.

n. A great for + gun throwing balls and like, Cannon. the

by means of gunpowder. Căn'non-āde', n. Hostile attack with cannon. - v. t. To

attack with eannon. Căn'non-ball, n. A ball to be thrown from cannon.

Căn'non-eer', n. One who Căn'non ier', manages a cannon.

€ăn'non-shot, n. A cannon (unable. Eăn'not. [can and not.] To be Ca-noe' (ka-noo'), n. A boat

made of a trec. Căn'on,'n. A rule: the Scriptures; an ecclesiastical dignitary.

€ăn'on-ess, n. A woman who enjoys a prebend.

€a-nŏn'i e-al, a. According to canons; ecclesiastical.

Ca-non'ie-als, n pl. The pre-scribed dress of the clergy. Ca-non'ie-ate, n. Office of a

feanon law. canon. Căn'on-ist, n. One versed in

canon law. €ăn'on-i-zā'tion, n. An cn-

rolling among saints. €ăn'on-ize, v. t. To enroll in

the catalogne of saints.

€ăn'on-ry, \ n. A benefice €ăn'on-ship. \ in a cathedral or collegiate church. which has a probend annexed

€ăn'o-py, n. A covering over the head. -v. t. To cover

with a canopy. [lodions. £a-nō'roŭs, a. Musical; meg-Ĉant, v. t. To give a sudden turn to .- v. i. [Lat. cantare, to chant.] To speak in a whining voice; to play the hypocrite. - n. A sndden turn; a whining or sing-song tone; slang; secret language of gypsies, &c. [muskmelon. Căn'ta-loupe, n. A species of Can-tä'ta or Can-tā'ta (140),

n. A poem set to music. Can-teen', n. A tin vessel for liquors, &c.

Căn'ter, v. i. To move in a moderate gallop. -n. A

moderate gallop. +Can-thăr'i-dēs, n. pl. [Lat.] Beetles used for blistering; Spanish flies.

Căn'ti-ele, n. A song. - Canticles, the Song of Solomon. Ean'to, n. (pl. Can'tos, 140).

A division of a poem.

Căn'ton, n. Division of a country. - v. t. To divide into districts; to allot separate quarters to, as troops.

€ăn'ton-ize, v. i. To divide

into cantons.

€ăn'ton-ment, n. A district occupied by soldiers. [tian. Can-toon', n. A kind of fus-Căn'vas, n. A coarse cloth for sails, tents, &c.; sails in Ca-pit'u-late, v. i.

general. €an'vass, v. t. To examine; to discuss; to solicit. - v. i. To solicit votes, -n. Close inspection; examination; solicitation.

ۋ'ny, a. Abounding with, or

resembling, canes. Căn'zo-net', n. A short song.

Laou'tehoue (kov'chook), n. India-rubber, or gum elastic. €ăp, n. A cover for the head; top. — v.t. To cover the head

or top. €ā/pa-bĭl'i-ty, n. Capacity; qualification; ability.

€a'pa-ble, a. Having capacity orability. - SYN. Able; competent: fitted; efficient.

Căn'on-ist'ie, a. Relating to | Cā'pa-ble-ness, n. Capacity. €ā'pa-bly, adv. With capability.

€a-pā'cious, a. Having capacity; wide; large.

Ca-pā'eious-ness, n. Quality of being capacious.

Ca-păç'i-tate, v. t. To make capable; to fit.

€a-păç'i-ty, n. The power of receiving and containing; ability; character; qualification. [to foot. Eap'-a-pie', adv. From head

Ca-păr'i-son, n. Trappings for a horse. - v. t. To dress pompously; to adorn.

€ape, n. A head-land; neckpiece of a garment:

Ca'per, n. A kind of flower-bud used for pickling; a leap. -v. i. To skip; to leap; to dance: to frisk.

€ā'pi-as, n. A writ commanding the officer to arrest the person named in it.

یp'il-lā'ceoŭs, a. Hairy. €a-pil'la-ment. n. A filament or fine, hair-like fiber.

Căp'il-la-ry, a. Resembling a hair. -n. A fine vessel or canal.

€ăp'i-tal, n. Upper part of a column; chief city or town; stock in trade; principal sum; a large letter. — a. Relating to the head; principal; chief; deserving death.

Căp'i-tal-ist, n. A man of large property.

Căp'i-tal-ly, alv. In a capital manner; finely.

€ăp'i-tā'tion, n. Numeration by heads; a poll-tax.

Căp'i-tol, n. A temple in Rome; a government honse. Ca-pit'u-lar, n. A statute; the member of a chapter.

render on conditions.

£a-pit'u-lā'tion, n. A surrender on terms, or conditionally. [capitulates. €a-pit'u-la/tor, n. One who Ca-poch', n. A monk's hood. Eā'pon (kā'pn), n. A cock emasculated, to improve his flesh for the table.

€ăp'-pā'per, n. A kind of coarse brown paper.

€a-priçe', n. Sudden or unreasonable change of mind or humor. - SYN. Whim ; freak; fancy; vagary. Ca-pri'cious (-prish'us),

Whimsical; fanciful; freakish. €ăp'ri-eôrn, n. The tenth

sign in the zodiac, into which the sun enters about the 21st of September.

Cap-size', v. t. To overturn. tăp'stan, n. machine in ships for raising great

weights. €ăp'su-lar, €ăp'su-la-ry, a. Hollow like capsule.

€ăp'sūle, n. The seed-vessel of a plant. Căp'tain, n. The commander

Capstan.

of a company, a ship, &c.; a warrior.

£ăp'tain-çy, n. . Commis-office of a

Căp'tain-ry, n. Captainship. Căp'tion, n. A certificate appended to a legal instrument. یp'tious, a. Apt to cavil; petulant; pecvish.

Cap'tious-ly, adv. In a captious manner.

€ăp'ticus-ness, n. Disposition to cavil or find fault.

€ăp'ti-vāte, v. t. To please exceedingly; to fascinate; to charm. [captivating. €ăp'ti-vā'tien, n. Act of €ăp'tĭve, n. One taken in war. - a: Made prisoner.

Cap-tiv'i-ty, n. Subjection; bondage; thralldom.

€ăp'tor, n. One who takes a prisoner or a prize. €ăp'tūre, n. Scizure of a

prize. -v.t.To take, as a prize in war. Cắp/u-chin' (-sheen'), n.

monk of the order of St. Francis; a cloak and hood worn by women.

Car, n. A cart; a rail-way carriage; a chariot of war. Căr'a-line, n. See Carbine. €ăr'a-eōle, n. An oblique movement of a horse. -v. i. To move in a caracole.

Căr'at, n. A weight of four grains, used in weighing gems; a twenty-fourth part (used to express the fineness of gold).

Căr'a-van, n. A body of traveling pilgrims, traders, or showmen.

Căr'a-văn'sa-ry, n. A honse or inn for travelers in Asia. Căr'a-věl, n. A light, round,

old-fashioned ship. Căr'a-wāy, n. An aromatie plant, and its seed.

Carbine, n. A short gun borne by light horsemen.

carries a carbine. Car'bon. n. [Lat. carbo, coal.]

Pure charcoal.

ۊr'bon-ā'ceous, a. Relating to, or containing, carbon.

Cir'bon-ate, n. A salt formed by the union of carbonic acid with a base.

€. r-bŏn'ie, a. or containing, carbon. €ir'boy, n. A globular bottle

protected by basket-work. €ar'bun-ele (-bunk-kl, 79), n. An inflammatory tumor; a

beautiful red gem. Car-bune'u-lar, a. Like, or

pertaining to, a carbuncle. Cir'eass, n. A dead body of an animal: decaying remains of an animal.

ۊrd, n. A piece of pasteboard prepared for various uses; a written note; a paper containing an address; a large comb for wool; (pl.) a game. - c. t. To comb, as [wool. wool.

Cärd'er, n. One who cards Ear'di-ae, | a. [Gr. kardia, Car-dī'ae-al, | heart.] Pertaining to the heart.

 Eär'di-nal, a. Principal; chief.
 n. A high dignitary of the Roman Catholic church; a woman's short cloak.

Car-doon', n. A plant re-sembling the artichoke. ۊrd'-tā/ble, n. A small table

with one leaf for playing cards. Câre (3), n. Uneasiness of auxious; to heed.

Ca-reen', v. t. To heave on one side, as a ship. - r. i. To iucline to one side, as a ship. Ca-reer', n. A course; race. Câre'ful (139), a. Anxious;

watchful : saving. ۉre'ful-ly, adv. With care -r. i. To run or move rapidly. caution.

ۉre'ful-ness, n. Great care; Câre'less, a. Heedless; un-concerned; having no care. Care'less-ly, adv. Without

ۉre'less-ness, gence; heedlessness.

Ca-ress', v. t. To embrace; to fondle. - n. Act of endearment.

Ea'ret, n. [Lat., there is wanting.] A mark [A], noting omission in any writing, ۊr'go, n. A ship's freight or lading.

resentation exaggerated to deformity; a ludicrous likeness. - v. t. To represent

ludicrously. [caricatures. Căr'i-ea-tūr'ist. n. Oue who €ā'ri-ēs, n. Ulceration of a

bone. (ship's keel. Pertaining to Eăr'i-nā/ted, a. Shaped like a Eăr'i-ole, n. A light carriage. €ā/ri-ŏs'i-ty, n. Ulceration fed : defective. of a bone. €ā'ri-ous, a. Decayed; ulcerat-

Carl, n. A rude, rustic man. Cär'man (143), n. One who

drives a cart. [friar. Eär'mel-īte, n. A mendicant Car'mine, n. A bright red

pigment or color.

Gar'nage, n. Destruction of lives; slaughter; massacre. Eär'nal, a. Fleshly; sensual. Eär'nal-ist, n One given to last. [sires. €ar-năl'i-ty, n. Fleshly de-

Car-nā'tion, n. Flesh color; a beautiful flower.

Car-nel'ian, n. A precious stone of a clear deep red, or a reddish white color.

ۊr'ne-ous, a. Consisting of. or like, flesh. ۊr'ni-fy, v. i. To form or,

become flesh. Car'ni-val, n [It. carnivale,

farewell to meat.] A Catholic festival celebrated for a number of days before Lent. €ar-niv'o-rous, a. Feeding on

flesh. [crescence. Car-nos'i-ty, n. A fleshy exmind; solicitude; cantion Căr'ol, n. A song of joy; a management. - v. i. To be hymn. - v. i. (130) To warble; to sing. - v. t. praise in song.

€a-rŏt'id, n. One of the two chief arteries of the neck.

€a-rouş'al, n. A drunken revel.

€a-rouse', v. i. To drink freely aud in a jovial manner. n. A jovial drinking match.

Ca-rous'er, n. One who carouses.

Carp, n. A fresh-water fish. -v. i. To find fault; to cavil. ۊr'pen-ter, n. A builder of houses or ships.

Car'pen try, n. Art of build-Car'pet, n. A covering for a floor. - v. t. To cover with a carpet.

Carpets in general; cloth or materials for carpets.

Car-pol'o-gy, n. That branch of botany which treats of seeds and fruits.

€ar'bi-niēr', n. A man who Car'i-ea-tūre' (50), n. A rep- | €ar'ri-a-ble, a. Capable of being carried.

Săr'riage (kar/rij), n. A vehi. cle; conveyance; behavior; conduct.

Căr'ri-er, n. One who carries. Căr'ri-on, n. Putrid flesh. Căr'ron-āde', n. A kind of

short cannon. Căr'rot, n. A common garden vegetable.

€ăr'ry, v. t. To bear; to convey; to effect; to behave. Căr'ry-all, n. A light four-

wheeled vehicle. Cart, n. A carriage with two

wheels for heavy commodities. - v. t. To convey in a

ۊrt'age, n. Act of, or charge for, carting.

Car-těl', n. Agreement in relation to exchange of prisoners: a challenge. Cart'er, n. One who drives a ۊr'ti-lage (45), n. Gristle. Cär'ti-lăg'i-nous, a. Pertain-

ing to, or like, cartilage; gristly.

€ar-tog'ra-phy, n. The art of preparing charts or maps. Car-toon', n. A drawing or design on large, strong paper. Car-touch' (-touch'). n. A case for musket-balls, &c.

Car'tridge, n. A paper case for a charge of powder.

Car'tridge-box, n. A box for cartridges. Eärt'wright (-rit), n. A maker

or niender of carts. €ăr'un-ele (79), n. A small

fleshy excrescence. Carve, v. t. To cut artistic-

ally, as wood, stone, &c.; to cut into small pieces, as meat.

Carv'er, n. One who carves; a sculptor; a large kuife. †€ā'ry-ăt'i-dēs, n. pl. [Lat.] Figures of women, serving to

support entablatures €as'ca-bel, n. That part of a cannon in the rear of the base-ring.

Cas-cade', n. A waterfall. Case, n. A covering; a box; state; variation of nouns, &c.; a cause or suit in

court. -v. t. To put in a case.

€āse/härd'en (-härd'n), v. t. To make hard on the outside, as iron. [knife.

Cāse'-knīfe (-nīf), n. A table €āse'māte, n. A bomb-proof chamber for cannon. €āse'ment, n. The glazed

frame of a window, opening on hinges.

€ā'se-ous, a. Pertaining to, or like, cheese.

€ā'şern, n. A lodge for soldiers in garrison towns; barracks.

€āse'-shŏt, n. Bullets inclosed in cases.

€āse'-worm (-wûrm), n. A grub that makes itself a case. Eash, n. Money; coin; bank-To convert notes. - v. t.

into money. Căsh'-book, n. A hook in which accounts of money are

£ăsh-iēr', n. One who has the charge of money in a bank, &c. -v.t. To dismiss from [of shawlo office.

€ās'ing, n. A covering; a case. €ask, n. A small vessel like a Eask'et, n. A small chest for

jewels.

€asque, n. A helmet. €as-sa'tion, n. Act of repealing; a making void.

£ăs'sià (kăsh'à), n. A cheap kind of cinnamon.

€ăs'si-mēre, n. A kind of thin twilled woolen cloth.

€as-si'no, n. A game at cards. Căs'sock, n. A close kind of frock-coat for clergymen. €as'so-wa-ry, n. A large bird

resembling the ostrich. €ast (5), v. t. [imp. & p. p. CAST.] To throw; to fling; to found or form; to calculate. — n. A throw; motion;

mold; turn; appearance; shape. €ăs'ta-nět, n. [Lat. castanea, a chestnut.] A rattling in-

strument used in dancing. Cast'a-way, n. One ahandoned to destruction.

Easte, n. A fixed class in so-€ăs'tel-lan, n. A governor or

keeper of a castle. ۊs'tel-la/ted, a. Turreted

like a castle. €ast'er, n. Oue who casts; a small wheel: a cruet or

phial; a stand for crnets. €as'ti-gate, v. t. To chastise. Căs'ti-gă'tion, n. Correction :

chastisement; punishment. fall; disorder in the eye. Cast'ing, n. Act of one who; Ca-tärrh' (ka-tär'), n. A cold casts; any thing shaped in a

Cast'ing-nět, n. A net that

is cast and drawn. €ast'ing-vote, n. A vote that decides when the others are equally divided.

71

Căs'tle (kăs'l), n. A fortified house; a fortress. -v. t. (chess.) To protect with a castle ; - said of the king.

€ăs'tle-buĭld'er (kăs'l-), n. One who builds castles in

the air; a visionary. €ăs'tled (kăs'ld), a. Furnished

with castles.

€ăs'tor, n. A beaver; a hat. €ăs'tor-oil, n. A eathartic vegetable oil.

€ăs'tra-me-tā'tion, n. Art or act of encamping. €ăs'trāte, v. t. To geld; to

unman; to emasculate. Cas-tra'tion, n. The act of

gelding; emasculation. €ăs'trel, n. A kind of hawk.

Căsh'mēre, n. A rich kind Căs'u-al (kăzh'ıl-al, 104), a. Happening without design. -SYN. Accidental; incidental; occasional.

€ăș'u-al-ly (kăzh'µ-al-), adv. By chance; accidentally.

€ăs'u-al-ty (kăzh/n-), n. accident; an accidental injury; chance.

€as'u-ist, n. One who resolves cases of conscieuce.

€ăs'u-ĭst'ie, \ a. Relating €ăs'u-ĭst'ie-al,} to cases of conscience.

Căş'u-ist-ry, n. The science or practice of a casuist. €ăt, n. A domestic animal; a

kind of ship; a tackle; a whip. €ăt'a-elÿsm, n. An extensive overflow; a deluge.

€ăt'a-comb (-kom), n. kata, downward, and kumbe, a cavity.] A cave or subterrancan place for the burial of the dead.

€ăt/a-cous'ties, n. sing. Science of echoes, or reflected

sounds. Căt'a-lěp'sy, n. Sudden suppression of sensation.

یt'a-lŏgue, n. A list; register of names. - v. t. To make a list of.

€a-tăl'pà, n. A large tree with white, showy flowers. €ăt'a-mount, n. A wild cat. €ăt'a-phon'ies, n. sing. The

doctrine of reflected sounds. €ăt'a-plăşm, n. A poultice. Căt'a-răet, n. A large water-fall; disorder in the eye.

in the head.

€a-tärrh'al, la. Pertaining Ca-tarrh'ous, f to a catarrh. Ca-tăs'tro-phe, n. event; calamity; disaster.

€ăt'-eall, n. A squeaking instrument used in theaters to condemn plays or actors.

Eătch, v. t. [imp. & p. p. CATCHED, CAUGHT.] To seize; to take; to receive; to find: to overtake. -n. Act of seizing; that which seizes; a snatch; a song.

€ătch'a-ble, a. Capable of helng caught.

Cătch'er, n. Oue who eatches. €ătch'ing, a. Infectious; contagious.

€ătch'pĕn-ny, n. Something worthless, meant to gain

money.

Sătch'up, n. A sauce pre-Căt'sup, | pared from tomatoes or walnuts, &c.

Cătch'word (-wûrd), n. First word of a page inserted at the hottom of the preceding

€ăt'e-chět'ic, a. Consist-Căt/e-chět/ie-al, ing of, or pertaining to, question and

answer.

Căt'e-chīşe (153), v. t. teach by questions and answers; to question; to interrogate.

€ăt'e-chīs'er, n. One who catechises; a catechist.

€ăt'e-chişm, n. A form of instruction by means of questions and answers. €ăt'e-chist, n. One who cat-

echises; a catechiser. €ăt'e-chū, n. An astringent

vegetable extract. €ăt'e-chū'mcn (-kū'men), n.

One learning the rudiments of Christianity. €ăt/e-gŏr'ie-al.a. Absolute;

positive; express. Căt'e-gŏr'ie-al-ly, adv. Ab-

solutely; directly; expressly. Căt'e-go-ry (107), n. One of the highest classes to which the objects of knowledge or thought can be reduced; predicament; state; condition.

€ăt'e-nā'ri-an (41), a. Relating to, or €ăt'e-na-ry like, a chain. [by links. €ăt'e-nāte, v. t. To connect €ăt'e-nā'tion, n. Counection

hy links; regular connection. Ca'ter, v. i. To provide food. Cā'ter-er, n. One who provides food; a purveyor.

Cā'ter-ess, n. A female purvevor or caterer.

Căt'er-pil'lar, n. A worm; the larve or worm state of

insects. fa cat. €ăt'er-waul, v. i. To cry, as Eates, n. pl. Delicious food; | Cause, n. That which pro- | Cav'i-ty, n. A hollow place [fresh-water fish. viands. €ăt'-fish, n. An American €ăt'gŭt, n. Intestines dried and twisted for strings.

Ca-thăr'tie, a. Purgative; laxative. — n. A purgative medicine.

£a-thē'dral, n. The principal church in a diocese.

Eăth'e-ter, n. An instrument to draw urine from the blad-

Eăth'o-lie (120), a. Universal; liberal; pertaining to all Christians; pertaining to the Church of Rome. - n. A niember of the Church of Rome.

€a-thŏl'i-çĭşm, n. Liberality; adherence to the Roman Catholic church. feism. €ath-o-liç'i-ty, n. Catholi-

€a-thŏl'i-çīze, v. i. To become [medicine. a Catholic. Ea-thŏl'i-cŏn, n. A universal

€ăt'kin. n. [Diminutive of cat, from its resemblance to a cat's tail.] A species of inflorescence. €ăt'ling, n.

Catkin. double-edged dismembering knife. Căt'nip, n. A well-known

aromatic plant. €ăt/-o'-nīne'-tāils, n. whip with nine lashes.

Căt'-pīpe, n. A cat-call. Căt's'-paw, n. The tool of another: a dupe.

Căt'tle (kät'tl), n. pl. Domestic quadrupeds collectively, especially those of the bovine genus.

Cau'eus, n. [Orig. an association of caulkers.] A preparatory meeting for political purposes.

Cau'dal, a. Pertaining to the Cau'dle, n. A mixture of wine and other ingredients.

Eaught (kawt), imp. and p. p. of Cutch.

Caul, n. A net for the head: a membrane covering the in-[of cabbage. testiues.

Cau'li-flow'er, n. A species Caus'a-ble, a. Capable of being caused.

Cauş'al, a. Relating to, or luplying, causes.

£au-săl'i-ty, n. The agency of a cause. [causing. €au-sā'tion, n. The act of

duces an effect; reasou; a suit iu law; side of a question. -v. t. To make; to effect; to exist.

Cause'less, a. Without cause, Cay-enne', n. A pungent or a just cause.

€ause'less-ly, adv. Without cause, or a good cause.

€auş'er, n. One who causes. Cause'way, | n. A raised Caus'ey, | way over wet ground.

Caus'tie, a. Corrosive; burning. - n. A burning or corrosive applicatiou.

Caus-tic'i-ty, n. The quality of being caustic. [iron. Cau'ter, n. A hot, searing Cau'ter-ism, n. Application

of cautery. [cauterizing. Cau'ter-i-zā'tion, n. Act of Cau'ter-ize, v. t. To burn of sear with a hot iron, &c.

Eau'ter-y, n. A searing with a hot iron or caustic mediciues. Cau'tion, n. Prudence; care; admonition; iujunction; warning. - v. t. To advise against; to admonish.

Cau'tion-a-ry, a. Coutaining caution; given as a pledge. Cau'tious, a. Prudent; watchful against danger; wary. Cau'tious-ly, adv. Warily;

prudently. [on horseback. Căv'al-cade', n. A procession €ăv'a-liēr', n. An armed horseman; a knight. -a. Brave; haughty; disdainful. Căv'a-liër'ly, adv. Haughtily. Căv'al-ry, n. Mounted troops. €ave, n. A den; a cavern; a hollow place in the carth. v. t. To make hollow. - v. i. To fall in.

†Cā've-ăt, n. [Lat., let him beware.] A notice to some officer not to do a certain act until the one who gives the notice is heard in opposition; a description of an invention lodged in the pateut office be-

fore the patent right is taken out.

€ăv'ern. n. A cave; a den. Căv'erned, a. Full of caverns. €ăv'ern-ous, a. Hollow; full of caverns.

Ea-viare' (-veer'), n. €ăv'i-är, roes of certain fish salted.

To find €ăv'il (130), v. i. fault; to raise captious and frivolous objections. - n. Captious objection.

Caus'a-tive, a. Expressing a Cav'il-er, n. One who raises cause; causing. Cav'il-ler, captious objections.

hollowness

Caw, v. i. To cry, as a rook, crow, or raven. - n. Cry of a rook, raven, or crow.

pepper. Ca-zique' (-zeek'), n. An In-

dian chief or king. Çease, r. i. To stop; to leave off. - SYN. To desist; forbear; fail.

Çēase'less, a. Never ceasing; incessant. [santly. Çēase'less-ly, adv. lnces-Çē'dar, n. An evergreen tree. Çēde, r. t. To yield; to give

up; to resign. Çe-dil'là, n. A mark under the letter c (thus, c), giving it the sound of s. |cedar. Pelonging to Çē'drĭne, a. Çēil, v. t. To line the roof of. Çēil'ing, n. [Lat. cœlum, heaven, vault, arch.] Cover-

ing of the inner roof. A plant of Çĕl'an-dīne, n. the poppy family.

Çĕl'a-tūre, n. The art of engraving; the thing engraved. Çel'e-brate, v. t. To praise; to extol; to solemuize; to

commemorate. Çĕl'e-brāt'ed, Distinguished; famous.

Çel'e-brā'tion, n. Honor or distinction bestowed; commemoration. [celebrates. ěľe-brator, n. One who Çe-lěb'ri-ty, 'n. Honorable fame or distinction; renown; a distinguished person.

Çe-lěr'i-ty, n. Swiftness: velocity; rapidity; speed.

Çĕl'er-y, n. A plant cultivated for the table.

Ce-les'tial (-lest'yal), Heavenly. - n. An inhabitant of heaven. [monk. Çĕl'es-tine, n. A kind of Çē'li-ae, a. Pertaining to the belly.

Cěl'i-ba-çy, n. Unuarried state; single life. Çĕll (123), n. A small room; a

small, closed cavity: uniquite vesicle. [building. Çĕl'lar, n. A room under a

Çĕl'lar-age, n. Cellars in general; space for cellars. Cell'u-lar, a. Consisting of, or

containing, cells. Cěl'si-tūde, n. Height.

Çĕlt, n. One of ancient race, from whom the Welsh, Irish, &c., are descended. Çĕlt'ĭe, a. Pertaining to the

Celts.

Cěm'ent, or Ce-ment', n. An | adhesive substance which unites bodies.

e-měnt', v. t. To join closely.

-v. i. To unite; to cohere.
Çěm'en-tā'tion, n. The act of

uniting by cement. Çĕm'e-těr'y, n. A place where the dead arc buried.

Çěn'o-bîte, n. A monk dwelling in a convent or commu-

Cěn'o-bĭt'ie-al, a. Living in community.

Cěn'o-tăph, n. A monument to one buried elsewhere. Çĕns'er, n. An incense-pan.

Çăn'sor, n. A Roman magis-strate; one who examines manuscripts for the press; a harsh critic.

Çen-sō'ri-al, a. Belonging to a censor.

Cen-sō'ri-oŭs (86), a. Severe;

prone to find fullt. Çen-so'ri-ous-ly, adv. In a censorious manner.

Cen-sō'ri-ous-ness, n. Quality of being censorious. Cěn'sor-ship, n. Office of a

censor. Çĕn'su-al (sĕn'shıŋ-al), a. Re-

lating to the census. Çěn'sur-a-ble (sěn'shur-), a. Deserving of censure.

Çĕn'sure (sen/shur), Blame. - v. t. To blame; to find fault with; to condemn. Cěn'sus, n. An official enu-

meration of inhabitants. Çĕnt, n. [Lat. centum, a hundred.] A copper, nickel, or bronze coin of the United States.

Çĕnt'age, n. Rate by the hundred; percentage.

nionster, half man, half horse.

Çĕn'te-na-ry, a. Pertaining to a hundred. — n. A hundred things collectively; acentury

Çen-těn'ni-al, a. Happening once in a hundred years.

Cěn'ter (151), n. The middle Cěn'tre point. — v. t. To place on the middle point. v. i. To meet in the middle. in'ter-bit, n. An instru-en'tre-bit, ment for boring holes.

Çen-těs'i-mal, a. Hundredth;

by the hundred. Çĕn'ti-grāde, a. Having a

hundred degrees. Cěn'ti-pěd, n. An insect with a great many feet.

Çĕn'to, n. A piece made up | of passages from different authors.

Çĕn'tral, a. Relating to the center; in or near the center. Cěn'tral-ly. adv. In a ceutral manner; in the center.

Cen-trăl'i-ty, n. The state of

being central.

centralizing. Çĕn'tral-īze, v. t. To bring to

a center. Cěn'trie, a. Placed in the Cěn'trie-al, center; central.

Čěn'trie-al-ly, adv. In a central position.

Çen-triç'i-ty, n. State of being centric. Çen-trif'u-gal. a. Tending

from the center. Cen-trip'e-tal, a. Tending to the center.

Çen-tum'vir, n. (Lat. pl. Çen-tum'vi-ri.) A judge iu ancient Rome who decided common causes among the people.

Çen-tum'vi-ral, a. Pertaining to a centumvir, or to the centum viri.

Çĕn'tu-ple, a. A hundred fold. Çen-tü'ri-al, a. Pertaining to a century.

Cen-tū'ri-on, n. A Roman military officer placed over one hundred men.

čent'u-ry, n. A hundred years. Çe-phăl'ic, a. Relating to the head. - n. A medicine for headache, or other disease of the head.

Çē'rate, n. An ointment made of wax, oil, &c. Ce'rat-ed. a. Covered with Çēre, v. t. To wax, or cover with wax.

Çē're-al (86), a. Pertaining to cdible grain, as wheat, rye, &c. -n. Any edible grain. Cĕr'e-bel, n. Lower part of

the brain.

Cĕr'e-bĕl'lum, n. The hinder and lower division of the brain.

Çĕr'e-bral, z. Pertaining to the cerebrum or brain.

Çĕr'e-brum, n. The superior and larger division of the brain.

Çēre'eloth, n. A waxed cloth. ěr'e-mō'ni-al, a. Relating to rites; ritual.— n. Outward form or rite. Çer'e-mo'ni-ous, a. Full of

ceremony; formal; exact. Çĕr'e-mo-ny, n. Outward rite; forms of civility.

Ce-rog'ra-phy, n. Art of engraving on wax. Çēr'tain (39), a. Surc; regu-

lar; one or some. Çēr'tain-ly, adv. Without

doubt or question. Çer'tain-ty, n. Full assur-

auce ; established fact ; truth. in writing. Cen'tral-i-za'tion, n. Act of Cer-tif'i-eate, n. A testimony Çer'ti-fi-ca'tion, n. Act of certifying. [tifies. Çēr'ti-fī'er, n. One who cer-Çēr'ti-fÿ, v. t. To give certain

notice; to testify to in writ-Çēr'ti-tūde, n. Freedom from doubt; certainty

Çe-ru'le-an, | a. Sky-colored; Çe-ru'le-ous, | blue.

Çe-rü'men, n. The wax secreted by the ear.

Çē'ruse, n. White lead; native carbonate of lead. [neck. Çer'vic-al, a. Relating to tho Čer'vīne, a. Pertaining to deer. Čess, v. t. To assess; to rat. - n. A tax, or rate.

Çes-sā'tion. n. Stop; pause; rest; respite.

Çĕs'sion (sĕsh'un), n. A giving up; a yielding; surreu-

Çe-şū'rà (140), n. A pause in [cesura. verse. Ce-sū'ral, a. Relating to a Ce-tā'cean, n. An animal of the whale kind. [kind. Ce-ta'ceous, a. Of the whale Çē'tie, a. Pertaining to the

Çe-tŏl'o-ġy, n. The natural history of cetaceous animals.

whale.

Chāfe, v. t. & i. To fret by rubbing; to gall; to irritate. -n. Irritation.

Chāf'er, n. One who chafes; an insect.

Chāf'er-y, n. A forge for hammering iron into bars.

Chaff (5, 123), n. Husks of grain; refuse. - v. t. To make fun of. Chăf'fer, v. t. or i. To bargain.

Chăf'fer-er, n. One who treats about buying.

Chăf'finch, n. A singing bird; a kind of finch.

Chaff'y, a. Full of chaff; resembling chaff.

Chā'fing-dish, n. A dish for holding hot coals, &c. Cha-green' (sha-green'), n. A rough-grained leather.

Cha-grin', n. Ill-humor; vexation. -v. t. To vex; to mortify.

Chāin, n. A line of links; a Chām'fer, v. t. To cut a Chānt'er, n. One who chants. continued series.—v. t. To groove in; to bevel.—n. A Chānt'i-eleer. n. The male fasten with a chaiu; to enslave.

A pump Chāin'-pump, n. used in ships, &c.

Chāin'-shot, n. pl. Shot con nected by a chain or bar. Châir (3), n. A movable sea with a back, for one person a presiding officer; a kind of

carriage; a sedan. Châir'man (143), n. A presid-

ing officer. Çhāişe, n.

covered carriage.

Chal-çed'o-ny, or Chal'cedo-ny, n. A variety of quartz of a whitish color. Chal-eog'ra-phy, n. Engrav-

ing on brass or copper. Chăl'dron, n. A measure of 36

bushels of coal.

Chăl'içe, n. A kind of cup; a communion cup.

Chalk (chawk), n. A white calcareous earth. - v. t. rub or mark with chalk.

Chalk'y (chawk'y), a. Containing, consisting of, or re-

sembling, chalk. Challenge, v. t. To call to fight; to claim as due; to object to. - n. A summons to a contest; demand; exception to a juror.

Chăl'lenge-a-ble, a. Capable of being challenged.

Chăl'len-ger, n. One who challenges.

Cha-lyb'e-ate, a. Impregnated with some salt of iron. - n. Any water or medicine into which iron enters.

Chām'ber, n. An upper room; a hollow place; a kind of court. -v. i. To lodge; to be wanton.

Chām'ber-er, n. One who intrigues or indulges in wan-

tonness.

Chām'ber-lain, n. An oversecr of the chambers; one of the high officers of a royal

Chām'ber-māid, n. A female who has the charge of bedchambers.

€ha-mē'le-on, n. [Gr. chamaileon,



whose color is changeable.

small gutter; a groove.

Cham'ois (shăm/my or shamioy'), n. A kind of

autelope. €hăm'omīle, n. A Chamois.

bitter plant. Chămp, v. t. or i. To chew; to bite.

A two-wheeled Cham-pagne' (sham-par'), n. A brisk, sparkling wine.
Cham-paign' (sham-pain'), a.
Open; flat; level. — n. An

open, flat country. Chăm'pi-on, n. A combatant

for another, or for a cause. Chance, n. An unforeseen occurrence. - SYN. Accident ; hazard; opportunity. - v. i.

to happen; to come unexpectedly. - a. Accidental; fortuitous. Chan'cel, n. Part of a church

where the altar stands.

Chan'çel-lor (129), n. An officer of state; judge of a court of chancery or equity. Chăn'cel-lor-ship, n. Office of a chancellor. [equity. Chan'cer-y, n. A court of Chane'rous, a. Ulcerons. han'de-lier', n. A frame or support for lights.

Chan'dler, n. One who deals in candles, or in certain other

commodities.

Chăn'dler-y, n. Articles sold by a chandler.

Change, v. t. or i. To alter ; to exchange. - n. Alteration; small money.

Change'a-ble, a. Subject to change; fickle; mutable. Chānge'a-ble-ness, } 22.

Change'a-bil'i-ty, Fickleness; mutability; iucon-

Change'ful, a. Full of change. Change'less, a. Constaut; invariable.

Change'ling, n. A fickle person; an idiot; a child left in place of another, as by fairies.

Chăn'nel, n. [A different spelling of canal.] Course of a stream; a furrow; a groove.

— v. t. (130) To cut into channels; to groove.

Chant, v. t. or i. To sing ; to recite to musical tones without musical measure. - n. Song; melody; musical recitation.

Chant'i-eleer, n. The male of domestic fowls; a cock.

Chant'ress, n. A female siuger.

Chant'ry, n. A chapel to sing mass in for the souls of the founder.

Chā'os (kā'os), n. Confused mass of matter; confusion. Cha-ot'ie (kā-ot'ik, 41), a. Resembling chaos; confused.

Chap (chăp or chop), n. A crack in flesh .- r. t. or i. To open; to crack; to split .- n. A boy; a buyer.

†Chăp'ar-răl', n. [Sp.] A thicket of low evergreen oaks. †Chapeau (shăp'o), n. (pl. Chapeaus, shap/oz.) A hat. Chăp'el, n. A place of worship,

especially in Englaud, one used by dissenters. Chap'el-ry, n. The bound or jurisdiction of a chapel.

Chăp'er-on (shăp'er-on), v. t. To attend and protect in pub-

lic. - n. A lady's attendant and protector. Chăp'i-ter. n. The upper part

of a column or pillar. Chăp'lain (39), n. A clergyman of the army or navy, or of a

legislative body, a public institution, or a family.

Chăp'lain-çy, | n. Office of Chăp'lain-ship, | a chaplain. Chăp'let, n. A garland or wreath: a string of beads for counting prayers.

Chăp'man (143), n. A dealer. Chaps (chops), n. pl. mouth or jaws.

Chăp'ter, n. [From Lat. capitt, head.] A division of a book; an organized branch of some body.

Chär, v. t. To reduce to coal. Châr, c. 1. To reduce to coan. Châr, or Châre, n. See Chore. Châr, ae-ter, n. A mark or letter; peculiar or distinctive quality; a person; reputation.

€hăr'ae-ter-ĭs'tie, a. Constituting or indicating character. - n. That which marks the character.

Char'ae-ter-ist'ie-al-ly, adv. In a manner to distinguish character.

Chăr'a e-ter-īze, v. t. To dis-

tinguish or express the peculiar qualities of. Cha-rade', n. A kind of rid-

dle in which each syllable of a word, as well as the whole word, expresses an enigma. Char'eoal, n. Coal from wood. Charge, v. t. To impose; to Charge; to, Charge,) n. Purity of enjoin; to accuse; to im- Chaste'ness, body or words. pute; to load. -v. i. To make an ouset. — n. Care; command; commission; expense; onset.

Charge'a-ble, a. Expensive ascribable; imputable. tChargé d'affaires (shär-zhā/ daf'far'), n. [Fr.] An inferior

diplomatic representative at a

foreign court.

1Chargéship (shär-zhā/ship), n. Office of a charge d'affaires. Chir'ger, n. A large dish; a war-horse. [gally. Châr'i-ly, adv. Warily; fru-Chăr'i-ot, n. A carriage of

pleasure or state. Chăr'i-ot-eer', n. Driver of a

chariot.

Chăr'i-ta-ble, a. Full of love and good will; liheral; kind. Chēap'en-er, n. Char'i-ty, n. Love; liberality; alms; candor. [quack. Chärl'a-tan (shärl'-), n. A

Charl'a-tan-ry, n. Quackery. Charm, n. [Lat. carmen, song, incautation.] Magic power; spell; enchantment. - v. t. To delight; to delude; to subdue. — v. i. To aet as a

charm. [charms. Chärm'er, n. One

Charm'ing, a. Enchanting;

Chär'nel-house, n. A place under a church for hones of the dead. [coasts, &c. Chart, n. A delineation of

Char'ter, n. A deed or conveyance; a patent; a grant. -v.t. To establish by charter; to let or hire, as a vessei. Chart'ism, n. Principles of the Chartists.

Chärt'ist, n. An English po-

litical reformer.

Châr'y, a. Careful; eautious. Chāse, v. t. To hunt; to pursue. — n. Pursuit; a printer's frame; a wide groove.

Chās'er, n. A pursuer. Chasm (kazm), n. A cleft; gap; opening.

Chāste, a. Undefiled; pure. Chāste'ly, adv. In a chaste manner; with purity.

Chās'ten (ehās'n), v. t. To correct by punishment.

Chās'ten-er (chas'n-), n. One who ehastens.

Chās'ten-ing, n. Correction. Chas-tīse', v. t. To correct by punishing.

Chas'tisc-ment, n. Correct ive punishment. [tises] Chas-tīs'er, n. One who chas

Chắt (129), r. i. To talk familiarly. - n. Idle or familiar talk.

tChăt-eau' (shat-ō/), n. Castle or country-seat.

Chăt'el-la-ny, n. Jurisdiction of a governor of a castle.

Chăt'tel (ehăt'tl), n. movable property.

Chăt'ter, v. i. To talk idly; to jabber. — n. A prating; noise of hirds.

Chăt'ter-box, n. One who talks incessantly. [ters. Chăt'ter-er, n. One who chat-Chăt'ty, a. Talkative. Chēap, a. Of low price; com-

mon; of little value. Chēap'en, v. t. To attempt to

huy; to chaffer for. One who cheapens.

Cheap'ly, adv. At a low rate. Cheap'ness, n: Lowness of price.

Chēat, n. A trick; a deceiver. -v. t. To defraud; to impose on in a hargain.

Chēat'er, n. One who cheats. Chěck, v. t. To curh or re-strain; to mark off, as in a list. - n. Restraint; a curb; an order for money.

Chěck'er, v. t. To variegate with little squares or with cross lines; to diversify.

Chěck'er-board, n. A board for playing checkers on. Chěck'ers, n. pl. A game on a checkered board.

hěck'māte, n. [Per. shah màt, the king is dead.] A Chěck'māte, n. movement in chess that ends the game. -v.t. To defeat, by checkmating; to defeat

completely.

Cheek, n. The side of the face.

Cheer, n. State of gayety or mirth; entertainment; acelamation. - v. t. To cause to rejoice: to enliven: to encourage; to salute hy cheers. Cheer'ful, a. Lively; gay; sprightly; animated.

Cheer'ful-ness, n. Gayety; alaerity; good spirits.

Cheer'less, a. Comfortless sad; gloomy. [animated-Cheer'y, a. Gay; sprightly; Cheese, n. The curd of milk

coagulated and pressed. Cheese'-eake, n. A cake made of soft curds, sugar, and hutter.

Cheese'-mon'ger, n. One who deals in, or sells, cheese.

Cheese'-press, n. A machine for pressing curds. Chees'y, a. Like cheese.

Chem'ie-al, a. Pertaining to chemistry.

Che-mise' (she-meez'), n. An under garment of a woman. Chem'ist, n. One versed in ehemistry.

Chem'is-try, n. The science . which treats of the composition and changes of suh-

stances. Chěr'ish, v. t. To treat with tenderness; to nourish.

Chěr'ish-er, n. One who cherishes.

Cher'ry, n. A small stone fruit, or the tree that bears it. -a. Red like a cherry. Chert, n. A kind of quartz;

hornstone. Chěr'ub (147), n. A celestial

spirit: an angel.

Che-ru'bie: a. Angelic. Cher'u-bim, n. Helrew plural of Cherub.

Chess, n. A certain game of skill played by two persons on a checkered board.

Chěss'-bōard, n. A board used in the game of chess. Chess'-man (25), n. One of the pieces used in the game

of chess. [thorax. Chěst, n. A large box; the Chěst'nut, n. [From Kastana, a city of Pontus.] A tree and and its nut. - a. Reddish brown.

Chěv'a-liēr' (shěv'-), n. [Fr., from cheval, horse.] knight; horseman; cavalier.

tChevaux-de-frise (sliev/ode-freez), n. pl. [Fr., lit., Friesland horses.] A piece of timber armed with spikes, used for defense in war.

Chev'er-il, n. Soft kid-leather. Chev'ron, n. A distinguishing mark on the sleeve of a noncommissioned military officer's coat.

Chew (ehoo), v. t. To grind with the teeth; to masticate. † Chi-bouque' (chi-book'), n. A

Turkish pipe.

Chi-cāne' (shǐ-), \ n. Shift; Chi-cān'er-y, \ \ \ stratagem; Çhi-cān'er-y, trickery; mean artifiee.

Chick'en, of fowls.

Chick'en-heart'ed, a. Cowardly; timid. Chick'en-pox, n. A conta-

gious eruptive disease. Chick'-pea, n. A species of pea. weed.

Chide, v. t. [imp. CHID; p. p. CHID, CHIDDEN.] To

scold; to reprove; to rebuke. Chief, a. Highest in office; principal. - n. A leader ; commander; head of a clan or tribe.

Chiēf'ly, a especially. adv. chief/tain (39), n. A captain hand-writing; penmauship. Chil/blāin (17), n. An itching Chi-rōl/o-gy, n. Art of conswelling or sore caused by [daughter.

Child (144), n. A son or Child'-bearing, n. Act of producing childreu.

Child'bed, n. The state of travail or childbirth.

Child'birth, n. Travail; labor. Child'hood, n. State of a child; time of being a child. Child'ish, a. Like a child;

simple; trifling; puerile. Child'ish-ly, adv. In manner of a child. In the

Chīld'ish-ness, n. State or qualities of a child.

Child'less, a. Having no child. Child'-like, a. Like or becoming a child ; dutiful.

Chil'dren, n.; pl. of Child. Chill (123), a. Cold; inducing a shivering. -n. Moderate cold. -v. t. To make cold; to discourage; to depress.

Chill'i-ness, \n. Coldness.

Chill'ness, n. Coldness. Chill'y, a. Somewhat cold. Chime, n. A set of bells arranged to ring in a tune; the sound thus produced; edge of a cask. -v. i. To sound in harmony. Chīm'er, n. One who chimes.

€hĭ-mē'rā (140), n. A vain, idle [fanciful. Chi-mer'i-eal, a. Imaginary; Chim'ney (I4I), n. A flue or passage for smoke. [face.

Chin, n. Lower end of the Chī'nà (140), n. A fiue kind of earthenware; porcelain.

Chine'a-pin, n. A tree otherwise called the dwarf chest-

Chin-chīl'la, n. A small animal remarkable for its soft gray [ing-cough. Chin'-cough (-kof), n. Hoop-

Chine, n. Backbone; part of a barrel or cask in which the head is fixed.

Chink, n. Gap; opening; aperture; crack. - v. i. To crack; to jingle. - v. t. To eause to jingle.

Chick'weed, n. A kind of Chink'y, a. Having chinks. Chintz (chints, 105), n. Cotton cloth printed with colors.

Chip, n. A piece cut off; a fragment. - v. t. To cut into small pieces. - v. i. To break off in small picces.

€hī'ro-grăph, n. A writing requiring a counterpart.

Principally: Chi-rog'ra-pher, n. A writer. [or leader. Chi-rog'ra-phy, n. Oue's own hand-writing; penmanship. versing with the hands.

Chī'ro-măn'çy, n. Divination by inspecting the hand. Chī-rop'o-dist. n. Ouc who extracts corns from feet.

Chirp (16), v. i. To make the noise of small birds. - n. A short, sharp note, as of a small bird.

Chirp'ing, n. The cheerful noise of birds. [chirping. Chir'rup, v. t. To animate by The cheerful Chis'el, n. A tool for paring, hewing, or gouging. -v. t. used by the Chinese to con(130) To cut with a chisel. the chornal ($k\delta$ /ral), a. Belonging Chit'chat, n. Familiar talk. Chiv'al-rie, a. Chivalrous.

Chiv'al-rous (shiv'-), a. Pertaining to chivalry; gallant. Chĭv'al-ry (shīv'al-ry'), n. [Fr. chevalerie, from chevalier, knight.] Knight errantry; valor.

Chives, n. pl. Slender threads in the blossoms of plants. Chlö'rate, n. A compound of chloric acid with a salifiable

base. Chlö'ride, n. A compound of chlorine with another clement. [ish colored gas. Chlö'rine, n. A heavy green-€hlō'ro-fôrm, n. A volatile liquid, cousisting of carbon, hydrogen, and ehlorine, used

to produce insensibility. Chock, n. A kind of wedge. Chock'-full,a. Completely full. Choe'o-late, n. A paste made from the cacao-nut, or a beverage made from the paste.

Choice, n. Act or power of choosing; a thing chosen. a. Select; precious.

church: body of singers. Choke (18), v. t. To stop the windpipe: to suffocate. - v.

i. To have the windpipe stopped. Chōke'-dămp, n. A noxious

vapor in wells, mines. &c. Chōke'-full, a. Full to choking; quite full.

Chōke'-pear, n. A kind of

pear, very astringent. Chōk'y, a. Tending to choke. Chōl'er, a. Bile; gall; anger. Chōl'er-a, a. A malignant disease characterized by vomiting and purging.

€hől/er-a-môr/bus, 22. milder form of cholera.

€hŏl'er-ie (120), a. Passion-

Choose, v. t. [imp. CHOSE; p. p. CHOSEN, CHOSE.] To make choice of .- SYN. To prefer; clect; select. - v. i. To make a selection.

Choos'er, n. One who chooses. Chop (129), v. t. To cut; to mince; to barter. - v. i. To chauge, as the wind: to wrangle. - n. A small piece of meat. [house. Chop'-house, n. A diniug-Chop'ping, a. Large: plump. Chops, n. pl. The jaws.

Chop'stick, n. A small stick

to a choir.

€hôrd, n. String of a musical instrument; harmonious combination of musical tones simultaneously per-Chord.

formed; a line AC, AB, chords. uniting the extremities of an Chore, n. A small job of work.

Chö'rist, n. A chorister. Chor'is-ter, n. A leader of a choir; a chorist.

Cho-rog'ra-pher, n. One who describes a region. Chō'ro-grăph'ie-al, a. Per-

taining to chorography. €ho-rŏg'ra-phy, n. Gr. choros, place, and graphein, to describe.] Description of a particular region.

€hō'rus (140), n. A company of singers; part of a song in which all join.

Chōse, imp. & p. p. of Choose Chō'seu (chō'zn), p. p. of Choose.

Choir (kwir), n. Part of a Chough (chuf), n. A bird of the crow family.

Chouse (chowss), r. t. To

cheat; to trick. - n. A simpleton; a trick or imposition. Chow'der, n. Fish, biscuit, &e., stewed together.

Chrism, n. Consecrated oil, used in baptism, ordination, &c.

Chris'ma-to-ry, n. A vessel for the chrism.

Christ, n. The Anointed; the

Messiah; the Savior. Chris'ten (kris'n), v. t. baptize and name.

€hris'ten-dom (kris'n-), n.

Portions of the world inhabited by Christians.

Chris'ten-ing, n. Baptism. Christ'ian (krist'yan), n. A disciple of Christ; one born in a Christian land. - a. Pertaining to Christ. - Christian name, the first name, or that given in baptism.

The re-Christ-iăn'i-ty, n. The ligion taught by Christ. Christ'ian-ize, v. t. To con-

vert to Christianity. €hrist'ian-ly, a. In a Chris-

tian manner. Christ'less, a. Having no faith in Christ.

Christ'mas (kris'mas), n. The feast of Christ's nativity, 25th of December.

Christ'mas-box (kris'-), n. A box for Christmas presents. Chro-măt'ie, a. Relating to Churl, n. A rustic; a rough,

colors and to a scale in music which proceeds by semitones. Chro-măt'ies, n. sing. The

science of colors. Chrome, A hard, 12. Chro'mi-um, brittle metal

of a grayish-white color. Chronie, | a. [Gr. chroni-Chronie-al, | kos, fr. chronos, time.] Of long duration.

€hrŏn'i-ele (krŏn'i-kl), n. register of events. - v. t. To record in history.

Chro-nčl'o-ger, n. One who Chro-nčl'o-gist, studies or explains chronology.

€hron'o-log'ie, Perla. Chron'o-log'ie-al, taining

to chronology. thro-nol'o-gy, n. The science

of measuring time, and which assigns to events their proper dates.

€hro-něm'e-ter, n. A very exact time-piece.

Chrys'a-lis, n. The form of a butterfly before it reaches the winged state.

Chrys-an'the-mum, n. A genus of plants. [mineral. Chrys'o-lite. n. A greenish Chrys'o-prase, n. A kind of. Ci-gar', n. A small roll of to-

grayish or greenish quartz. Chub, n. A fresh-water fish. Chubbed,] a. Big-headed;

Chub'by, stupid; short and thick.

Chuck, v. To make a noise as | a hen; to strike gently; to thrust. -n. The noise of a hen; a gentle blow.

Chuck'-far'thing, n. A play in which a farthing is chucked into a hole.

Chuck'le, v. i. To laugh in-

wardly. - v. t. To call, as a

Chuff, n. A coarse surly fellow. Chuff'y, a. Blunt; clownish;

Chum, n. A room-mate. Chunk, n. A short, thick picce of wood.

Chûrch (140), n. [Gr. kuriakē, Lord's house, from kurios, lord.] A place of worship; rosette in architecture. a body of Christians. -v. t Cron, n. A shoot or twig of a To perform the giving of thanks in church after childbirth.

Chûrch'man (143), n. Episcopalian; a clergyman. Church'-war'den (-wor'dn), n. An officer of the church. Chûrch'-yard, n. A graveyard near a church.

surly fellow; a niggard. Chûrl'ish, a. Surly: rude. Chûrl'ish-ness, n. Rudeness

of manners; moroseness. Chûrn, n. A vessel in which butter is made. - r. t. To agitate, as cream, for making butter.

Chûrn'ing, n. The making of butter by means of a churn. Chyle, n. A milky fluid derived from chymc.

€hÿl'i-făe'tion, n. process by which chyle is formed.

€hýme, n. Pulp formed from food digested in the stomach. Çĭe a-triçe, | n. A scar; a Čí eā'trīx, mark.

Čic'a-tri-zā'tion, n. The process of healing a wound.

Çĭe'a-trīze, v. i. or t. To heal by forming a skin over a wound.

†Cicerone (chē/che-rō/nā or sĭs'e-rō'ne), n. [It., fr. Cicero. the eloquent Roman orator.] One who shows strangers the curiosities of a place; a guide.

Çī'der, n. Juice of apples, usually fermented.

bacco for smoking. Çil'i-a-ry, a. Belonging to the

evelids. Çi-li'cious (-lish'us), a. Made

of hair; hairy.

Çim'e-ter, n. A short sword with a recurvated point.

Çin-ehō'na, n. A kind of me-dicinal bark; Peruvian bark. Çinet'ure (50), n. A belt; a girdle; inclosure.

Çin'der, n. A small coal; an ember; a scale thrown off in forging metal.

Cîn'e-ri'tious, a. Of the col-Cin-ē're-ous, or of ashes. Çîn'na-bar, n. Red sulphuret

of mercury; vermilion. Çin'na-mon, n. The inner bark of a species of laurel. Çinque (sink), n. The num-

ber five; - used in games. Çinque'foil, n. A five-leaved

tree for grafting.

Qi'pher, n. [Ar. sifrun, empty.]

The figure 0: initial letters

of a name inwoven; a sccret writing. -v. i. To use figures in arithmetical operations.

Art of per- $Q\bar{\imath}'$ pher-ing, n. forming sums in arithmetic.

Çîr'ele (16), n. A curve every point/ of which is equally distant from the center; eircuit; compass; Circle.

an orb; surrounding company; a province. - v. t. or i. To move round or circularly.

Çîr'elet, n. A little circle. Çîr'euit (sîr'kit), n. A circularspace; a judicial district; a regular journeying, as of a judge. -v. t. To move or make to go round.

Cir-eū'i-toŭs, a. Roundabout; uot direct.

Çîr'eu-lar, a. Round; like a circle; ending in itself.

Çîr'eu-lăr'i-ty, n. State of being circular. Çîr'eu-lar-ly, adr. In the

form of a circle. Çîr'eu-late, v. i. To move or

pass round - v. t. To cause to pass round. Çîr'eu-lā'tion, n. Act of cir-

culating; a passing round; currency. Çîr'eu-la-to-ry, a. Circulat-

Čīr'eum-ăm'bi-ent, a. Surrounding. Çîr'eum-ăm'bu-lāte, v.

To walk round about. To de-

Çîr'eum çîşe, v. t. prive of the foreskin. Çir'eum-çiş'ion (-sizh'un), n.

Act of circumcising.

Çir-cum'fer-ençe, n. The | line that bounds the circle.

Çîr-cum-flex, n. An accent [marked thus or thus]. Çir-cum'flu-ençe, n. Flowing round.

Cir-cum'flu-ent, a. Flowing Cir-cum'flu-ous, round. Čír/eum-fo-rā/ne-ous, a. Going about or abroad.

Cîr'eum-füse', v. t. To pour or spread round.

Cîr'eum-fū'sion, n. Act of pouring round.

Çīr'eum-jā'çent, a. Lying around; bordering. Çîr'eum-lo-eū'tion, n. The

use of indirect expressions. Cīr'eum-lŏe'u-to-ry, a. Consisting in circumlocution.

Çîr'eum-năv'i-gate, v. t. To sail round.

Çîr'eum-năv'i-gā'tion, n. sailing round.

Çîr'eum-năv'i-gā'tor 22. One who sails around. Çîr'eum-pö'lar, a. About

one of the poles of the earth. Çîr'eum-rô'ta-ry, a. Revolving; turning round.

Çîr'eum-serîbe', v. t. To inclose; to limit; to con-

Cir'eum-serip'tion, n. Limitation ; bound ; confinement. Çîr'eum-speet, a. Guarded; prudent; wary; watchful.

Çîr'eum-spěe'tion, n. Watchfulness; prudence. Çīr'eum-spěet'ive, a. Cau-

tious; wary; circumspect. Çîr'eum-spect-ly, adv. Wa-

rily; watchfully. Çîr'eum-stançe

(107), to a Something pertaining to a fact, but not essential thereto; (pl.) state as to property. -SYN. Fact; event; incident. -v. t. To place relatively or in a particular situation.

/Çir/eum-stăn'tial, a. Par-ticular; minute; abounding with circumstances.

Çîr'eum-stăn'tial-ly, adv. In every circumstance or particular.

Çîr'eum-stăn'tials, n. pl. Things incident, but not es-

Cîr'eum-val-la'tion, n. fortification round a place. Cîr'eum-vent', r. t. To deceive; to impose upon.

Cir'eum-ven'tion, n. Deception; imposture; fraud.

Çîr'eum-völve', v. t. or i. To roll round: to revolve.

Çîr'eum-vo-lü'tion, n. Act | of rolling round.

Çîr'eus (40), n. A place for games or feats of horseman-

Çis-ăl'pine, a. On this side of the Alps; south of the Alps. Cĭs'at-lan'tie, a. On this side of the Atlautic.

Çis'tern, n. A large vessel for water, &c.; a reservoir; ftempt.

A citizen ; - in con-Čit'a-del, n. A fortress in or near a city.

Çī-tā'tion, n. A summons; notice; quotation.

Çî'ta-to-ry, a. Citing; calling. Çîte, v. t. To summon; to quote.

Çith'ern, n. A sort of guitar. Çit'i-zen, n. An inhabitant of a city; a freeman.

Çit'i-zen-ship, n. State of being a citizen. ons. Cit'rie, a. Belonging to lem-Çit'rine, a. Like a citron or

lemon. [on. Cit'ron, n. A species of lem-Čit'y (141), n. [Lat. civitas, fr. civis, citizen.] An incorporated town; a large town. Cives, n. pl. A kind of garlic. Civet, n. A quadruped, and

a perfume produced by it. Çiv'ie, a. Relating to civil life. Čiv'il, a. Pertaining to a city or state, or to society; political: courteous.

Çĭ-vĭl'ian, n. One versed in civil law; one in a civil capacity.

Ci-vil'i-ty, n. Politeness: courtesy; an act of courtesy. Civ'il-i-za'tion, n. Act of

civilizing. Civ'il-ize (133), v. t. To reclaim from barbarism. [lite. Çĭv'il-īzed, a. Polished; po-Çĭv'il-īz'er, n. One who civilizes. [ner.

Çïv'il-ly, adv. In a civil man-Čláck, v. i. To make a sudden sharp noise, as by striking. -n. A sudden sharp noise.

Clack'er, n. One who, or that which, clacks.

Clad, p. p. of Clothe. Claim, v. t. To demand as due; to require. -n. A demand as of right; a title to any thing; that to which

one has a right. €lāim'a-ble, a. Capable of being demanded.

€lāim'ant, n. One who claims. €lâir-voy'ance, n. Discernfluence, of things not present to the senses.

Elâir-voy'ant, a. Discerning objects not present to the senses.

Clamp.] A bivalve shell-fish Clā'mant, a. Crying earnestly. Clām'ber, v. i. To climb with difficulty, or with hands and feet.

€lăm'mi-ness, n. Stickiness. €lăm'my, a. Viscous; sticky; glutinous; slimy.

Clam'or, n. Noise of voices; outcry; vociferation. - v. i. To be vociferous.

Clam'or-ous, a. Noisy with the tongue; loud; vociferous. Clam'or-ous-ly, adv. With loud noise or words.

Clamp', n. A piece of iron or timber for fastening things together. - r. t. To unite or streugthen by a clamp. €lăn, n. A family; race;

tribe: sect. Clan-des'tine, a. Concealed;

secret; private. Clan-des'tine-ly, adv. In a secret manuer.

Clang, v.i. To make a sharp, shrill sound. -n. A sharp ringing sound. [sound. Clăn'gor, n. A loud, harsh Clănk (79), n. A loud ringing

sound, as of a chain. - v. t. To make such a sound. €lăn'nish, a. Closely united,

like a clan; disposed to unite. Clăn'ship, n. A state of union, as iu a clan. €lăp (129), v. t. To strike to-

gether. - n. A striking of hands; a sudden explosion. Elăp'board (klab/urd), n. A

narrow kind of board for covering houses. Clap'per, n. One who, or that which, claps. [and scratch.

Clăp'per-elaw, e.t. To fight €lăp'-trăp, n. A trick or device to gain applause.

€lâre'-ob-seure', n. and shade in painting. Clar'et, n. A Freuch wine of

a reddish color. Elăr'i-fi-eā'tion, n. A making clear or fining. Act of

€lăr'i-fv, v. t. To make clear; to purify. - r. i. To grow clear or finc.

€lăr'i-nět', } n. A wind in-€lăr'i-o-nět', } strument of music.

€lăr'i-on, n. A wind instrument of the reed kind. ment, through mesmeric in- Elash, v. t. To strike noisily against. - v. i. To dash noisily together; to come in collision .- n. Noisy collision.

Clash'ing, a. Contrary; interfering. -n. Opposition; collision.

Clasp (5), n. A hook; a close embrace. — v. t. To embrace; to hold fast; to inclose.

€låsp'er (124), n. One who, or that which, clasps.

Clasp'-knife (-nif), n. A knife, the blade of which shuts into the haudle.

Class (124), n. A group; a rank; order, division, or set of persons or things .- v. t. To arrange in a class.

Clas'sie, n. An author of the first rank; one learned in

such authors.

Clas'sie, a. clas'sie-al, t Pertaining to authors of acknowledged excellence; chaste; refined.

€lăs'si-fi-eā'tion, n. Act of arranging, or state of being arrauged, in classes.

Clas'si-fy, v. t. To form into a class or classes.

Clăt'ter, n. A rattling noise. — v. i. To make rattling sounds.

Clatter-ing, n. Clatter; rattle; confusiou of sounds.

Clause, n. Part of a centencep Claus'tral, a. Relating to Clem'a-tis, n. A climbing

cloister.

€lā'vāt-ed, a. Club-shaped. €lāv'i-ele, n. The collar-bone. Claw, n. A sharp, hooked nail, as of a beast or bird. — v. t. To tear with claws.

€lav, n. A kind of soft, tenanure, or to purify, with clay. Consisting of

€lāy'ey, a. Clay; like clay.

Clean, a. Free from dirt; pure; innocent.—v. t. To free from dirt; to purify. adv. Fully; entirely. / Elĕan'li-ness (135), n. Neat-

ness; purity.

€lĕan'lý (klěn'lý) a. Free from dirt; neat.

€lēan'ly, adv. Nicely. €lēan'ness (103), n. State of being clean. [being cleansed. Ceans'a-ble, a. Capable of

Elĕanse, v. t. To make clean; to purify. Elěans'er, n. One who, or

that which, cleauses or puri-

€lēar, a. Free from mixture : pure; transparent; audible; obvious; indisputable. - n. | Full extent. - v. t. To free from impurities; to acquit; to pass over; to obtain beyond expenses. - v. i. To become fair ; to become free ; to have permission to sail. adv. Plainly; completely. Removal of

€lēar'aġe, n. any thing.

Clear'ance, n. Act of cleariug; a permit to sail.

Clear'er, n. One who clears. Clearing, n. A justification; defense; a tract of land cleared of wood.

€lēar'ly, adv. Brightly; plainly; evidently.

Clear'ness, n. State or quality of being clear.

Clēar'-sīght'ed (-sīt'ed), a. Having acuteness of sight. €lēar'-stärch, v. t. To stiffen

uniformly with starch. €lēat, n. A narrow strip for [of cleaving. fastening.

Cleav'age, n. Act or quality Cleave, v. i. [imp. CLEAVED; p. p. CLEFI, CLEAVED.] To stick; to p. p. CLEFT, CLOVEN, hold; to adhere. -v.t. To split; to divide. [strument. Cleav'er, n. A butcher's in-Clef (123), n. (Mus.) A char-

acter to show the key. Cleft, p. p. or p. a. Split; divided. — n. A crack; a split.

Elěm'en-çy, n. A disposition to treat with lenity. - SYN. Mildness; tenderness; lenity; kindness.

Clem'ent, n. Mi merciful; lenient. Mild; kind;

cious earth. - v. t. To may Cler'gy (12), n. The ministers of the gospel. Cler'gy-man (143), n. A min-

ister of the gospel. Cler'ie-al, a. Pertaining to

the clergy. Clerk (in Eng. klärk), n. A

parish officer; a scribe; an accountant; an assistant in a shop or store. [clerk. Clěrk'ship, n. Office of a [clerk.

Clev'er, a. Dexterous; expert; adroit; agreeable.

Elev'is, | n. A bent iron on the end of a carttongue.

Clew, n. A ball of thread; a guide; corner of a sail. v.t. To truss up to the yard, as a sail.

Click, v. i. [From the sound.] To make a small sharp noise; to tick. - n. A sharp noise. Cli'ent, n. Employer of an attorne Cliff (123), n. A steep rock;

a precipice. Cliff'y, a. Having cliffs;

broken; craggy. €li-măe'ter-ie, or €lim'ae-ter'ie, n. A critical period

of human life. - a. Relating to such a period.

Cli'mate, n. A region or tract of country; condition of a place as to temperature, &c. Elī-măt'ie, a. Relating to

climate. €lī/ma-tŏl'o-ġy, n. Science of climates, or a treatisc on cli-

mates. €lī'max, n. [Gr. klimax, a lad-der.] Gradation of ascent in

a sentence. €līmb (klīm), v. i. or t. To mount by the hands and feet.

Climb'er (klim'-), n. One who climbs. Clīme, n. A climate; region.

€linch, v. t. To gripe; to hold fast. - n. Fast hold.

Elinch'er, n. One who, or that which, clinches.

Cling, v. t. [imp. & p. p. CLUNG.] To adhere; to hang to or upon. [hesive. Cling'y, a. Apt to cling; ad-Clin'ie, a. Pertaining to Clin'ie-al, a sick bed.

Clin'ie, n. One confined to the bed by sickness.

Clink, v. i. or t. To make or to cause to make a slightly ringing sound.

Elink'er, n. Vitrified matter or slag which collects in furnaces.

Clip (129), v. t. To cut off; to cut short; to curtail.

Elip'per, n. One who clips; a vessel built for fast sailing. Clip'ping, n. That which is clipped off.

Cloak (18), v. t. To cover with a cloak; to conceal; to hide. - n. A loose outer garment. Clock, n. An instrument for

measuring time; a timepiece.

€lŏck'-māk'er, n. One who makes clocks.

Clock'-work (-wfirk), n. Welladjusted machinery like that of a clock.

Clod, n. A lump of earth. v. i. To harden into a lump. €lŏd'dy, a. Containing clods; hard; gross.

Elŏd'hŏp-per, n. A rustic; a clown. €lŏd'pōle, n. A dolt; a blockCloff, n. See Clough. Clog, v. t. To obstruct; to encumber; to hinder in mo- Clough (kluf), n. A narrow tion. - n. Obstruction; a kind of heavy shoc, often of wood.

€iŏg'āy, a. thick; heavy. Apt to clog;

Clois'ter, n. [From Lat. claudere, to shut up.] A nunnery or monastery. - v. t. To immure in a cloister.

€iōke, n. See Cloak.

€lose, v. t. To stop; to shut; to conclude.—v. i. To unite; to terminate. - n. Conclusion; end; a small inclosed field.

€lōse, a. Shut fast ; private ; solid; niggardly; sly. -adv. In a close manner or state. €lose'-bod'ied, a. Fitting the

body exactly. €lōse'-fīst/ed, a. Coretous.

€löse'ly (132), adv. In a close

manner; very mear. Close'ness, n. State of being

close; compactness; tightness. €lose'-stool, n. A stool made

to hold a chamber-vessel. Elős'et, n. A small private apartment. - v. t. To shut

up in privacy.
up in privacy.
End; conclu-€lōş'ing, n.

sion. - a. Concluding. €lős'űre (klő/zhpr), n. A closing; termination; iuclosure.

Clot, n. A concretion; coagulation. — v. t. or i. (129)form clots; to concrete.

€lŏth (19), n. (pl. €lŏths.) Stuff or material formed by weaving.

Clab, clottled.] To fur-To furnish with garments; to dress; to invest.

€löthes (klöthz or klöz), n. pl. Dress; garments.

€loth'ier (-yer), n. One who makes, sells, or fulls cloth. Cloth'ing, n. Garments.

Clot'ty, a. Full of clots. Cloud, n. Collection of vapor in the air. -v. t. To darken with clouds; to obscure. -To grow cloudy. . 2. 2.

Cloud'-capt, a. Topped with clouds.

Cloud'i-ly, adv. With clonds; darkly; obscurely,

Cloud'i-ness, n. State of being clondy.

€loud'less, a. clouds. Cloud'y, a. Covered with

clouds; obscure.

made in weighing.

valley.

Clout, n. A patch; a cloth for some meau use; a small nail.

- v. t. To patch; to mend. Clove, n. [Lat. clavus, a nail, from the rescuiblance.] A very pungent spice. - v., imp. from Cleave.

€lō'ven (klō'vn). p. p. or p. a. of Cleave. Clert; split.

€lō'ven-foot'ed, Elő'ven-hoofed (-hooft), } a.

Clover, n. A genus of threeleaved plants. Clown, n. A rustic; an ill-

bred man; a buffoon. Clown'ish, a. Coarse; rustic;

clumsy; ill-bred. [glut. Cloy, v.t. To fill to satisty; to Club, n. A heavy stick; an association.—v. i. To join in common expense, or for a

common end. €lŭb'-foot'ed, a. Having deformed fect.

€lŭb'-law, n. Government by violence.

€lŭek, v. i. To call, as a hen. €lūe, n. See Clew.

Clump, n. A cluster, as of

Clum'sy, a. Awkward; uncouth; ill-made.

Clung, imp. & p. p. of Cling. €lus'ter, n. A bunch; a collection. - v t. or i. To unite in a bunch. [ters. Clus'ter-y, a. Growing in clus-

Clutch, n. A gripe; grasp; claw; (pl.) nands; rapacity.

v. t. To hold fast; to gripe; to clinch.

Clut'ter, n. A noise; confusion: disorder. - v. t. To crowd together in disorder.

Elys'ter, n. An injection. €oach (18), n. A four-wheeled carriage for pleasure or traveling. -v.t. To convey in a coach.

€ōaeh'-bŏx, n. The seat on which the driver of a coach sits.

€ōach'man (143), n. One who drives a coach. Co-ăe'tion, n. Compulsion; €o-ăet'ive, a. Acting together; serving to compel.

Co-ăd'ju-tant. a. Mutually assisting; helping. Free from Co'ad-ju'tor, n. An assistant.

€ō'ad-jū'trix, n. A female assistant.

Co-ā'gent, n. An assistant.

Clough (klof), n. An allowauce Co-ag'u-la-ble, a. Capable of coagulating.

Co-ăg'u-late, v. t. or i. To change into a curd-like state; to curdle.

€o-ăg'u-lā'tion. n. of curdling.

€o-ăg'u-la-tive, a. Having power to coagulate. Co-ăg'u-la/tor, n. That which

causes coagulation. Co-ăg'u-lum, n. A coagulated

mass, as curd; runnet. Wood charred; a €ōal, n. black combustible fossil.

Having the foct in two parts Coal'er-y, n. A place where coal is dug; a colliery. €ō/a-lĕsçe' (-lĕs/), v. i.

grow together; to unite. €o'a-les'cence, n. The act of

uniting: union. €o'a-les'çent, a. Growing to-

gether ; uniting

€ő/a-lĭ'tion (-lish/nn), n. Union of persons, parties, or states; combination.

Coal'-mine, (n. A mine or Coal'-pit,) pit where coal is dug. [like coal. Cōal'y, a. Containing coal; Cō'ap-tā'tion, n. Mutual ad-

justment of parts. €oarse, a. Large; gross; rude; rough; not refined.

Coarse'ly, adv. Without fineness or refinement. Coarse'ness, n. Quality of

being coarse: grossness. Coast, n. Land next the sea;

scashore. - v. i. To sail along the shore. Coast'er, n. A person or vessel that sails near the coast.

Coat, n. A man's upper garment; fur or hair of a beast: an external covering. - v. t. To cover with a coat.

Coat'-card, n. A card bearing the king, queen, or knave. €öat'ing, n. A covering;

cloth for coats. €ōax, v. t. To wheedle; to

persuade by flattery. Coax'er, n. One who coaxes. Cob, n. Spike of maize; pony.

€o'balt, n. A brittle reddishgray mineral.

Cob'ble, n. A roundish stone. -v. i. [Lat. copulare, to couple, join.] To meud To meud coarsely or clumsily, as shoes. Cob'bler, n. A mender of

shoes. Cob'nut, n. A large nut; a game.

€ŏb'web, n. A spider's wcb. Coc-cif'er-ous, a. Bearing or producing berries.

Coch'i-neal, n. An insect used to dye scarlet.

Coeh'le-a-ry, a. Being in the form of

a screw; spiral. Cock, n. The male of birds. v. t. To set erect.

Cock-ade', n. A knot of rib-bon worn on the hat.

€ŏck'a-too', n. A bird of the

parrot kind. Cock'a-trice, n. A fabulous Joint operation. Cock's erg. Co-operating, n. To cock's erg. €ŏck'-bōat, n. A ship's small

€ŏck'-erōw'ing, n. Early morning.

boat.

€ŏck'er, v. t. To fondle; to caress; to indulge; to pam-

Cock'er-el, n. A young cock. Cock'ct, n. A ticket from the custom-house.

€ŏck'-fight (-fit), n. Battle between game-cocks.

€ŏck'-hôrse, n. A child's rocking-horse.

€ŏck'le (kŏk'l), n. A weed; darnel; a shell-fish. - v. t. To wrinkle.

€ŏck'-lŏft (19), n. A room over the garret; a lumber-room. Cock'ney (141), n. A native

of London; - in contempt. €ŏck'pit, n. An area where cocks fight; a room in a ship under the gun-deck.

Cock'roach, n. A trouble-some insect; a kind of beetle. €ŏck's'eōmb (-kōm), n. Crest of a cock; a plant.

Cock'swain (or kok'sn), n. An officer who has the care of a boat and boat's crew.

€ō'eōa (kō'kō), n. A kind of palm-tree bearing the cocoa - nut; the chocolate tree, and a decoction of the nut or the paste. €ö'eöa - nŭt,

n. The nut of a kind of palm-tree.

Co-coon' (140), n. A ball spun by the silk-worm. Coe'tion, n. Act of boiling.

Cocoa.

Cod, n. A kind of sea-fish; a husk or envelope; a pod; a fof laws. Code, n. A system or digest

€ŏd'i-çil, n. Supplement to a Co'di-fi-ea'tion, n. Act of reducing laws to a system.

€ō'di-fÿ, v. t. To reduce to a code or digest, as laws. ŏd'dle, v. i. To parboil; to

€ŏd'dle, v. i. treat tenderly.

€ŏd'ling, n. A kind of apple. Co'ef-fi'cien-cy (-fish'en-), n.

That which co-operates. ǜ'li-ăe, la. Pertaining to

Çē'li-ăe, } the belly or intestines.

€o-ē'qual, a. Equal with another. - n. One who is equal to another.

€o'e-qual'i-ty (-kwčl'-), Equality with another.

€o-erçe' (12), v. t. To restrain by force. - SYN. To check; constrain; compel.

€o-ēr'çi-ble, a. Capable of being coerced. [pulsion. Co-er'cion, n. Restraint; com-€o-ēr'çĭve, a. Restraining by force; compulsory.

€ō'es-sĕn'tial, a. Partaking of the same essence.

€ō'e-tā'ne-oŭs, a. Of the same time or age. Inal. €o'e-ter'nal, a. Equally eter-€ō'c-tēr'ni-ty, n. Equal existence or eternity.

€o-ē'val, a. Of the same age. -n. One of the same age. €ō'-ex-ĭst', v. i. To exist together.

€ō'-ex-ĭst'ençe, n. Exist ence at the same time. €ő′-ex-ĭst'ent, a. Existing

at the same time. €ō'-ex-těnd', v. t. To extend through the same space.

€ō'-ex-těn'sion, n. Equal extension. [extensive. €ō'-ex-těn'sĭve, a. Equally

Coffee, n.
The berry
of a tropical tree, or a beverage made from €ŏf'fee-

house, n. Coffee. A house of entertainment.

€ŏf'fee-mĭll, n. A small mill for grinding coffee. €ŏf'fee-pŏt, n. A pot in which coffee is boiled.

Coffer, n. A chest, especially one for money.

€ŏā'ġer, n. A covetous or €ŏf'fer-dăm, n. A tight box clownish fellow. [will. placed at the bottom of a river for erecting a pier, the water being pumped out of the box so as to leave the bottom dry.

€ŏf'fin, n. ŏf'fin, n. [Gr. kophinus, basket.] A box for a dead human body. - v. t. To put

in a coffin.

€og, n. The tooth of a wheel. - v. t. To furnish with cogs; to deceive; to wheedle. €ō'gen-çy, n. Power; urgency; strength; force.

Co'gent, a. Having great force. - SYN. Powerful; urgent; forcible; convincing.

Cog'i-ta-ble, a. Capable of being thought on.

€ŏġ'i-tāte, v. i. To reflect; to meditate. €ŏġ'i-tā'tion, n. Deep

thought; meditation. Eŏġ'i-ta-tive, a. Able think; given to thought. Able to

€ŏg'nāte, a. Born together; allied by blood or birth; related; one of a number of related things.

€og-nā'tion, n. Kindred; relation by common descent.

€ōgn'iae (kōn'yak), n. The €ōgn'ae best kind of brandy.

Cog-ni'tion (-nish'un), n. Act of knowing; knowledge; an object known.

Cog'ni-za-ble (or kon'i-za-bl), a. Liable to be tried or examined.

Cog'ni-zance (or kon'i-zanss), Knowledge; notice; judicial notice.

€óg'ni-zant (or kŏn'ĭ-zant), a. Having cognizance or knowl-

€og-nō'men, n. A surname; the family name. €og-nŏm'i-nal, a. Pertaining

to a surname. Cog-nos'çi-ble, a. Capable of

being known. €ŏg'-wheel, n. A wheel with cogs, or teeth.

€o-hăb'it, v. i. man and wife. To live as

€o'hab-it-a'tion, n. A living together as man and wife. Cō-hêir' (-âr'), n. A joint heir. Co-hêir'ess (-ar'-), n. A joint

Co-here', v. i. To stick together; to be united; to agree.

Co-hēr'ence, \ n. A sticking Co-hēr'en-çy, \ together; consistency.

Co-her'ent, a. gether; consistent.

€o-hē'şion, n. A sticking together; state of union. Sticking to-€o-hē'sĭve, a. gether; adhesive.

€o'hôrt, n. A body of soldiers;

anciently about 500 or 600

soldiers. €oif, n. A head-dress - v. i. To cover with a coif.

Coif'fūre, n. A head-dress.
Coil, v. i. To wind into a
ring. - n. Circular form as of a rope or serpent.

Coin, n. Metal stamped for money. - v. t. To stamp metal; to make or forge.

€oin'age, n. Act of coining; money coined; invention.

Co'in-cide', v. i. [Lat. con, with, in, in, and cadere, to To agree; to concur; to be consistent.

€o-ĭn'çi-dençe, n. Agreement. [oragreeing together. €o-ĭn'ci-dent, a. Occurring €j'in-di-eā'tion, n. A concurrent sign.

Coin'er, n. One who coins money; an inventor. Co-i'tion (-ish'un), n. Sexual

intercourse; copulation. €oke, n. Mineral coal charred. Col'an-der (kul'-), n. A kind of strainer.

€öld, a. Not warm ; frigid ; chill; reserved. - n. Sensation produced by want of heat; cause of such sensation; a form of disease; catarrh.

€5ld'ly, adv. In a cold manner: without warmth.

Cold'ness, n. Quality of being cold; want of heat; reserve.

€ole'wort (-wûrt), n. A cabbage cut young.

Collie, n. A pain in the bow-Icolic.

Col'ick-y, a. Pertaining to Col-lapse', v. t. To fall to-gether.— n. A sudden falling together.

Col-lapsed' (-lapst'), a. Fallen together; closed.

State of €ol-lăp'sion, n. shrinklug up.

Col'lar, n. [Lat. collum, neck.] Something worn around the neck; a ring. - v.t. To put a collar on; to seize by the collar.

Col-late', v. t. To compare: Col'lo-quy (141), n. [Lat. con, to examine: to gather and place in order, as printed sheets for binding.

Sticking to- Col-lat'er-al, a. Being on the Col-lude', v. i. To conspire slde; indirect. Col-lat'er-al-ly, adv. In a col-

lateral manner or relation. Col-la'tion, n. A repast; gift;

act of comparing. Col-la'tor, n. One who col-[in office. lates.

Col'league, n. An associate Col-lect', v. t. or i. To gather; to bring or get together.

€ŏl'le€t, n. A short prayer. Col-lect'ed, a. Cool; composed: calm; tranquil.

€ol-lĕct'ed-ness, n. A collected or self-possessed state of mind.

Col-lect'i-ble, a. Capable of being collected.

€ol-lěe'tion, n. Act of collecting; that which is collected .- SYN. Assemblage ; contribution; gathering.

Col-lect'ive, a. Formed by gathering; inferring; comprehending many.

€ol-lĕet'ive-ly, adv. In a Col-lect'or, n. A gatherer; a Col-lect'or-ship, n. Office of a collector of customs or taxes.

Geol'lege (44), n. An assembly or society; a seminary of learning; a learned body.

Col-le'gi-al, a. Pertaining Col-le'gi-ate, to a college. Col-le'gi-an, n. A member of a college.

€ŏl'let, n. The part of a ring in which a stone is set. [er. Col-līde', v. t. To dash togeth-Coll'ier (köl'yer), n. A digger of, or dcaler in, coals; a coal-ship.

Coll'ier-y, n. A coal mine. Col'li-ma'tion, n. Act of aiming at a mark.

Col-liq'ue-făc'tion (-we-), n.

melting together. Col-lision (-lizh/un), n.

A striking together; a clash. €ŏl'lo-eāte, v. t. To set or place.

€ŏl'lo-eā'tion, n. Act of placing; arrangement.

Col'lop, n. A cut or slice, as of meat.

Col-lö'qui-al, a. Pertaining to, or used in, conversation. €ol-lō'qui-al-ĭṣm. n. An expression used only in con-[a dialogue. versation. €ŏl'lo-quist. n. A speaker in

with, and loqui, to speak.] A mutual conversation between two; a dialogue.

in a fraud. €ol-lū'sion, n. A secret agree-

ment to defraud. €ol-lū'sĭve, n. Deceltful:

fraudulently concerted. Col-lu'sive-ly, adv. By means

of collusion. €ol-lū'so-ry, a. Characterized by collusion.

Co-logne' (-lon'), n. A perfumed alcoholic liquid, used

in the toilet. Colon, n. The largest of the large intestincs; a mark of

punctuation [formed thus :]. Colonel (kar'nel), n. The commander of a regiment. Colonel-çy (kûr'nel-),

€olonel-ship, Office or rank of a colonel.

€o-lō'ni-al, a. Belonging to a colony or colonies. €ŏl'o-nist, n. A member or

inhabitant of a colony. €ŏl'o-ni-zā'tion, n. The set-

tling of a colony. body. [receiver of taxes, &c. Lol'o-nīze, v. t. To plant or

settle with inhabitants. €ŏl'on-nāde', n. range of columns.

€ŏl'o-ny, n. A body of people who remove and settle ln a distant country, continuing subject to the parent state; the country colonized.

€ŏl'o-phon, n. An inscription on the last page of a

€òl'or (kŭl'ur, 155), n. A property of light; paint; pre-tense; (pl.) a banner; flag; ensign. -v. t. To dye; to stain; to make plausible. — v. i. To blush.

Col'or-a-ble, a. Designed to cover or conceal; plausible; specious. [or.

Col'or-if'ic, a. Producing col-Col'or-ist, n. A painter who excels in giving color to his designs.

€òl'or-less, a. Without color. Co-los'sal, a. Like a colossus;

huge in size; gigantic. €0-lŏs'sus. n. (Lat. pl. €0lŏs'sī: Eng. pl. €o-lŏs'sus-A statue of gigantic size.

€őlt (18), n. A young horse. €ōl'ter (18), n. The sharp €ōul'ter fore-iron of a plow. Colt'ish. a. Like a colt. Colt's'-foot, n. A plant.

Relating to €ŏl'u-brine, a. serpents; cnnning. €ŏl'um-ba-ry, n. A pigeon-

house.

Eŏl'um-bīne, n. A genus of plants.

£ốl'umn (köl'um), n. A cylindrical pillar; a perpendieular set of lines in a book;

a body of troops.
Co-lum'nar, a. Having the form of a column.

Co-lure', n. One of two great circles intersecting the solstitial or equinoctial points. Co'ma, n. Hairiness of

comet; lethargy.; morbid [thargic. sleepiness. €ō'ma-tôse', a. Drowsy; le-Comb (kom, 18). n. An instrument for dressing the hair, or wool, &c.; crest of a cock; substance in which

bees lodge honey. — v.t. To dress with a comb.

€om'bat, n. [Lat. con, with, and batuere, to strike.] A battle; fight; contest. - v. t. To fight with; to oppose. — v. i. To struggle or contend. €ŏm'bat-ant, n. A fighter;

a champion. [combat. Com'bat-ive, a. Disposed to Com'bat-ive-ness, n. (Phrenology.) Disposition to cou-

€ōmb'er (kōm'-), n. One who combs; a long, curling wave. €om-bīn'a-ble, a. Capable

of being combined. €ŏm'bi-nā'tion, n. Uuion or

association. - SYN. Coalition; conjunction; conspiracy

Com-bine', v. t. or i. unite: to join; to agree. €om-bŭs/ti-bĭl'i-ty,

Com-bus'ti-ble-ness, Quality of being combustible,

or of burning.

Com-bus'ti-ble, a. Capable of. burning: apt to burn. -n. A substance that will burn. Com-bus'tion (-bust'yun), n. A burning ; conflagration.

Come (kum), v. i. [imp. CAME; p. p. COME.] To move toward; to approach; to draw near. [comedies. €o-mē'di-an, n. An actor of Com'e-dy, n. A humorous dramatic piece. (ty.

Come'li-ness, n. Grace; beau-Handsome ; €ome'ly, a. graceful; becoming.

Com'et, n. [Gr. komētēs, lit., long-haired.] A member of the solar system with a train of luminous matter and a very eccentric orbit

€ŏm'et-a-ry, \ a. Relating to €o-mět'i €. comets.

€òm'fit, n. A dry sweetmeat. €om'fort (kum'-), v. t. cheer under affliction or depression. - n. A relief from pain; consolation.

Com'fort-a-ble, a. Affording or enjoying case.

Com'fort-a-bly, adv. In manner to give comfort. €om'fort-er, n. One who comforts; the Holy Spirit. €om'fort-less, a. Being with-

out comfort. €òm'frey, n. A medicinal

plant.

dy; droll; amnsing. €ŏm'ie-al, a. Diverting: droll.

€om'ing (133), a. Future. n. Approach; arrival. €ŏm'i-ty, n. Courtesy of intercourse; civility.

€ŏm'mà (141), n. A point ,] used in writing and printing.

€om-mand' (5), v. t. To or der; to direct; to govern .v. t. To have supreme authority. - n. Order; injunction; body of troops under a particular officer.

€ŏm'man-dant', n. A commanding officer.

Com-mand'er, n. One who directs; a leader; chief officer of an army, or of any division of it; In the navy, an officer next above a lieutenant.

Com-mand'er-y, \ n. A man-Com-mand'ry, or be-longing to an order of knights.

€om-mand'ing, a. Fitted to impress or control.

Com-mand'ment, n. Command; order; injunction; a precept of the moral law. €om-měm'o-ra-ble, a. Wor-

thy to be remembered. Com-měm'o-rāte, v. t. celebrate by a solenin act. €om-měm'o-rā'tion, n.

solemn public celebration. Com-mem'o-ra-tive, a. Tending or designed to pre-

serve in remembrance. €om-měnçe', v. i. To begin; to enter upon.—v. i. take rise.

Com-mence ment, n. Be-ginning; day of taking degrees in an American college. Com-mend', v. t. To praise; to recommend.

€om-měnd'a-ble, a. Worthy of praise; laudable.

€ŏm'men-dā'tion, n. Praise; approbation.

€om-měnd'a-to-ry (107), a. Serving to command.

€om-men'su-ra-bil'i-ty, €om-měn'su-ra-ble-ness, Capacity of having a common measure.

€om-měn'su-ra-ble, a. Having a common measure.

€om-měn'su-rate, a. equal measure; proportional. €om-mĕn'su-rā'tion, n. Reduction to a common meas-

€om'ie, a. Relating to come- €om'ment, v. i. To explain by means of remarks. - n. Note or remarks for explana-

€ŏm'men-ta-ry, n. Com-ment; exposition; annotation; a book of comments.

€ŏm'men-ta'tor, n. One who comments.

€ŏm'merçe, n. [Lat. con, with, and merx, mercis, merchandise. | Interchange of commodities; personal intercourse. - SYN. Trade; traffic; dealing.

Com-mer'eial, a. Relating to commerce or trade.

€ŏm'mi-nã'tion, n. A threat; denunciation.

Com-min'a-to-ry, n. Threatening; denunclatory.

Com-min'gle (-ming'gl), v. t. To mix together; to blend. €ŏm'mi-nūte, v. i. To break into small parts; to pulverize. €ŏm'mi-nū'tion, n. Act of

breaking into small parts. Com-mis'er-āte, v. t. dity.

Com-mis'er-ā'tion, a. Compassiou; sympathy.

Com'mis-sa-ry, n. A com-missioner; an army officer having charge of a special department.

€om-mis'sion (-mish'un), n. Performance; perpetration; a trust; compensation to an agent or factor. - v. t. To give a commission to; to authorize; to empower.

Com-mis'sion-er (-mish'un-), n. One empowered to act. Com-mis'sure (-mish'yur), n.

A joint; a seam or closure. Com-mit', v. t. To intrust; to imprison; to pledge; to

do; to perpetrate. €om-mit'ment, n. Act of committing.

Com-mit'tal, n. Act of committing; a pledge, actual or implied.

Com-mit'tee, n. Persons speclally appointed to manage any business.

€om-mix', v. t. or i. [Lat. con, with, and miscere, to mix.) To unite in one mass; to mix.

Com-mix'tion (-mikst/yun), n. A blending; mixture. €om-mixt'ūre, n. Act of mix-

ing; a mingled mass. Com-mode', n. An article of

furniture. €om-mō'di-ous, a. Affording

ease and convenience. Com-mod'i-ty, n. Interest: advantage; any article of

merchandise. Com-mo'di-ous-ly, adv. a commodious manner.

€om-mo'di-ous-ness, 72. Adaptation to its purpose; convenience; fitness.

Com'mo-dore, n. The commander of a squadron

Com'mon, a. Belonging to many; general; public; us-nal; vulgar; of no rank. n. An open public ground. -v. i. To use together; to diet together.

€ŏm'mon-age, n. A right of pasturing on a common.

€om'mon-al-ty, n. The common people. [ble. Com'mon-er, n. One not no-€ŏm'mon-ly, adv. Usually; generally; ordinarily.

Com'mon-ness (106), n. State of being common; frequent

occurrence. €ŏm'mon-plāçe, n. General head or title; a memoran-crew; firm. dum; a trite remark. — a. Com'pa-ra-ble, a. Worthy to

Common; trite. €ŏm'mons, n. pl. Common people; lower house of parliament; food at a common table.

Public €ŏm/mon-wēal', n. government; whole body of people.

€om/mon-wealth', n. A state; a body politic.

€om-mo'tion, n. Disturbance; tumult : agitation.

Com-mun'al, a. Pertaining to a commune.

Com'inune, n. A small territorial district in France; -v. i. To converse: to confer.

€om-mū'ni-ea-ble, a. Capable of being communicated. €om-mū'ni-cant, n. A partaker of the Lord's supper.

€om-mü'ni-eāte, v. t. [From Lat. communis, common.] To impart. - v. i. To share;

to have intercourse, or the means of passing.

€om-mű/ni-eä'tion, n. Act of communicating; correspondence; connecting pas-

Com-mū'ni-ea-tive, a. Ready to communicate; unreserved. €om-mū'ni-ca-tive-ness. n. Freedom from reserve.

€om-mūn'ion (-yun), n. tercourse; fellowship; a partaking of the Lord's supper. Com-mū'ni-ty, n. Common possession; the public; so-

ciety at large. Com-mū/ta-bil'i-ty, n. Quality of being commutable.

Com-mūt'a-ble, a. Capable of being commuted, changed one for another.

€ŏm/mu-tā'tion, change; substitution. Com-mū'ta-tive, a. Relating

to exchange. €om-mūte', v. t.

To exehange; to substitute. Com-pact', v t. To thrust or

press together; to league with. - a. Firm; dense; condensed.

Com'paet, n. An agreement between parties; covenant. Com-păn'ion, n. An associate; comrade; mate; partner. Com-păn ion-a-ble, a.

ciable; agreeable. Com-păn'ion-ship, n. Fellow-

ship; association. €òm'pa-uy (kŭta/-, 41), n. Fellowship; persons assembled

or acting together; baud;

be compared Com-păr'a-tive, a. Estimated

by comparison; not positive. Com-păr'a-tive-ly, adv. By way of comparison.

Com-pâre', v. t. [Lat. con, with, together, and par, like, equal.] To examine the mutual relations of; to likeu; to inflict, as an adjective, according to the degrees of comparison. -v. i. To be like. -n. Comparison.

€om-păr'i-son, n. Act of comparing; comparative estimate; simile.

€om-pärt'. v. t. To divide. Com'par-ti'tion (-tish'un), n. Act of dividing; part divided. Com-part'ment, n. One of

the separate parts into which a thing is divided. €om'pass, v. t. To surround; to obtain: to plot. — n. A circumference; boundary; magnetic instrument; (pl. an instrument to describe circles.

Com-păs'sion, n. [Lat. con, with, and pati, passus, to suffer.] A suffering with another; pity; mercy; sympathy.

Com-păs'sion-ate (42), a. Inclined to pity; merciful.

Com-păs'sion-āte, v. t. pity; to sympathize with; to commiserate.

Com-păt'i-bil'i-ty, n. Consist. ency ; agreement.

Com-păt'i-ble, 4. Consistent; agreeable : fit. Com-păt'i-bly, adv. Consist.

ently.

€om-pā'tri-ot, n. A fellowpatriot, or one of the same country.

Com-peer', n. An equal; colleague : companion.

€om-pěl' (129), v. t. To drive by force. — SYN. To necessitate; constrain; oblige.

Com-pel'la-ble, a. of being compelled. Capable €om'pel-la'tion, n. Style of

address or salutation. €ŏm'pend, n. Abridg-Com-pend'i-um, ment ;

summary; epitome. Com-pěnd'i-ous, a. Short : concise; brief; summary

€ŏm'pen-säte, or €om-pĕn'sate, r. t. To make amends. €ŏm'pen-sā'tion, n. Recompense; amends; remuneration.

Com-pěn'sa-tive, a. Mak-Com-pěn'sa-to-ry, ing amends; affording compensa-

€om-pēte', v. i. [Lat. con, with, together, and petere, to seek.] To strive for a like end; to rival.

€ŏm'pe-tence, n. Suffi-€ŏm'pe-ten-çy, ciency: lcgal capacity or right; adequacy.

Com'pe-tent, a. Adequate to some eud or duty: having legal capacity. - SYN. Sufficient; fitted; qualified.

Com'pe-ti'tion (-tish'un). n. Rivalry : strife for superiority; emulation.

Com-pět'i-tor, n. competes; a rival. One who

Com-pĕt'i-tĭve, a. Pertaining

to competition; emulous. €ŏm'pi-la'tion, n. A selection from various authors. Com-pile', v. t To compose out of materials got from other works.

€om-pile'ment (132), n. Act of compiling; compilation. Com-pil'er, n. One who com-

piles.

Com-plā'çençe, n. Pleas-Com-plā'çen-çy, ure; satisfaction of mind; civility. €om-plā'çent, a. Gratified;

displaying satisfaction.

€om-plain', v.i. To murmur; to lament; to make a charge. Com-plain'ant, n. One who complains; a plaintiff.

Com-plain'er, n. One who complains.

€om-plāint', n. A murmuring; lamentation; accusa-tion; disease.

J'€ŏm'plai-sănçe', n. Civility; eourtesy; urbanity; politeness. [courteous. €ŏm'plai-sănt', a. Polite;

€ŏm'ple-ment, n. which completes something else; the full number.

Com/ple-ment'al, a. Filling up; completing

Com-plēte', a. Finished; entire; perfect. -v. t. To fulfill; to accomplish.

Com-plete'ly, adv. Perfectly. Com-plete'ness (132), n. State of being complete.

€om-ple'tion, n. Act of finishing; accomplishment; per Com-pos'i-tor, n. fect state.

Com'plex, a. Of many parts; intricate; complicated. - n. Assemblage; collection.

€om-plěx'ion (-plěk'shun), n. The color of the face or skin; connection of parts; general appearance.

€om-plĕx'ion-al, a. Pertaining to complexion.

€om-plěx'i-ty, n. A complex

state; intricacy. €ŏm'plex-ly, adv. In a com-

plex manner. Com-pli'a-ble, a. Capable of complying or yielding.

€om-pli'ance (135), n. A yielding; assent.

€om-plī'ant, a. Yielding ;

submitting; obliging. Com'pli-ea-cy, n. State of being complex

€ŏm'pli-eāte (42), v. t. [Lat. con, with, together, and pli-care, to fold. twist.] To make complex or intricate. - SYN. To entangle; infold; involve;

perplex. €ŏm'pli-cate, a. Involved: intricate; complex. €ŏm'pli-eā'tion, n.

ure of many things; intri-€ŏm'pli-ment, n. Act or ex-

pression of civility; praise. v. t. To flatter or gratify by bestowing praise upon.

€ŏm'pli-měnt'al,) a. Ex-€ŏm'pli-měnt'a-ry press-

ive of praise or civility. €ŏm'plot, n. A conspiracy;

plot. [gether; to conspire. Com-plŏt', v. t. To plot to-com-plỡ', v. i. To yield; to assent.

Com-po'nent, a. Helping to form. - n. An elementary or constituent part.

Com-port', v. i. To agree; to suit. - v. i. To behave; to conduct.

€om-port'a-ble, a. Consistent. Com-pose', v. t. To put together; to write as an author; to allay; to quiet.

Com-posed', a. Calm; tranquil; quiet

Com-pos'ed-ly, adv. In a composed manner. €om-pos'er, n. One who com-

poses; author of music. Com-pos'ite, a. Made up of parts; compounded.

Com'po-si'tion (-zish'un), n. Mixture; combination; ar rangement or setting of type; a written work.

One who sets type. manure. Com'post, n. A mixture for Com-pos'ure, n. A composed. state of mind; calmness; form.

€ŏm/po-tā'tion, n. Act of drinking together.

Com'pound, a. Formed of two or more ingredients. n. A mixture of ingredients. Com-pound', v. t. |Lat. con, with, together, and ponere, to set, place.] To mix in one mass; to combine or unite; to adjust. - v. i. To come to terms of agreement.

Com-pound'er, n. One who compounds.

℃om'pre-hend', v. t. To contain; to comprise; to iuclude; to understand.

€ŏm'pre-hĕn'si-ble, a. Capable of being understood; intelligible.

Com'pre-hen'sion, n. Act of comprehending; a comprising; capacity

€ŏm'pre-hĕn'sĭve, a. Including much in small space. -SYN. Large; full; capacious. A mixt- Com'pre-hen'sive-ly, adr. With great extent of inclu-

€ŏm/pre-hĕn'sĭve-ness, n. Quality of being comprehensive.

Com-press', v. t. To press together; to squeeze close.

€ŏm'press, n. A soft pad used by surgeons. Com-press'i-bil'i-ty, n. Qual-

ity of being compressible. €om-prěss'i-ble, a. Capablo

of being compressed. €om-prěs'sion, n. Act of pressing together.

Com-press'ive, a. Having power to compress.

Com-press'ure (-presh'nr), n. Pressure. [prising. Com-pri'sal, n. Act of com-Com-prise', v. t. To contain; to include; to embrace.

Com'pro-mise, n. Amicable agreement in which mutual concessions are made. - v. t. To settle by mutual agreement; to put to hazard. — v. i. To make an agreement. Com'pro-mit, v. t. To prom-

ise; to pledge; to compromise. Comp-trol'ler (kon-trol'-), n. A public officer who exam-

ines and certifies accounts. Com-pŭl'sa-to-ry, a. Compelling; constraining.

Com-pul'sion, n. Act of com-

pelling; force applied.
Com-pul'sive, a. Compelcom-pul'so-ry, ling; constraining; forcing. Compulsion; by force.

€om-pune'tion, n. Remorse. Com-pune'tious, a. Attended with compunction or pain

for offenses. Com-pūt'a-ble. a. Capable of

being computed. €ŏm'pu-tā'tion, n. Act of

reckoning; estimate. Com-pūte', v. t. To late; to reckon. To calcu-Com-put'er, n. One who com-

€ŏm'pu-tist, or €om-pūt'ist, n. A reckoner. Com'rade, n. An associate; a

mate; a companion. Con, v. t. To revolve in

thought; to study over. Con-cam'er-ate, v. t. To arch

over; to vault. Con-eam'er-a'tion, n. An

arch or vault. Con-căt'e-nāte, v. t. To link together; to unite in a series.

Con-căt'e-nā'tion, n. A series of links, or of things dependent on each other.

Eŏn'eāve, a. Hollow and A hollow; an curved. -n. arch or vault.

Con-căv'i-ty, n. Hollowness of a rounded body. Con-ca/vo-con'eave, a. Con-

cave on both sides. €on-eā'vo-eŏn'vex, a. Con-

cave on one side and convex on the other.

€on-eā'voŭs, a. Concave; hollow.

€on-cēal' (130), v. t. To keep in secret. - SYN. To hide; disguise; secrete.

Con-çeal'a-ble, a. Capable of being hid or kept secret. Con-çeal'ment, n. Act of

hiding; a hiding place. Con-çede', v. t. To grant; to admit as true or proper.

Con-çēit', n. Fancy; vanity; pride of opinion. - v. t. fancy; to imagine.

Con-çēit'ed, a. Vain; proud. Con-çeiv'a-ble, a. Capable of being conceived.

In a €on-çēiv'a-bly, adv. conceivable manner.

Con-çëive', v. t. To form in the mind; to imaginc. - v. i. To become with child. To

Con-çĕn'ter, | v. i. or t. €on-çen'tre, ∫ come or bring to a point.

Con'cen-trate, or Con-cen'-trate (114), v. t. To bring to a common center, or to a closer union.

€ŏn/çen-trā'tion, n. Act of concentrating.

€on-çĕn'tra-tĭve-ness, Faculty of concentrating the intellectual force.

Con-çĕn'trie, a. Having Con-çĕn'trie-al, a commou center.

€ŏn'çen-trĭç'i-ty, n. State of being concentric.

Con-cep'tion, n. Act of con-ceiving; idea; notion; thought. [conceiving. Con-çĕp'tĭve, a. Capable of Con-çern' (12), r. t. To affect; to belong to; to interest. -

An affair; anxiety; solicitude; business; care. Con-çern'ing, p. pr. Pertaining to. [concern. Con-çern'ment, n. Business;

Con-çert', v. t. [Lat. con, with, together, and certare, to strive.] To contrive together; to plan.

€ŏn'çert, n. Agreement; plan; a musical entertain-

ment. Con-çĕs'sion (-sĕsh'un), n. ceded; grant; boon.

€on-çĕs'sīve, a. Implying concession.

Conch (konk, 79), n. A marine shell. [curve.

Conch-oid, n. A geometrical Conch-oid'al, a. Resembling a marine shell.

€on-ehŏl'o-gist, One 72. versed in conchology.

Con-chol'o-gy, n. [Gr. kongchē, a shell, and logos, discourse.] The science of shells. Con-çîl'i-āte, v. t. To gain by

favor; to win over. — SYN. To propitiate; to engage. Con-cil'i-a'tion, n. Act of con-

ciliating. Con-cil'i-a'tor, n. One who conciliates.

€on-çĭl'i-a-to-ry, a. Tending to conciliate; pacific. Fitness;

Con-cin'ni-ty, n. Fit suitableness; neatness. €on-çīse', a. Brief; short; terse; comprehensive.

In few Con-çise'ly, adv. words.

Con-çīse'ness, n. Brevity in speaking or writing. Con-çiş'ion (-sizh'un), n. A

cutting off; circumcision. Con'elave, n. An assembly of cardinals; a private meeting.

Con-elude', v. t. To bring to an cud; to finish. - v. i. To come to an end; to infer. €on-elūd'er, n.

concludes. €on-elū'sion, n. End: close;

inference; determination. Con-clū'sive, a. Definal; closing debatc. Decisive:

€on-clū'sĭve-ly, adv. Decisively

€on-c!ū'sĭve-ness, n. Quality of being conclusive. €on-cŏet', v. t. To digest; to

ripen; to mature; to contrive. €on-eŏe'tion, n. Act of con-

cocting; digestion. Con-coct'ive, a. Tending to

digest or mature.

Con-cŏm'i-tançe, \ n.

Con-cŏm'i-tan-çy, \ being

together; accompaniment. €on-com'i-tant, a. Accompanying. — n. A companion;

accompaniment. €ŏn'eord (79), n. agreement; consonance; harmonv.

€on-côrd'ançe, n. A minute verbal index to a book; agreement; consonance.

Act of conceding; thing con- | Con-côrd'ant, a. Agreelng; suitable; harmonious.

Con'course, n. An assembly; a crowd; a multltude.

Con-cres'çençe, n. A growing by spontaneous union, or by coalescence.

Con-eres'çive, a. Growing together: uniting.

Con-crete', v. i. or t. To unite in a mass.

Con'erete, a. Formed by concretion; not abstract. - n. A compound; a mixed mass.

Con-crettion, n. Act of concreting; a mass or lump.

Con-ere'tive, a. Causing to concretc.

€on-eū'bi-naģe, n. Cohabitation of a man and woman not married.

€ŏn'eu-bine, n. A kept mistress.

Con-eu'pis-cence, n. Lust. Con-eu'pis-cent, a. Lustful. Con-eur' (129), v. i. [Lat. con, with, together, and currere, to run.] To tend to one point; to unite in action or opinion. - SYN. To agree; coincide; combine; join.

Con-eŭr'rençe, n. Union; conjunction; agreement.

Con-eur'rent, a. Acting together or in conjunction. €on-eŭs'sion (-kŭslı'un), A shaking; a sudden jar.

€on-cŭs'sive, a. Able shake. One who Con-demn' (-dem'), v. t.

pronounce to be wrong; to doom; to sentence. €ŏn'dem-nā'tion, n. Act of

condemning: sentence. Con-dem'na-ble, a. Worthy

of condemnation; blameworthy. €on-děm'na-to-ry, a. Ex-

pressing or implying condemnation.

Con-děm'ner, n. One who condemns.

Con-den'sa-ble, a. Capable of being condensed.

€on-děn'sāte, r. t. or i. To condense.

€ŏn'den-sā'tion, n. Act of condensing.

Con-dense', v. t. or i. To make or become more dense. Con-dens'er, n. He who, or that which, condenses.

Cŏn'de-sçĕnd', v. i. To waive a privilege of rank; to behave with courtesy to Infe-

Con'de-scend'ing, a. Yielding to inferiors; obliging.

€ŏn'de-sçĕn'sion, n. Aet of eondescending; affability. €on-dign'(-din'), a. Deserved;

suitable; merited. €on-dīgn'ly (-dīu'-), adv. Aecording to merit.

€ŏn'di-ment, n. A seasoning. €ŏn'dis-çī'ple, n. A fellowdisciple; a school-mate.

€on-di'tion (-dish'un), n. State; quality; term or artiele of agreement. - v. To make terms; to stipulate.

€on-di'tion-al (-dish/ €on-di'tion-a-ry un-), a. Implying terms

Con-di'tion-al-ly (-dish'un-), adv.

Con-di'tioned (-dish'und), a. Having terms, qualities or properties.

€on-dole', v. i. [Lat. con, with, and dolere, to grieve.] To grieve; to express sorrow.

€on-dō'lénçe, n. Expression of grief or sympathy. €on-dol'er, n. One who con-

doles €ŏn'dor (39, 140), n. A large

bird of the vulture kind. €on-duçe', v. i. To tend; to

contribute. €on-dū'çi ble, a. Having a €ŏn'fi-dănt', n. m. €on-dū'çĭve,) tendency to

conduce. €ŏn'duet. n. Behavior; deportment; guidance; escort. €on-dŭet', v. t. To lead; to

guide; to control; to manage. -v. i. To behave. €on-dŭet'or, n. A leader ;

director; manager. Con-duc'tress, n. A woman

who conducts. Con'duit (kon'dit or kun'dit), n. A water-pipe; a canal; a duct.

€on-dū'pli-cate, a. Doubled together.

€one, n. A solid body tapering to a point from a circular base;

fruit of various evergreen trees. €on-făb'u-late, v. t. To talk together.

€on-făb/u-lā'tion, n. Familiar talk.

€ŏn'feet, n. A sweet-€on-fěe'tion, meat. €on-fĕe'tion-er, n. One who

Cone.

makes or sells confectionery. Con-fěc'tion-er-y, n. Sweetmeats in general; a place where sweetmeats are sold.

€on-fĕd'er-a-cy, n. A league; coalition; conspiracy. €on-fed'er-ate (142), a. United

in a league. - n. Member of a confederacy; ally.

€on-fěd'er-āte, v. t. or i. [Lat. con, with, together, and fædus, fæderis, a league.] To unite in alliance.

€cn-fĕd'er-ā'tion, n. Alliance; league.

€on-fěd'er-a-tive, a. Constituting a federal compact.

tuting a leaeral compact to Con-fer', v. t. To bestow; to discourse seriously; to cousult.

With certain limita-Con'fer-ence, n. Serious conversation; a meeting for consultation.

Con-fess', v. To own; to ae-knowledge; to avow; to grant; to hear confessiou.

€on-fess'ed-ly, adv. Avowed-

ly.

€cn-fěs'sion (-fěsh'un), n. Aeknowledgment : act of confessing, especially to a priest; thing confessed.

€on-fes'sion-al, n. A place where confession is made. €on-fěss'or, n. One who confesses or hears confessions. A bo-€ŏn'fi-dănte', n. fem. } soni friend.

Con-fide', v. i. To put faith; to trust; to rely. - v. t. To intrust.

€ŏn'fi-dence, n. Firm belief; trust; boldness; self-reliance.

€ŏn'fi-dent, a. Having great confidence or boldness. Trusty ;

€ŏn'fi-dĕn'tial, a. private. €on'fi-děn'tial-ly, adv. In

confidence. With €ŏn'fi-dent-ly, adv. confidence.

€on-fig'u-ra'tion, n. External form or figure.

Con-fig'ūre, v. t. To dispose in a certain form or figure. Con-fin'a-ble, a. Capable of

being confined or limited. Con'fine, n. A limit; border. Con-fine', v. t. To restrain; to limit ; to shut up.

€on'fine, or €on-fine', v. i. To border.

Con-fine'ment, n. Restraint; imprisonment; child-bed. €on-firm' (16), v. t. To make

certain : to admit to the full privileges of the church. — Syn. To strengthen; verify; assure.

€on-firm'a-ble, a. Capable of being confirmed.

€ŏn'fir-mā'tion, n. Act of confirming or establishing; proof; rite of admitting a baptized person to the privileges of the church.

€on-fīrm'a-tīve, a. Tend-€on-firm'a-to-ry, ing to confirm. [confirms. €on-firm'er. One who n.

€on-fĭs'ea-ble, a. Liable to be confiscated.

€ŏn'fis-eate, or €on-fis'cate,

a. Forfeited to the public 1750

€ŏn'fĭs-cāte, or €on-fīs'cāte (114), v. t. To forfeit to the public treasury. €on/fis-ca'tion, n. The act of

forfeiting or confiscating. €ŏn'fis-eā'tor, n. One who

confiscates. €on-fis'ea-to-ry, a. Consign-

ing to, or promoting, confiscation.

€ŏn'fla-grā'tion, n. A great fire, or burning of buildings. Con-fliet', v. t. [Lat. con, with, together, and fligere, to strike.] To strive; to contend; to fight.

€on'flict, n. A contest; strug-€ŏn'flu-ençe, n. A flowing together; a concourse.

Con'fluent, a. Running together — n. A stream flowing into a larger one.

€ŏn'flux, n. A junction of currents.

€on-fôrm', v. t. To make like. -r. i. To comply; to yield. €on-fôrm'a-ble, a. Suitable; agreeable.

Con-fôrm'a-bly, adv. Suitably; agreeably.

€on'for-mā'tion, n. Act of conforming; disposition of parts; structure.

€on-fôrm'ist, n. One who complies with the worship of the church of England.

€on-fôrm'i-ty, n. Compliance; likeness; resemblanco; agreement.

Con-found', v. t. [Lat. con, with, together, and fundere, to pour.] To mix; to mingle; to perplex.

Con-found'ed, p. p. Blended; mixed. - p. a. Enormous. €ŏn'fra-ter'ni-ty, n.

ligious I rotherhood. €ŏn/fri-cā'tion, n. Act of

rubbing together; friction. Con front' (-frunt'), v. t. To face; to set face to face; to oppose.

confronting.

€on-füşe', v. t. To confound; to perplex; to abash.

Con-fūs'ed-ly, adv. In confusion

€on-fū'sion, n. Disorder; tumult; ruin; indistinctness. Con-fūt'a-ble, a. Capable of being confuted.

proving : refutation. Con-fute', v. t. To disprove : to prove to be false. [futes. Con-fut'er, n. One who con-

€ŏn'ġē, n. A bow; reverence: farewell. - v. i. To take leave; to bow or courtesy. Con-geal', v. t. or i. To freeze ;

to thicken; to stiffen. €on-ġēal'a-ble, a. Capable of

being congealed. Con-geal'ment, n. Act of

congealing; mass congealed. teongé d'élire (kŏn'jā dā-leer'), n. The king's per-mission to a dean and chapter to choose a bishop.

€ŏn'ġe-lā'tion, n. Process of congealing; thing congealed. Con'ge-ner, n. A thing of the same nature or origin.

Con'ge-ner'ie, a. Of the same

Con-ge'ni-al, a. Of the same nature or disposition; agree-

€on-ġē/ni-ăl'i-ty, n. Natural affinity; suitableness. [kind. Con-gen'i-tal, a. Of the same

birth; dating from birth. €ŏn'ger, n. A large kind of cel. Con-ge'ri-es, n. Mass or collection of bodies. [amass. Con-gest', r. t. To reap up; to Con-gestion (-jest'yun), n.
An unnatural collection of

blood in the body.

Indicating Con-ġĕst'ĭve, a. an accumulation of blood in some part of the bod . [ball. Con-glo'bate, a. Formed into a

€ŏn'glo-bā'tion, n. Act of forming into a ball.) v. i. €on-glo'bate,

Con-globe', gather into Con-glob'u-late, a globule or ball.

Con-glom'er-āte, v. t. gither into a round mass. Con-glom'er-ate (42), a. Gath-

cred together in a mass. €on-glom'er-a'tion, n. gathering into a round mass.

Con-glu'ti-nant, a. Gluing together; uniting.

Con-glū'ti-nāte, v. t. To glue together. — v. i. To coalesce.

gether. €on glū'ti-nā'tion,

gluing together; union. Con-glu'ti-na-tive, a. Able or tending to cause union.

€ŏn'go, n. A kind of black

Con-grăt'u-lant, a. Rejoicing in participatiou.

Con'fu-tā'tion, n. Act of disproving; refutation. Con-grăt'u-lāte, v. t. To wish proving; refutation. Con-grăt'u-la'tion, n. Act of congratulating; felicitation.

Con-grăt'u-lā/tor, n. who offers congratulatiou. Con-grăt'u-la-to-ry, a. Ex-

pressing joy or pleasure. Con'gre-gate, v. t. or i. [Lat. con, with, together, and grex, gregis, flock, herd.] To assemble; to meet; to gather.

€ŏn'gre-gā'tion (79), n. An assembly, especially a re-ligious assembly.

Con'gre-ga'tion-al, a. Re-lating to a congregation; public.

€on'gre-gā'tion-al-ism, Government of itself by each local church.

€ŏn'gre-gā'tion-al-ĭst, n. An adherent to the congregational mode of church govern-

Con'gress (140), n. A meeting; the legislature of the United States.

€on-grěs'sion-al (-grěsh/un-), a. Pertaining to congress.

Con-gress'ive, a. Encountering; meeting. Agree-

€ŏn'gru-ençe, ment; suitableness. €ŏn'gru-ent, a. Agreeing;

correspondent. Con-gru'i-ty, n. Consistency;

correspondence; harmony. Con'gru-ous (kong'gru-us), a.

Being suitable; fit; meet.
Con'ic, a. Pertaining to,
Con'ic-al, or like, a cone. €ŏn'ie-al-ly, adv. In the form of a cone.

€ŏn'ies, n. sing. The science which treats of the propertics of the cone.

€o-nif'er-ous, a. Bearing cones, as the pine.

Con-ject'ur-al, a. Depending on conjecture.

Con-ject'ure, n. Opinion based on imperfect knowledge; surmise; guess. - r. t. [Lat. con, with, together, and jacere, jeetus, to throw.] To guess; to suspect; to surmise.

€ŏn'fron-tā'tion, n. Act of | €on-glū'ti-nate, a. Glued to- | €on-join', v. To connect; to unite: to join.

Con-joint', a. United; connected; associated.

Con-joint'ly, adv. With united efforts; together. Con'ju-gal, a. Relating to

marriage; matrimonial. Con'ju-gate, v. t. To inflect

as verbs. Cŏn'ju-gā'tion, n. The inflection of verbs.

Joint; con-Con-jūnet', a. current; united.

One Con-june'tion, n. Union; connection; a connecting word. Con-june'tive, a. Serving to unite; connecting.

Con-june'tive-ly, adv. conjunction, or union.

Con-junet'ure, n. Union; connection; combination; critical time; crisis.

€ŏn'ju-rā'tion, n. Solemn treaty; enchantment.

Con'jure (kun'jur), v. t. To charm; to enchant .- v. i. To practice magical arts. Con-jure', v. t. To call on or

summou solemnly. Con'jur-er (kun'jur-), n. enchanter.

Born at the €ŏn'nāte, a. same time; united in origin. Con-năt'u-ral, a. Connected

by nature. [ural union. Con-nat'u-ral'i-ty, n. Nat-Con-neet', v. t. [Lat. con, with, together, and nectore, to bind.] To knit together; to unite: to join.

Con-nec'tion, n. Act of joining; a relation by blood or marrlage. - SYN. coherence; junction; intercourse.

Con-nect'ive, a. Serving to connect. - n. Any thing that connects: especially a word that connects sentences. Con-nexion. See Connection.

Con-niv'ance, n. Act of conniving; a giving secret assistance or sympathy. Con-nīve'. v. i. To wink at;

to fail, by intention, to see. Con-nīv'er, n. Oue who con-

Cŏn'nois-seûr'. (kŏn'nis-sûr'), n. A critical judge or master of any art.

€ō'noid, n. A figure resembling a cone. Con-nū'bi-al, a.

Pertaining to marriage; matrimonial.



89

or i. To overcome; to subdue. €ŏn-quer-a-ble, a. Capable

of being conquered.

Con'quer-or, n. Oue who conquers; a victor.

Con'quest (konk'west), n. Act of conquering; thing conquered. — SYN. Victory; triumph; subjection.

€ŏn'san-guĭn'e-oŭs, a. Being of the same blood.

Con'san-guin'i-ty, n. Relation by blood or birth. Eŏn'sciençe (92), n. Internal or self-knowledge, or sense of

right and wrong; truth. ♣ €ŏn′sci-ĕn′tioŭs (-shi-en'shus), a. Regulated by couscience.

€ŏn'sci-ĕn'tious-ly (kon/shi-), adv. In accordance with the doctrines of conscience

€ŏn'sci-ĕn'tioŭs-ness, n. A scrupulous regard to conscience. [able.

€ŏn'scion-a-ble, a. Rea €ŏn'scioŭs (kŏn'shus), Reason. Having the power of knowing one's own thoughts; pertaining to self-knowledge. €ŏn'scious-ly, adv. With in-

€ŏn'scious-ness, n. Perception of what passes in oue's

own mind. Con'seript, n. An enrolled soldier. — a. Written; cn-

succession.

soldier. — u.
rolled; registered.
rolled; Act of en-€on-serip'tion, n. on-serip tion, ...
rolling or registering.

€ŏn'se-erāte, v. t. cate; to declare to be sacred. Con'se-crate (42), a. Devoted; hallowed; sacred. Con'se-cra'tion, n. The act

of dedicating to sacred uses. €ŏn'se-erā/tor, n. One who [in order. consecrates. Con-see'u-tive, a. Following €on-sĕe'u-tĭve-ly, adv.

Con-sent', n. [Lat. con, with together, and sentire, to feel, think.] Agreement; correspondence; accord. - v. i. To agree in opiniou; to give assent.

€ŏn/sen-tā/ne-oŭs, a. cordant; agreeable; consistent.

€ŏn'sen-tā'ne-oŭs-ness, Mutual agreement. [scnts. €on-sent'er, n. Oue who con-Con-sen'tient (-sen'shent), a. Agreeing in opinion.

€on'se-quence, n. That which | follows; effect; inference.

Con'se-quent, a. Following, as a result. — n. That which results from a cause. €ŏn'se-quĕn'tial, a.

ceited; important; pompous. €ŏn'se-quĕn'tial-ly, adv. By consequence; pompously. Con'se-quent-ly, adv.

consequence; therefore. Con-serv'ant, a. Having the

power of preserving. €on'ser-va'tion, n. Preserva-

tion from loss or injury. €on-sẽrv'a-tism, n. Opposition to change; desire to preserve what is established.

Con-serv'a-tive, a. Tending or desiring to prescrve things as they arc. -n. One opposed to radical changes.

Con'ser-va'tor, or Con'ser-va'tor, n. A preserver. Con-serv'a-to-ry, a. Tending to preserve. — n. A green-

house for keeping exotic or tender plants.

Con'serve, n. preserved fruit. A sweetmeat;

Con-serve', v. t. To preserve; to save; to prepare with sugar, &c. [conserves. €on-sērv'er, n. One who ward persuasion; knowingly. Con-sid'er, v. To think with care; to study; to ponder.

Con-sid'er-a-ble, a. Worthy of regard; moderately large. Con-sid'er-a-bly, adv. In a considerable degree.

Con-sid'er-ate (42), a. Given to reflection. - SYN. Thoughtful; prudent; discreet.

Con-sid'er-ate-ly, adv. With scrious thought.

Con-sid'er-ate-ness, n. Quality of exercising considera-

Con-sid'er-a'tion, n. Act of considering; scrious thought; prudence; motive; reason; compensation. [considers. Con-sid'cr-er, n. One who

Con-sid'er-ing, p. pr. garding; having regard to. Con-sign' (-sīn'), v. t. To give in a formal manner; to

intrust; to assign. Con'sign-ee' (kon'sin-ee'), n.

One to whom a thing is con- Con-spie'u-ous, a. Obvious signed for sale. €on-sign'er (-sin'-),

Con'sign-ôr' (-sin-ôr'), One who commits to another in trust, usually for sale.

Con-sign'ment (-sin'ment), n. Act of consigning; goods consigned.

Con-sist', v. i. To be made up of; to subsist; to agrec. Con-sist'ence, (n. Fixed

Con-sist'en-çy, ∫ state: agreement; cougruity; degree of deusity.

€on-sist'ent, a. Agreeing ; accordant; compatible.

Con-sist'ent-ly, adv. In a consistent manner.

Con'sis-to'ri-al, a. Relating to a consistory Con-sĭst'o-ry (107, 141), n. A

spiritual court; any solemn assembly. [associate. €on-sō'ci-ate (-sō'shĭ-), n. An €on-sō'ci-āte, v. t. or i. unite in a body.

(-sō/shǐ-ā'-€on-sō/ci-ā/tion shun), n. A union of neighboring churches.

€on-sol'a-ble, a. Admitting consolation.

€ŏn'so-lā'tion, n. Alleviation; solace; comfort.

Con-sol'a-to-ry, a. Tending to give consolation; comforting.

Con-sole', v. i. To comfort; to cheer under sorrow.

€ŏn'sōle, n. A bracket to support a cornice, &c. [soles. Con-sol'er. n. One who con-Con-sŏl'i-dāte, v. t. or i. [Lat.

con, with, together, and solidus, solid.] To make or grow solid or firm.

Con-sŏl'i-dā'tion, n. Act of making hard or firm; combination of several actions into one.

€ŏn'sols, or €on-sŏls', n. pl. An English funded government security.

Con'so-nance, n. Agreement of sounds; concord; accord; consistency.

Con'so-nant, a. Agreeable; consistent; accordant. — n. A sound less open than a vowel; a letter representing such sound.

€ŏn'so-nant-ly, adv. Consistently; agreeably.

Con'sort, n. A husband or wife; companion; partner. Con-sôrt', v. i. To keep company; to associate .- v. t. To unite or join.

to the sight; plain; manifest; evident.

Con-spie'u-ous-ly, adv. Evidently; plainly.

dently; plants, con-spic'u-ous-ness, n. Openness to view; clearness. €on-spir'a-çy, n.

combination for an evil pur- | Con-strin'gent, a. Binding; | pose.

of evil; a conspirer.

Con-spire', v. i. To unite for an evil purpose; to plot. Con-spīr'er, n. A plotter.

Con'sta-ble (kun'sta-bl), n. An officer of the peace.

€on-stăb'u-la-ry, a. Pertaining to constables .- n. Whole body of constables.

Con'stan-çy, n. Stability; firmness of mind; steadiness. Stability; Con'stant, a. [Lat. constans, standing firm, from con, with, together, and stare, to stand.] Firm; unchanging; faithful in affection; persevering.

Con'stant-ly, adv. Invariably. Con'stel-la'tion, n. A cluster Con'strue, v. t. To translate, of fixed stars.

€ŏn'ster-nā'tion, n. Terror that confounds.

€ŏn'sti-pāte, v. t. To make costive. [ness. €ŏn'sti-pā'tion, n. Costive-Con-stit'u-en-cy, n. Body of

constituents.

Con-stit'u-ent, a. Composing; component; essential. - 11. A person who establishes or appoints; an element. Con'sti-tute, v. t. To estab-

lish; to make; to appoint. Con'sti-tut'er, n. One who Con'sul, n. [Lat. from consuconstitutes.

€ŏn'sti-tū'tion (27), n. Act of constituting; frame of body, mind, or government.

€ŏn'sti-tū'tion-al, a. Pertaining to, or consistent with, the constitution.

€ŏn'sti-tū'tion-ăl'i-ty, Consistency with the constitution.

€ŏn'sti-tū'tion-al-ĭst, n. An adherent to a constitution. €ŏn'sti-tū'tion-al-ly, adv. In consistency with the consti-

tution. [ing. Con'sti-tū'tīve, a. Establish-Con-strāin', v. t. To impel

with overpowering force. -SYN. drive: urgc. €on-strāin'a-ble, a. Capable

of being constrained. €on-strāin'er, n. One who

constrains. Con-străint', n. Irresistible force or its effect; compul-

Con-strict'. r. t. To bind; to contract; to cause to shrink

€on-strie'tion, n. Contraction; compression. [tract. Con-stringe', v. t. To concontracting.

Con-spir'a-tor, n. A plotter Con-struct', v. t. [Lat. con, with, together, and struere, structum, to pile up.] To build; to compose; to form; [constructs. to devise.

Con-struct'er, n.. One who Con-strue'tion, n. Actor form Con-ta'gion (-jun), n. Comof constructing; thing constructed; structure; fabrication; edifice; interpretation.

Con-strue'tion-ist, n. One-who construes a writing or public instrument.

€on-struet'ive, a. By construction; deduced; Inferred. €on-strue'tive-ly, adv. By way of construction or interpretation.

interpret, or explain. €ŏn'stu-prā'tion, n.

ravishing. Con'sub-stăn'tial, a. Having

the same substance. €ŏn'sub-stăn'ti-āte (-stăn-

shi-), v. t. To unito in one common substance or nature. €ŏn'sub-stăn'ti-ā'tion (-shǐā'shun), n. Actual presence of the body of Christ with the sacramental elements.

€ŏn'sue-tū'di-nal, a. tomary; usual.

lere, to consult, deliberate.] The chicf magistrate in ancient Rome; a commercial agent of a government, in a Contem-plation, n. Meditaforeign country.

Con'su-lar, a. Pertaining to a consul.

€ŏn'su-late, n. €ŏn'sul-shĭp, Office or residence of a cousul.

Con-sult', v. i To ask advice To take advice. of. - v. t. €ŏn'sul-tā'tion, n. Act of con-

sulting; deliberation. Con-sult'er, n. One who consults.

Con-sūm'a-ble (133), a. Capable of being consumed. To compel; force; Con-sume', v. t. To waste

slowly; to destroy; to spend. - v. i. To waste away. Con-sūm'er, n. One who con-

sumes. Con'sum-mate, or Con-sum' Con-tempt'i-ble, a. Deserving māte (114), v. t. To com-

plete; to perfect. €on-sum'mate, a. Accomplished; complete; perfect. Con'sum-ma'tion, n. Completion; termination; per-

fection. €on-sump'tion, n. Act of consuming; a wasting discase of the lungs.

Con-sump'tive, a. Inclined to consumption.

Con-sump'tive-ness, n. Tendency to consumption. €ŏn'taet, n. Touch; close

union.

munication of disease by contact; infection. €on-tā'ġioŭs (-jus), a. Hav-

ing the quality of infecting. of being contagious.

comprise; to embrace. - v. i. To live chastely.

Con-tāin'a-ble, a. Capable of being contained_ Con-tam'i-nate, v. t. To de-

file; to corrupt; to pollute. Con-tăm'i-nate, a. Polluted; tainted.

Con-tăm'i-nā'tion, n. Pollution; defilement; taint. €on-těmn' (kon-těm'), v. t.

To despise; to scorn. €on-těm'ner, n. One who

contemns; a scorner. €on-těm'per, (v. t. To Con-tem'per-ate, temper; to moderate; to reduce by [perament. mixture.

Con-tem'per-a-ment, n. Tem-€on'tem-plate, or €on-tem'plate (114), v. t. or i. To meditate; to consider; to stndy; to design.

tion; study, asopposed to ac-[to thought. Con-těm'pla-tĭve, a. adr.

Con-tem'pla-tive-ly, With contemplation. Con'tem-pla/tor, n. One engaged in deep thought.

€on-těm'po-ra-ry, Con-tem po-ra'ne-ous. [Lat. con, with, together, and tempus, temporis, time.] Liv-

ing or being at the same time. Con-těm'po-ra-ry, n. One living at the same time with another.

Con-tempt', n. Act of despising; disdain; scorn; disobedience of the orders of a court or legislature.

contempt : mean : vile. Con-tempt'i-ble-ness.

State of being contemptible. Con-tempt'i-bly, adv. Meanly. Con-tempt'u-ous, a. festing contempt; scornful. Con-tempt'u-ous-ly, adv. In

a scornful manner.

Con-těnd', v. i. To strive; to struggle.

Con-tend'cr, n. A combatant. Con-tent', a. Satisfied; quiet. v. t. To satisfy; to please; to gratify.

€on-tĕnt'ed, a. Satisfied; pleased; content.

Con-tent'ed-ly, adv. In a contented manner.

€on-tĕnt'ed-ness, n. State of being content.

€on-těn'tion, n. Strife; de-

bate; quarrel.
Con-ten'tious, a.
strife; quarrelsome. Given to [tion. €on-těnt'ment, n. Satisfae-Con'tent, or Con-tent', n. That which is contained; (pl.) general introductory index.

€on-tēr'mi-na-ble, a. Capable of the same bounds.

€on-ter'mi-nous, a. Bordering; contiguous.

€ŏn'test, n. A dispute; struggle; debate.

Con-test', v. t. or i. pute; to strive. To dis-

€on-těst'a-ble, a. Capable of being contested; disputa-

ble. Con'text, n. [Lat. con, with, together, and textus, knit.] Parts of a discourse that precede and follow a sentence

quoted. €on-text'ure, n. Composition of parts; texture; system. €ŏn'ti-gū'i-ty, n. Contact;

nearness. Con-tig'u-ous, a. Being in

aetual contact. -- SYN. Adjoining; adjacent.

€on-tig'u-ous-ly, adv. close contact. Con'ti-nençe, n. Forbcarance

of carnal pleasure.

One of the larger divisions of the earth. €ŏn'ti-nĕnt'al, a. Pertaining

to a continent.

€ŏn'ti-nent-ly, adv. With continence. €on-tĭn'ġençe,] n. Casual

Con-tin'gen-cy, cvent; chance; possibility; accident. Con-tin'gent, a. Accidental;

possible; liable .- n. Chance; a quota; proportion. By

Con-tin'gent-ly, adv. chance €on-tĭn'u-al, a.

Uninterrupted; incessant. €on-tin'u-al-ly, adv.

out intermission.

€on-tĭn'u-ance (133), n. Permanence, as of condition, habits, &e.

€on-tĭn'u-ā'tion, n. Continued succession. €on-tĭn'u-ā/tor, n. One who

continues. €on-tĭn'ūe, v. i. To remain;

to stay; to persevere. - v. t. To protract; to persevere in. €ŏn'ti-nū'i-ty, n. Uninter-

rupted connection. Closely €on-tĭn'u-oŭs, a.

united, as it were into one. €on-tĭn'u-oŭs-ly, adv. continuation.

Con-tôrt', v. t. To twist; to writhe.

€on-tôr'tion, n. A twisting;

a wry motion. Con-tour' (-toor'), n. The gen-

eral outline of a figure. Con'tra-band, a. Prohibited by law or treaty. - n. Illegal trade.

€ŏn'tra-băn'dist, n. A smuggler in time of war.

Con'tract, n. An agreement; coveuant; bargain.

Con-trăct', v. t. To draw together or nearer; to incur; to shorten. — v. i. To shrink; to bargain.

Con-tract'ed, a. Narrow; self-ish; illiberal; mean.

Con-trăet'i-ble, a. Capable €on-trăet'île, of contracting.

€ŏn'trae-tĭl'i-ty, n. The quality of contracting or shrink-

Con-trăe'tion, n. A drawing together, or shrinking; a shortening. One who

In Con-trăet'or, n. contracts or eovenants. €ŏn'tra-dànçe, n. A dance

with partners opposite. Con'ti-nent, a. Not indulging Con'tra-diet', v. t. [Lat. conin sensual pleasure. — n. tra, against, and dicere, dictra, against, and dicere, dictum, to say, speak.] To oppose verbally; to gainsay.

Con'tra-die'tion, n. A denying; opposition. €ŏn'tra-dĭe'tioŭs, a. Inclined

to contradict. €ŏn'tra-dĭe'to-ry, a. Incon-

sistent; disagreeing. €ŏn'tra-dis-tine'tion, n. Dis-

tinction by opposites. Con'tra-dis-tinet'ive, a. Distinguishing by contrast.

Con'tra-dis-tin'guish, $v.\ t.$ To distinguish by opposites. Con-tral'to, n. The alto or counter-tenor.

With- Con'tra-rī'e-ty, n. Opposition; inconsistency.

€ŏn'tra-ries, n. pl. Things of opposite qualities.

Con'tra-ri-ly, adv. In a contrary manuer; in opposition. €ŏn'tra-ri-wisc, adv. On the

contrary; oppositely. Con'tra-ry, a. In direct oppo

sition; inconsistent. Con'trast, a. Oppodifference in things. Opposition or

Con-trast', v. t. or i. place or stand in opposition.

€on'tra-val-lā'tion, n. trench and parapet formel by besiegers.

€ŏn'tra-vene', v. t. To oppose; to cross; to obstruct. €on'tra-věn'tion, n. Opposi-

tion; violation; obstruction. Con-trib'ūte, v. t. To participate in giving. - v. i. To give a part.

€ŏn'tri-bū'tion, n. Act of contributing; sum given.

Con-trib'u-tive, a. Tending to promote. [contributes. Con-trib'u-tor, n. One who Con-trib'u-to-ry, a. Advancing the same end.

€ŏn'trīte, a. Broken down with grief; humble; penitent.

Con-tri'tion (-trish'un), n. Deep sorrow for siu.

Con-trīv'a-ble, a. Capable of being contrived. €on-trīv'ançe, n.

device; thing contrived. Con-trīve', v. t. To invent;

to devise; to plan; to project.—v. i. To make devices. Con-triv'er, n. One who contrives; an inventor.

€on-trol' (129) n. Power to govern; command; authority; restraint. - v. t. To restrain; to govern.

Con-trol'la-ble, a. Subject to control.

Con-trol'ler, n. One who controls; an officer who checks other officers by a counter register of accounts. €on-trōl'ler-ship, n.

office of controller. Con'tro-ver'sial, a. Relating to controversy

€ŏn'tro-vēr'sial-ist, n. One engaged in controversy.

€ŏn'tro-ver-sy, n. Dispute. Con'tro-vert, v.t. To dispute; to debate; to contest.

€ŏu'tro-vērt'i-ble, a. Capable of being controverted. Cŏn/tu-mā/cious, a. Obsti-nate; perverse; stubborn.

€ŏn'tu-mā'cious-ly, adn. With obstinacy.

obstinacy: stubbornness.

€ŏn'tu-mēl'ious (-mēl'yus), a. Reproachful; contemptuous; abusive.

€ŏn'tu-me-ly, n. Contemptuous language; reproach.
Con-tuse', v. t. To bruise or

injure by beating. [the flesh. Con-tū'sion, n. A bruise in Co-nun'drum, n. A riddle turning on a point of resemblance between things very

€ŏn'va-lěs'cence, n. Recovery from sickness.

€ŏn'va-lĕs'çent, a. Recovering health.

€on-vēne', v. t. [Lat. con, with, together, and venire, to come.] To call together.—v.i. To assemble; to meet.

Con-vēn'iençe, n. Accom- fer. Con-ven'ien-çy, modation; Con-ven'ançe, n. Act of confitness: commodiousness. €on-vēn'ient, a. Fit; suita-

ble; adapted. [ably. Con-ven'ient-ly, adr. Suit-€on'vent, n. A body of monks or nuns; a monastery or nunnery.

Con-věn'ti-ele, n. A meeting; an assembly for worship. €on-věn'tion, n. Assembly;

arbitrary custom; temporary treaty.

€on-ven'tion-al, a. Agreed on; stipulated; sanctioned by usage

Con-věn'tion-al-işm, n. That which is received by tacit agreement.

€on-vent'u-al, a. Belonging to a convent; monastic. Con-verge', v. i. To tend Con-viv'i-al, a.

toward one point. €on-verg'ence, n. Tendency

to one point. €on-vērg'ent, a. Tending to

one point; converging. Con-vers'a-ble, a. Sociable. Con-vers'a-bly, adv. In a In a conversable manner; socia-

€ŏn'ver-sant, a. Familiar ; well acquainted; having relation.

Con'ver-sa'tion, n. Familiar discourse; behavior.

€ŏn'ver-sā'tion-al, a. taining to conversation.

€on-verse', r. i. To disconrse; to talk familiarly.

Conversation; a reversed or opposite proposition. - a. Directly oppo-Con'verse-ly, adr. By change

lof order.

Con'tu-ma-cy, n. Persistent | Con-ver'sion, n. A turning | from one state to another; change; transformatiou.

Con'vert, n. One who has changed his opinions or religion.

Con-vert', v. t. To change to another form or state.

Con-vērt'er, n. One who converts.

Con-vērt'i-bīl'i-ty, n. Possibility of being converted. Con-vert'i-ble, a. Capable of being converted or changed.

Con'vex, a. Roundish on the outside. — n. A convex body. Con-vex'i-ty, n. Spherical Con'vex-ness, form on the

outside. [vex form. Con'vex-ly, adv. In a con-con-vey', v. t. To carry; to bear; to transmit; to trans-

veying; that which conveys. Con-vey'an-çer, n. One who draws deeds, &c.

€on-vey'an-çing, n. business of a conveyancer. Con-vey'er, n. One who conveys or carries.

Con'viet, n. A person proved guilty of erime; a felon. Con-viet', r. t. To prove to

be guilty. Con-vietion, n. A proving guilty; state of being con-

vinced; sense of guilt; confutation. Con-vince', v. t. To satisfy by evidence. - SYN. To per-

suade. €on-vin'çi-ble, a. Capable of being convinced.

Festive; jovial; social; gay. €on-viv'i-ăl'i-ty, n. Jovial

disposition; festive mirth. Con'vo-cate, v. t. To call together: to convoke.

Cŏn'vo-cā'tion, n. A meeting; an ecclesiastical assembly. [gether; to summon. Con-voke', v. t. To call to-€ŏn'vo-lū'ted, a. Rolled

upon itself. €ŏn'vo-lū'tion, n. The act of rolling together. [gether. Con-volve', v. t. To roll to-Con-voy', v. t. To accompany for protection; to escort.

Con'voy, a. Attendance for protection. Con-vulse', v. t. To affect by

violent, irregular motion. €on-vul'sion, n. A violent spasm; any violent and irregular motion or agitation.

Con-vůl'sive, a. Producing convulsion; spasmodie.

€ö'ny, or €ön'y (141), n. A rabbit. [a dove. Cook, n. One who prepares food for the table. — v. t.

To prepare food for the table. Cook'er-y, n. Act of preparing food for the table.

Cook'y, n. A small, hard, sweetened cake.

Cool, a. Somewhat cold; lacking warmth; indifferent. n. A moderate state of cold. -v. t. To make moderately cold. — v. i. To grow cool. €ool'er, n. A vessel for cool-

ing; that which cools.

Cool'ish (130), a. Somewhat cool. [passion. Cool'ly, adv. Without heat or Cool'ness, n. Moderate cold; indifference.

Cool'y, in. An East Indian Coo'lie, or Chinese porter, or transported laborer.

Coom n. Wheel-grease, or other dirty refuse matter. Coomb (koom), n. A dry

measure of four bushels; a kind of valley on a hill. Coop, n. A cage for fowls, &c.;

a barrel. - r. t. To cage; to shut up. feasks, &e. €ŏop'er, n. A maker of €oop'er-age, n. Price for cooper's work ; shop or work of a cooper.

€o-ŏp'er-āte, v. i. [Lat. co or con, with, together, and operare, operatus, to work.] To work together; to aet jointly with others. [labor.

Co-op'er-a'tion, n. Joint Co-op'er-a-tive, a. Promoting the same end. Co-op'er-a'tor, n. One who works with others.

€o-ôr'di-nate (42), a. Holding the same rank or degree.

Co-ôr'di-nate-ly, adv. With equal rank. €o-ôr'di-nā'tion, n. State of

being co-ordinate, or of equal value.

Coot, n. A kind of waterfowl; a foolish fellow.

Co-pāi'bà, (n. A medicinal Co-pāi'va, resiuous juice. Cō'pal, n. A resiuous sub-

stance used in making varnishes. Co-pär'çe-na-ry, \n. Joint Co-pär'çe-ny, heirship.

Co-pär'çe-ny, f Co-pär'çe-ner, n. A joint heir. [partner. Co-part'ner, n. A joint €o-pärt'ner-ship, n. A joint conceru in business.

Cope, n. A priest's cloak; a kind of hood; arch-work. - v. To contend; to strive; to oppose with success.

€ŏp'i-er (135), n. One who copies or transcribes.

€ōp'ing, n. The top or cover of a wall.

€ō'pi-oŭs, a. Plentiful; abundant : large in amount.

Abun-€ö'pi-ous-ly, adv. [ply. dantly; amply. €ō'pi-ous-ness, n. Full sup-€ŏp'per, n. A familiar red-

dish metal; a large boiler. -v. t. To cover or sheathe with copper. Sulphate of

€ŏp'per-as, n. iron; green vitriol.

Cop'per-plate, n. A plate of copper engraved, or an impression from it.

€op'per-smith, n. One who [resembling, copper. Cŏp'per-y, a. Containing, or Cŏp'piçe, n. A wood of

€ŏpse, small growth. €ŏp'u-lāte, v. i. To have sexual intercourse; to embrace; fulating. to unite.

€ŏp'u-la'tion, n. Act of cop-Cŏp'u-lā'tĭve, a. Serving to unite. — n. A copulative conjunction.

€ŏp'y (141), n. A transcript; pattern; imitation; manuscript to print from. - v. t. To transcribe; to imitate. -v. i. To make, as a copy.

€ŏp'v-book, n. A book in which copies are written or printed for learners to imi-

€ŏp'y-hōld, n. A tenure in England by copy of record. €ŏp'y-ĭst (135), n. One who copies.

SEŏp'y-rīght (-rīt), n. The sole right of an author to publish a book, &c. -v.t. To secure by copyright, as a book.

€o-quět (ko-kět/). v. t. attempt to excite admiration from vanity. - v. i. To trifle in love. [love.

Trifling in €o-quět'ry, n. Trifling in €o-quětte' (ko-kět', 83), n. A vain, jilting girl.

€o-quět'tish (-kět/-), a. Bcfitting a coquette. tor'al, n. A calcareous secre-

tion by zoophytes. €ŏr'al·line, a. Of, or like, cor-€ôr'ban, n. An alms-basket;

give to another, or to receive | from him, a particular object. €ôr'bel, n.

Ashort piece of timber, iron, &c., in a wall, Corbel.

jutting out in the manner of a shoulder-piece.

€ôrd, n. A line; a measure of wood containing 128 cubic feet. -v. i. To tie up; to pile up for measurement.

Côrd'age, n. Ropes or cords. Côrd'ate, a. Heart-shaped. €ôr'de-lier', n. A Franciscan friar.

€ôr'di-al, or €ôrd'ial, n. An exhilarating liquor; auy thing that of Hearty; sincere. cheers. - a.

€ôr'di-ăl'i-ty, or €ord-iăl'i-ty, n. Sincerity; warm affection.

manufactures copper uten- Côr'di-al-ly, or Côrd'ial-ly, adv. With sincere affection; heartily. [posts or troops. €ôr'don, n. A line of military €ôr'du-roy', n. A thick, ribbed cotton stuff.

€ôrd'wāin-er, n. A shoe-[part. maker. €ore, n. The heart or inner €ō'ri-ā'çeous, a. Consisting

of, or like, leather; leathery. €o-ri-ăn'der, n. A plant having strong-scented mc-

dicinal seeds. €o-rin'thi-an, a. Pertaining to Corinth, or to a certain

order of architecture. €ôrk, n. A tree, or its bark;

a stopper. - v. t. To stop with a cork.

€ôrk'-serew (-skr!!), n. screw to draw corks from bottles.

€ôrk'y, a. Of, or like, cork. €ôr'mo-rant, n. A voracious sea-bird; a glutton.

Côrn, n. Grain of any kind; maize; a hard, horny excrescence on the feet. — v. t. To sprinkle with salt; to granulate.

€ôr'ne-à (140), n. The horny, transparent membrane in the fore part of the eye.

fruit. [horn; hard €ôr'ne-oŭs, a. €ôr'ner. n. An angle; a se cret or retired place.

€ôr'ner-stone, n. A stone placed at the corner of a foundation.

a gift to God; a vow not to Côr'ner-wise, adv.

corner to corner; with the corner in front.

€ôr'net, n. [Lat. cornu, a horn.] A musical wind-instrument; a cavalry officer who carries the standard.

€ôr'net-çy, n. Office of a cor-

€ôr'nĭce, n. Moldingatthe top of a wall or column.

€ôr/nu-eō'pi-à (140), n. A horn of plen-

Cornucopia. €ôrn'y, a. Hard, like horn.

t'or'ol. The (n. €o-rŏl'là, ∫ inner a flower, part of composed of petals.

€ŏr'ol-la-ry (41), n. An inference derived incidentally: a consequent truth.

€ŏr'o-nal, n. crown; a garland; a chaplet.—a. Per- Corollas. taining to the top of the head.

€ŏr'o-na-ry, a. Relating to, or like, a crown. [crowning. €ŏr'o-nā'tion, n. Act of €ŏr'o-ner, n. An officer who inquires into the cause of any sudden death.

€ŏr'o-net, n. A crown worn by a nobleman. An inferior

Côr'po-ral, n. An in military officer. — a. taining to the body.

€ôr'po-răl'i-ty, n. being embodied.

€ôr'po-ral-ly, adv. Bodily. €ôr'po-rate, a. United in a community or association. €ôr/po-rā/tion, n. A society acting as an individual.

Côr'po-rā/tor, n. A member of a corporation.

Cor-pō're-al, a. Having a body; bodily; not spiritual. Cor-po're-al-ist, n. A materialist.

€or-po're-al-ly, adv. bodily form or manner. €ôr'po-rē'i-ty, n. Bodily

substance; materiality. €ôr'nel, n. A shrub and i' €corps (kor), n. A body of troops.

Horny; like Côrpse, n. A dead body. Côr'pu-lençe, n. Fleshiness.

Côr'pu-lent, a. Very fleshy; bulky.

Côr'pus-çle (-pus-sl, 62), n. An atom: a minute particle. From Cor.pus'eu-lar, a. Relating to, or consisting of, corpus-To make

€or-rěet', v. t. right; to reprove or punish.
-a. Free from faults; exact; accurate.

€or-rec'tion, n. Act of correcting; punishment; amoud-[to correct Intended

Correction-al, a. Intended Corrective, a. Tending to correct.—n. That which has the power of correcting.

Cor-rect'ly, adv. Exactly;

Cor-rect'ness, n. Accuracy; [corrects. exactness. Cor-rect'or, n. One who €or-rěl'a-tive, a. Having mutual relation. — n. One who, or that which, stands in a reciprocal relation to some other person or thing. Cor're-spond', v. i. To suit;

to agree; to seud and re-

ceive letters.

€or're-spond'ençe, n. Agreement; mutnal relation or adaptation; interchange of letters.

Corre-spond'ent, a. Suited; conformable. — n. Ouc who has interconrse by letters. €ŏr're-spŏnd'ing, p. a. Suit-

ing; correspondent. €ŏr'ri-dōr, n. A gallery lead-

ing to independent apart-[being corrected. €ŏr'ri-gi-ble, a. Capable of €or-ri'val, n. A fellow rival. €or-rob'o-rant, a. Strengthening; confirming.

€or-rob'o-rate, v. t. To confirm : to strengthen. €or-rob'o-ra'tion, n. Act of

corroborating. Cor-rob'o-ra-tive, a. Tending

to corroborate. Cor-rode', v. t. To eat away

or consume by degrees. €or-rod'ent, a. Having the power of corroding.

€or-rod'i-ble, a. Capable of being corroded. [iug away. Act of eat-€or-ro'sion, n.

Cor-ro'sive, a. Eating away gradually. - n. Something that corrodes.

€or'ru-gāte, v. t. To wrinkle; to contract.

€ŏr'ru-gate, a. Wrinkled. €ŏr'ru-gā'tion, n. Contraction into wrinkles.

Cor-rupt', v. To spoil; to decay: to vitiate. -a. Decayed; spoiled; debased.

€or-rupt'er, n. One who corrupts.

pacity of being corrupted. Cor-rupt'i-ble, a. Capable of being corrupted.

Cor-rup'tion, Putres-72. cence; pollution; putrid mat-

ter; depravity of morals. Cor-rupt'ive, a. Tending to

corrupt. €or-rupt'ly, adr. With cor-

ruption. [being corrupt. Côr'sâir, n. A pirate or pirat-

ical vessel.

Côrse, n. A corpse. [Poetical.] Côrse'let, n. A light breastfladies. plate. A bodice for €ôr'set, n. €ôr'tege (kôr'tāzh), n.

train of attendants. † Cortes (kôr'tes), n. The legislative assembly of Spain

and of Portugal.

Côr'ti-eal, a. Of, or belong-[glittering. ing to, bark. €o-rus'eant, a. Flashing; €ŏr'us-cate, or €o-rus'cate, v. i. To glitter; to sparkle. Cor'us-ca'tion, n. A sudden

flash of light. fwar. Cor-větte', n. A sloop of Cor'ymb, n. A species of inflorescence.

Cos-metrie, a. Promoting beauty.—n. A wash for improving the complexion.

Cos'mie, | a. Pertaining to Cos'mie-al, | the solar sys-tem, or to the universe; rising or setting with the sun.

Cos-mog'o-ny, n. Science of the formation of the world. €os-mog'ra-pher, n.

versed in cosmography. €ŏs'mo-grăph'ie, a. Relating to cosmography.

Cos-mog'ra-phy (117), n. A description of the world.

€os-mŏl'o-ġĭst, n. One versed in cosmology.

€oş-mŏl'o-gy, n. [Gr. kosmos, the world, and logos, a discourse.] Science of the world or universe.

€oş-mŏp'o-līte, n. A citizen of the world.

Eŏs'mo-rā'ma, or Eŏs'mo-rā'mā, n. A kind of optical

exhibition, Cos'set, n. A lamb reared by hand; a pet .- v. t. To fondle. Cost (19), n. Price paid; charge; expense; loss of any kind. — v. i. [imp. & p.p. COST.] To be had at the price of. [ribs. €ŏs'tal, a. Pertalning to the

Cor-rupt'i-bil'i-ty, n. Ca- Cos'tive, a. Constipated. Cos'tive-ness, n. State of being costive; constipation. €ŏst'ıi-ness (135), n. Expen-

siveness. €ŏst'iy, a. Expensive; dear. €os-tūme', or €ŏs'tume, n. Style or mode of dress.

Cot, | n. A small house; hut; & cote, | a cover for a sore finger; a shed or inclosure.

Corrupt'ness, n. State of Cot, in. A little bed or Corrair, n. A pirate or pirat- Cott, cradle. €o-tem'po-ra'ne-ous, l

Co-tem'po-ra-ry, | Liv-ing at the same time; contemporary. [lives i 1 the same age. Co-tem'po-ra-ry, n. One who €ō'te-rie' (140), n. A set of people who meet familiarly.

€o-tĭl'ion (-tĭl'yun), (n. €o-tĭl'lion, lively dance and tune.

€ŏt'taġe (42, 140), n. A small honse; a hut; a villa. €ŏt'ta-ġer, n. One liviug in a cottage.

€ŏt'ter, n. A cottager. €ŏt'ton

(kŏt/tn), n. A plant and a downysubstance produced by it; cloth made of cotton. a. Made of cotton.

Cotton.

€ŏt'ton-y, a. Like cotton; soft; downy. €ŏt'y-lē'don, n. One of the seed-lobes of a plant.

€ŏt/y-led'o-nous, a. Having a seed-lobe. Couch, v. i. To lie down; to

stoop, as in fear. - v. t. To lay down; to compose to rest; to express; to remove, as a cataract, from the eye. -n. A place for repose. Couch'ant, a. Squatting.

Cough (kawf, 19, 72), n. Effort of the lnngs to throw off phlegm. — v. t. To try to throw off phlegm. — v. t. To expel by a cough.

Could (kood, 38), imp. of Can. Coul'ter. See Colter. Coun'cil, n. An assembly for

consultation or advice.

Coun'çil-or, \ n A member of Conn'çil-lor, \ a council. Coun'sel, n. Advice; an adviser; an advocate. - v. t. To give advice : to advise Coun'sel-or (130, n. One Coun'sel-lor) who gives

advice; a lawyer.

Count, v. t. To reckon; to number; to esteem. -v. i. To number or be counted. n. A tale; a title; part of a declaration.

Coun'te-nance, n. The face: air; look; support. - v. t. To support; to patronize.

Count'er, n. Soundthing used in reckoning; a shop table; a high tenor in music. - adv. In opposition.

Coun'ter-aet', v. t. Toact in opposition to; to hinder.

Coun'ter-ac'tion, n. Opposing action; hindrance. Coun'ter-bal'ance, n. Equal opposing weight.

Coun'ter-bal'ance, v. t. weigh against.

€oun'ter-ehärm, n. which dissolves a charm.

€oun'ter-eheck, n. Check; stop; rebuke. €oun'ter-eŭr'rent, n. A cur-

rent running contrary to tho main current. Coun'ter-feit, a. Forged; de-

ceitful. -n. A forgery; a cheat; au imposture. - v. t. To forge; to imitate. Coun'ter-feit-er, n. A forger.

Coun'ter-mand, n. A contrary order.

Coun'ter-mand', v. t. To revoke, as a command.

Coun'ter-march, n. marching back; a change of the wings or face of a battalion. [march back. Coun'ter-märch', v. i. Coun'ter-märk, n. An after-

mark on goods or coiu. €oun'ter-mirk', v. t. apply a countermark to. Coun'ter-mine, n. A subter-

ranean gallery excavated to frustrate the use of another. Coun'ter-mine', v. t. To de- Cour'age (kur'ej), n. Bold-

fof a bcd. feat secretly. Coun'ter-pane, n. The cover €oun'ter-part, n. A corresponding part.

Coun'ter-plea, n. A replica-[against a plot. €oun'ter-plot, n. A plot

Coun'ter-point, n. An opposite point; art of composing music in parts.

Coun'ter-poise, 21. Equal weight in opposition. Coun'ter-poise', v. t.

balance; to equal.

€oun'ter-rev'o-lū'tion, n. A change to a former state.

Coun'ter-scarp, n. Exterior slope of the ditch in fortifications; also, the whole covered way, with its parapet and glacis.

Coun'ter-sign' (-sin'), v. t. To sign as secretary opposite to the signature of a supe-

rior. [military watchword. Coun'ter-sign (-sin), n. A Coun'ter-sig'nal, n. A corresponding signal.

Coun'ter-ten'or, n. High tenor in music.

Coun'ter-vail', v. t. To act against equally. Coun'ter-work' (-wurk'), v. i.

To work in opposition.

Count'ess, n. The wife of an earl or count.

Count'ing-house, n. A Count'ing-room, house or room for the keeping of house accounts.

Numberless; Count'less, a. innumerable; infinite. [rude. Coun'tri-fied, a. Rustic; Coun'try (kun'try), n. Land around a city; a klngdom or state; native place. -a. Relonging to the country;

rural; rustic; rude. Coun'try-dance, n. A contra-dance.

€oun'try-man (143), n. One of the same country; a rustic.

€oŭn'try-sēat, n. Country residence of a city gentleman. Coun'ty, n. A shire; district. Coup'le (kup'l, 38), n. Two of a kind; a pair; a brace. To joiu; to link; to -v.

connect; to embrace. Coup'let (kup'let), n. verses that rhyuic; a pair. €oup'ling (kup'-), n. which couples or connects.

€ou'pon (koo'pon or koo'pong), n. An interest certificate.

ness to encounter danger. -SYN. Bravery; intrepidity; valor; daring.

Cour-a'geous, a. Brave ; bold: daring; valiant. [ly. Cour-a'geous-ly, adv. Brave-Cou'ri-er (koo'ri-er), n. [Fr., from courir, to run.] A messenger sent in hastc.

Course, n. A passing or running; place of running; race: career; progress; service of meat. - v. i. or t. To huut; to run.

Cours'er. n. A swift horse. Residence of a €õurt, n. prince; seat of justice; an inclosed space; addresses; attentions. — v. t. To solicit in marriage; to address; to woo.

€ourt'-eard, n. See Coat-card.

Coûrt'e-ous (kûrt'e-us), a. Polite; civil; complaisant. Court'e-ous-ly, adv. Politely. Court'e-san, n. A lewd woman; a prostitute.

Courte'sy (kurt'sy), n. Act of respect by women. - v. i. To make a courtesy.

Court'e-sy (kurt'e-sy), [From court.] Politeness; civility.

Court'-hand, n. The hand, or manner of writing, used in records and judicial proceedings.

Court'ier (kort'yer), n. One who frequents courts.

€ourt'li-ness, n. Complaisance with dignity.

Court'ly, a. Polite; elegant. €ourt/-mär'tial (148), n. A court to try crimes in military or naval affairs.

Court'-plaster, n. Sticking-plaster made of silk. €ourt'ship, n. Solicitation

in marriage. €oŭs'in (kŭz'n), n.

child of an uncle or aunt. Cove, n. A small creek or bay. - v. t. To arch over. Cov'e-nant, n. An agree-

ment; contract. - v. i. agrec; to stipulate; to contract. [makes a covenant. Cov'e-nant-er, n. One who

Cov'er (kŭv'er), v. i. To spread over; to clothe; to conceal.—n. Shelter; conccalment; prctense.

€òv'er-ing, n. Any thing spread over. [cover. Cov'er-let, n. An upper bed-Cov'ert (kuv'-), a. Ilid; sccret; private. - n. A shelter; thicket; defense.

Secretly; €ov'ert-ly, adv. closely; privately. Cov'ert-ure (50), n. The state

of a married woman. Cov'et, v. t. To desire unlaw-

fully or inordinately. Avaricious; €ov'et-ous, a.

greedy for gain. Cov'et-ous-ness, n. An ea-

ger desire of gain. Cov'ey (141), n. A brood or

small flock of birds.

Cow, n. Female of the bull. -r. t. To depress by frightening.

€ow'ard, n. One wanting courage; a poltroon; a dastard. — a. Timid; base; pusillanimous; dastardly.

Cow'ard-ice, n. Want of Cow'ard-li-ness, courage; mean timidity; pusillanimity; poltroonery.

Cow'ard-ly, a. Meanly timid. - adv. With mean timidity. Cow'er, v. i. To sink or waver through fear.

€ow'-herd, n. One who tends

cows. €ow'hīde, n. The hide of a cow, or leather made of it. -v. t. To beat with a cow-

hide. €owl, n. A monk's hood; a cover for a chimney

Cow'lick, n. A tuft of hair turned wrongly over the forehead. [ease.

Cow'pox, n. The vaccine dis-Cow'slip, n. A kind of Cow's'-lip, primrose. €ŏx'eōmb (-kōm), n. A fop.

€ox-combie-al (-kom'-), a. Foppish; conceited. Cox'comb-ry (-kom-), n. The manners of a coxcomb.

Coy, a. Shrinking from familiarity. - SYN. Modest;

reserved; shy; bashful. Coy'ly, adv. With reserve. Coy'ness, n. Unwillinguess to be familiar; shyness.

♦€oz'en (kŭz/n), v. t. To cheat. €oz'en-age, n. Frand; deceit; cheating.

€oz'en-er (kŭz/n-er), n.

cheater; a knave. Cō'zy, a. Snug; comfortable.

€răb, n. A shellfish having t e n legs; of wild



ple. €răb'bed (57), a. Peevish: cross; morose; difficult. Erăb'bed-ly, adv. In a crab-

bed manner. €răb'bed-nĕss, n. Peevish-

ness; difficulty.

Eräck, n. A sudden sharp noise; a fissure. - v. i. or t. To break into chinks.

Erack'-brained, a. Crazed. €răck'er, n. A hard biscuit; a kind of fire-work.

€răck'le (krăk'l), v. i. make sharp, sudden noises. Crack'ling, n. The noise of

something that crackles €rā'dle, n. A machine for rocking children; also one To for cutting grain. - v. t.

lay or rock in a cradle; to | Crate, n. A wicker pannier for cut and lay with a cradle. Craft, n. Manual art; trade;

cunning; small vessels. Craft'i-ly, adv. With cun-

ning. Craft'i-ness (135), n. Cun-

ning; artifice; wiliness. Crafts'man (143), n. A mechanic; an artificer.

Eraft'y, a. Cunning; artful. Crary, a. Couning; artist. Crag, n. A rough, sleep rock. Crag'ged, a. Rugged with Crag'gy, broken rocks. Crag'ged-ness, n. Fullness Crag'giness, ofcrags.

€rāke, n. A bird; -- so called from its singular cry.

Cram (13)), v. t. or i. To stuff; to crowd; to fill to satiety. Crăm'bo, n. A game at find-

ing rhymes. Erămp, n. A spasm of the muscles; an iron instrumeut to hold things together. - v. t. To confine; to hinder; to

€rămp'-ī'ron (-ī'urn), n. An iron for holding things together.

Eram-poons', n. pl. Hooked pieces of iron for hoisting

Erăn'ber-ry, n. A sour, red berry, growing in swamps. €rāne. n.

A migratory wading bird; macline for raising hcavy



weights; a siphon.

€rā/ni-ŏl'o-ġy, n. A treatise ou the cranium or skull. †€rā'ni-ŭm (pl. €rā'ni-à,

147), n. The skull. Crank, n. The end of an axis bent; a bend or winding; a verbal conccit. - a. Bold ; liable to overset.

Crank'le, v. To run in a winding course. - n. A bend or turn.

Erăn'nied, a. Full of crannies. €răn'ny, n. Crevicc; crack; fissure.

Erape, n. A loosely woven stuff used in monrning, &c. Crash, r. i. To make a noise, as of things falling. - n. A Ered'i-ble, a. loud noise, as of things falling and breaking. Cräss'a-ment, n. The thick

part of the blood; clot. Crăs'si-tūde (50), n. Gross-ness; coarseness; thickness.

carthen ware. Cra'ter, n. The month of a

volcano. Cräunch (kränch), v. t. To

crush with the teeth; to chew.

Era-văt', n. A neckcloth. Erāve, v. t. To ask or desire earnestly; to beseech; to long for.

Erā'ven, a. Mean and cowardly. - n. A coward: a poltroon.

Craw, n. The crop of birds. Craw'fish, or €rāy'fish, n. A shell-fish, resembling the lobster. Crawl, v. i. To creep; to move

as a worm.

Erāy'on, n. A pencil made of chalk; a drawing made with a crayon. - v. t. To sketch with a crayon.

Eraze', v. i. To impair the intellect; to make crazy.

Era'zi-ness, n. State of being crazy or deranged.

€rā'zy, a. Deranged; insane; broken.

Crēak, v. i. To make a sharp, grating sound.

Creak'ing, n. A sharp, harsh, continued noise.

Cream, n. The oily part of milk; the best part of a thing .- v. i. To yield cream. - v. t. To skim; to take off, as cream. [rich.

€rēam'y, a. Full of cream; €rēase, n. A mark left by folding. - v. t. To mark by folding.

Ere-āte, r. t. To bring into existence.

re-ā'tion, n. The act of creating; thing or things created; the universe. Ere-ā'tion, n. Cre-ā'tive, a. Having power

to create.

Cre-a'tor, n. One who gives existence; a maker; God. €rēat'ūre (50), n. A being or thing created; a man; a serv-

ile dependent. €rē'dençe, n. Belief: faith.

Ere-děn'tials, n. pl. That which gives credit; testimonials.

Erěd'i-bîl'i-ty, n. Just claim to belief.

Worthy of credit: trustworthy.

€rěd'i-bly, adr. In a credible manner.

Erěd'it, n. Belief; trust; influence : reputation : esteem ; amount due. - t. t. To believe; to trust; to confide in; to give faith to.

€rěd'it-a-ble, a. Reputable. €rěd'it-a-bly, adv. Repu-

tably; without disgrace. €rěd'it-or, n. One to whom a

debt is due.

€re-dū'li-ty. n. Easiness of belief; readiness to believe.

Creed, n. [Lat. credo, I believe.] Belief; summary of articles of faith.

Creek, n. A small inlet, bay, or river.

Creek'y, a. Like, or containing, creeks.

Creel, n. An osier fishing bas-CREEPED.] To move as a worm or reptile; to move slowly; to crawl; to fawn.

€reep'er, n. One who creeps; a crecping plant.

Cra'ole, n. Any native of the West Indies or tropical America, except a full-blooded Indian; in Louisiana, a person of French descent.

Trē'o-sote, n. An oily liquid having the smell of smoke. Crep'i-tate, v. i. To crackle in burning. [sound.

€ršp'i-tä'tion, n. A erackling €rept, imp. of Creep. Ere-pus'eu-lar, a. Pertaining

to, or like, twilight. €rěs'çent, | a. Increasing ;

Crěs'çive, growing. Crěs'çent, n. The increasing moon; Turkish standard.

Cress (124), n. A plant. €res'set, n. A light set upon a beacon, or carried on a

Crest, n. A plume of feathers;

tuft; comb; pride. Crěst'ed, a. Wearing a crest. Erest'-fallen (-fawln), a. Dejected; cowed; spiritless.

Ere-tā'ceous (-shus), a. [Lat. creta, chalk.] Of the nature of chalk; chalky.

€rěv'ice (140), n. A small erack; a eranny.

. Crew'cl (kry/el), n. A ball of

yarn; two-threaded worsted. Frit'ie, n. Crib, n. A manger; rack; stall; a small inclosed bedstead for a child. - v. t. To cage or confine; to pilfer.

Erib'bage, n. A game at cards. Crib'blc, n. A corn-sieve. Crick, n. A cramp; spasmodi-

affection, as of the neck.

€riek'et, n. A small insect; a sort of low stool; a game.

Eried, imp. & p. p. of Cry. Erī'er (135), n. One who cries; one who makes proclamation.

Crime, n. A violation of law; any outrage or great wrong. -SYN. Sin; vice; offense.

Crim'i-nal, a. Guilty of a believe; easily imposed on. a crime.

Crim'i-năl'i-ty, n. The quality of being criminal.

Erim'i-nal-ly, adv. Withguilt. Crim'i-nate, v. t. To charge with crime: to accuse.

€rim'i-nā'tion, n. Accusation.

€rĭm'i-na-to-ry, a. Relating to, or involving, erimination;

Crimp, a. Crumbling easily; brittle. - v. t. To eatch; to make crisp; to form into little ridges.

€rim'ple, v. t. To lay in plaits; to cause to shrink. €rim'son (krim'zn), n. A deep red color. - a. Colored as crimson. - v. t. To tinge with a deep red. - v. i. To blush.

Eringe, n. A low bow; mean servility. — v. i. To bow with servility; to flatter meanly; to fawn.

€rink'le (krink'l), v. i. To bend in turns or flexures. v. t. To form with short turns. - n. One of several folds or flexures; a wrinkle.

Crip'ple, n. [From creep.] lame person. — v. t. To make lame; to disable.

Crī'sis (147), n. A critical time or turn. Erisp. v. t. To wrinkle or curl:

to make brittle.

Erisp, a. Brittle; short; Erisp'y, wrinkled; curled; brisk.

Erisp'ing-ī'ron (-ī'urn), n. A curling-iron. Crisp'ness. n. State of being

crisp, curled, or brittle. Crew (kri), n. A ship's company.—imp. of Crow. Cri-tc-'ri-on, n. (pl. †Crī-tē'-pany.—imp. of Crow. Cri-à, 45, 147.) A standard of judging.

One skilled in judging; a fault-finder.

€rĭt'ie-al, a. Relating to criticism: nice; captious; indicating a crisis. Erit'ie-al-ly, adv.

manner of a critic; exactly. Crit'i-çişe (153), r. t. To judge and remark upon with exactness. - v. i. To act as a critic.

Erit'i-çişm, n. Art or act of criticising; critical examination or remark. [nation.

Eri-tique', n. Critical exami-Erōak, n. Cry of a frog. — v. i. To utter a rough sound like that of a frog.

Croak'er, n. One who croaks. Crock, n. A pot; black matter from combustion. — v.t.To blacken with soot or the coloring matter of cloth.

Croek'er-y, n. All kinds of coarse earthen ware.

€rŏe'odīle, n. An amphlbious animal of the liza r d kind. Crocodile.

€rō'eus, n. A plant and its flower.

Croft, n. A small inclosed field. Cronc, n. An old woman. Cro'ny, n. An intimate ac-

quaintance; a familiar friend. Crook, n. A bend; a shepherd's staff. — v. t. or i. [imp. & p. p. CROOKED (krookt).] To bend; to turn from a straight line.

Crook'ed (57), p. a. Bent; curving; perverse.

Crook'ed-ness, n. State of being crooked; perverseuess. Crop, n. The harvest; fruits or vegetables gathered; the stomach of a bird. - v. t. To cut off; to reap.

Crō'sier (kro'zhur), n. A bish-

op's pastoral staff. €ross (19, 124), n. A straight body crossing another; gibbet; adversity; trial; a mixing of breeds or stock. - a. Athwart; peevish; adverse.

-v. t. To lay athwart; to eancel; to obstruct.

Cross'-bar, n. A transverse bar.

Eröss'-bill, n. A defendant's bill in chancery.

Erŏss'-bōw, n. A bow for shooting arrows.

Cross'-breed, n. A breed produced from parents of different breeds.

Cross-ex-am'ine, v. t. To examine by the opposite party.

Cross'-eyed (-id), a. Having eyes looking in directions that cross each other.

trary; vexatious.

Crossing, n. Place of passing. Cross'let, n. A small cross. €rŏss'ly, adv. In a cross man-

ner; peevishly.

€rŏss'ness, n. Peevishness. Cross'-pûr'pose (-pûr'pus), n. Cru'çi-fỹ, v. t. To fasten and A coutrary purpose; incon-

sistency. €rŏss'-quĕs'tion (-kwĕs'-), v. t. To cross-examine.

€rŏss'-rōad, } n. €rŏss'-wāy, } A way or road that crosses another.

Erőss'wişe, adv. In form of a cross. [tree. Crotch, n. The forking of a

€rotch'et, n. A note equal to half a minim; a whim; (pl.) hooks, [], inclosing words in printing; brackets.

Crouch, v. i. To stoop low; to bend servilely; to cringe. Croup (kroop), n. A disease in the throat; buttocks of a

quadruped.

Crow, n. A black fowl; the cock's voice; an iron lever with a claw at one end. — v. t. [imp. CREW or CROWED.] To utter the cry of a cock. v. i., To boast; to exult.

€rōw'bär, n. A heavy iron bar, used as a lever.

€rowd, n. A throng; a multitude; a violin. -v. t. To press close; to urge; to squeeze. — v. i. To press together.

€row'-foot, n. A plant of

many species.

Crown, n. Top of the head : a royal ornament; royalty; a garden; a coin; completion; accomplishment. t. To invest with a crown; to dignify; to complete.

Crown'-glass, n. A fine kind of window-glass.

€rown'-im-pē/ri-al, n. kind of lilv.

€row's'-foot, n. Wrinkle at the outer corner of the eye. Eru'cial (kru'shal), a. Trans-

verse; intersecting; severe. €ru'ci-āte (kry/shi-), v. t. To torture.

€ru'çi-ble, n. A chemical vessel

€ru-çĭf'eroŭs, Bearing

eross. €ru'çi-fī-er,

Crucibles.

One who crucifies.

A cross with an image of Christ on it.

Eru'ci-fix'ion, n. A nailing to

a cross. €ru'ci-fôrm, a. Being in the

form of a cross.

Erude, a. Being in a raw or

rough state. - SYN. Raw; uufinished; unripe; imma-

Erude'ly, adv. With rawness. Crude'ness, n. Rawuess; immaturity.

€ru'di-ty, n. Undigested matter; immaturity.

Eru'el, a. Inhuman; void of

unfeeling. In a harbapity; €ru'el-ly, adv. rous manner; inhumanly.

Cru'el-ty, n. Inhumanity; savage disposition; a barbarous deed.

Cruict, n. A vial for sauces.
Cruisc, v. i. To rove back and forth on the sea. — n. A cruisiug voyage.

€ruis'er, n. A person or a vessel that cruises.

Erumb (krum), n. A fragment or piece, as of bread. - r. t. To break into crumbs or small pieces.

Crum'ble, v. t. To break into small pieces. - v. i. To fall to decay; to perish. Erŭm'my, a. Full of crumbs; €rŭm'pet, n. A kind of soft bread-cake.

Erăm'ple, v. t. To draw into wrinkles. - v. i. To shrink irregularly.

Erup'per (kroop'er), n. leather to hold a saddle back; buttocks of a horse. - v. t. To put a crupper on.

Cru'ral (29), a. Pertaining to the leg.

Cru-sādc', n. A military expedition to recover the Holy Land; any religious or fanatical expedition.

€ru-sād'cr. n. One employed in a crusade. [vial. A small cup or €ruse, n. Cru'set, n. A goldsmith's crn-

cible or melting-pot. Erush, r. t. To hruise or break by pressure; to subdue; to

ruin -n. A violent collision and compression. Erust, n. A hard covering. -

v. t. To cover with a hard case. -v. i. To gather a crust.

Cröss'-grāined, a. Having the | Cru'çi-fix, n. [Lat. crux, cru-| Crus-tā'cean, n. A shell-fish grain or fibers crossed; con- | cis, cross, and figere, to fix.] | with a crust-like shell, as the lohster.

> Erus-tā'ceous. a. jointed crust-like shells, as the lobster.

> Erust'i-ly, adv. Previshly. Erust'i-ness, n. Quality of be-

ing crusty; moroseness. Crust'y, a. Like crust; snappish; peevish; surly.

Crutch, n. A staff with a cross-piece at the head for cripples. - r. t. To support on crutches.

€rỹ, r. t. or i. To call; to exclaim; to proclaim: to weep. -n. A hawling; outery;

yell; a weeping.

Crypt, n. [Gr. krupte, from kruptein, to hide.] A cell or vault under a church. Cryp-tog'ra-phy, n. Art of

writing in secret characters. Eryp-től'o-gy, n. Secret or enigmatical language.

Erys'tal, n. [Gr. krustallos, ice.] A regular solid mineral body; fine glass; a watch-

Crys'tal-line, of crystal Crys'tal-li-zā'tion, n.

process of forming crystals. €rys'tal-lize (129), v. t. or i. To form Into crystals. €rýs'tal-lŏg'ra-phy, n.

science of crystallization. Eŭb, n. The young of many

beasts, especially of the dog. Eu'ba-ture (50), n. The finding the exact cubic contents of a body.

€ūbe (26), n. regular A solid body with six ' equal sides; the tbird power of a root.



€ū'beb, n. A small, spicy, trop-

ical berry. Eū'bie, a. Having the form

of a cube. €ū'bi-fôrm, a. Being in the form of a cube.

€ũ'bit, n. The fore arm; measure of a man's arm from

the elbow to the wrist. €ū'bit-al, a. Containing, or belonging to, a cubit.

Cuck'old, n. A man whose wife is false to him.

Euck'oo, n. A bird; - so called from its note.

€ū'eul-late, or €u-eŭl'late, a. Hooded; like a hood.

den plant, and its fruit.

۟'eur-bit, n. A chemical vessel like a gourd.

€ud, n. A portion of food or of tobacco chewed. snug. €ŭd'dle, v. i. To lie elose or €ŭd'dy, n. A small eabin in

a lighter or boat. Eŭd'gel (130), n. A thick heavy stlck. -v. t. To beat with a

heavy stick.

Cue (140), n. [Fr. queue, tail, fr. Lat. cauda.] End or tail of a thing; a hint; an intimation; a rod used in playing billiards.

€ŭff (123), n. A blow; part of a sleeve. - v.t. To strike with the open hand.

Euï-răss' (kwe-răs' or kwē'-ras), n. A breastplate. Euï/ras-siēr' (kw5/-), n. A sol-

dier armed with a cuirass. €u'li-na-ry, a. Belonging to the kitchen or to cookery.

€ŭll (123), v. t. To select or pick out. [strainer. Eul'len-der, n. A kind of Eul'ler, n. One who culls. Eul'ly, n. The dupe of a wom-

an. - r. t. To cheat; to deceive.

€ŭlm, n. The stem of grasses; anthracite coal.

€ŭl'mi-nāte, v. i. To reach the highest point.

€ŭl'mi-nā'tion, n. Highest point of altitude. fable. €ŭl'pa-ble, a. Faulty; blam-€ŭl'pa-bil'i-ty, n. Blamable-

ness; faultiness; guilt. Eul'pa-bly, adv. With blame. Eŭl'prit, n. One who is aceused or convieted of crime; a eriminal.

€ŭl'ti-va-ble, a. Capable of being cultivated.

€ŭl'ti-vāte, v. t. To till; to foster; to ameliorate; to raise by tilling.

€ŭl'ti-vā/ted, p. a. Improved or raised by culture.

€ŭl'ti-vā'tion, n. Improvement by tillage, or by study. €ŭl'ti-vā/tor, n. One who

cultivates; an implement for loosening the surface of the Cultivator. ground.

Eult'ure (50), n. Act of cultivating; improvement of mind or manners. - v.t. To cultivate.

•Eŭl'ver-in, n. A long and slender species of ordnance. A long and €ŭl'vert, n. An arched drain.

burden; to load; to embarrass.

€ŭm'ber-some, a. Burdenclog. some. €ŭm'brançe, n. Burden ; €ŭm'broŭs, a. Troublesome; embarrassing; oppressive;

burdensome. €ŭm'in, n. A plant having

aromatic seeds. €u-mū'lāte, v. t. To heap up.

€ū'mu-la'tion, n. Act of heaping together.

€ū'mu-la-tive, a. Augmenting by addition. [wedge. Shaped like a €ū'ne-al, a. €ū'ne-ate, } Wedge- α . €ū'ne-āt/ed, [shaped. neiform. €u-nē'i-fôrm, a.

Eun'ning, a. Artful; erafty; sly; skillful. — n. Art; skill; eraft; artifice.

€ŭn'ning-ly, adv. In a eun-

ning manner; artfully. Cun'ning-ness, n. Quality of being eunning; eraft. . €up, n. A small drinking ves-

sel, or any thing resembling it; (pl.) revelry .- v. t. To bleed by scarification.

Eŭp'-bear'er, n. One who fills and hands the cups at an cntertainment.

€ŭp'board (kŭb'urd), n. small closet with shelves for eups, &c.

€ū'pei, n. A little cup used in refining metals.

Eu/pel-la/tion, n. Process of

refining metals by a cupel. Eu-pid'i-ty, n. Inordinate desire, particularly of wealth.

Cū'po-là (140), n. [From Lat. cupa, a tub, cask.] A dome; an arehed roof.

€ŭp'ping, n. A mode of bleeding. [eopper. €ū'pre-oŭs, a. Of, or like, €ûr, n. A worthless or degen-

erate dog; a mean or snappish fellow. fing cured. €ūr'a-ble, a. Capable of be-€ū'ra-çōa' (-sō)', n. A cordial

flavored with orange peel and spices. €u'ra-çy, n. Office of a curate.

Eu'rate, n. An assistant to a rector or viear. €ū'ra-tĭve, a. Tending to €u-rā'tor, n. A guardian ; a

€ûrb, v. t. To keep in subjection. - SYN. To check;

restrain; bridle; control. n. Part of a bridle; box round a well; restraint.

€ū'eum-ber, n. A certain gar-| €ŭm'ber, v. t. To elog; to | €ûrb'-stone, n. A stone placed edgewise against earth or stone work to prevent its giving way.

Eurd, n. Coagulated part of milk. - v. t. To coagulate or

thicken.

Eur'dle, v. t. or i. To coagulate; to thickeu. Cûrd'y, a. Like curd; coagu-

€ure (84), n. Remedy; a healing; care of souls; office of a curate. - v. t. To restore to health; to heal; to salt and dry.

€ure'less, a. Ineurable. €ūr'er, n. One who cures.

shaped; cu- Eur'few, n. An evening bell shaped. Cū'ri-ŏs'i-ty, n. Great inquis-Wedge. itiveness a relation of the control of the contro

€ū'ri-ous, a. Iuquisitive; nice; singular. €ū'ri-oŭs-ly, adv. Inquisi-

tively; neatly; artfully. €ûrl, n. A ringlet of hair. -

v. t. or i. To form or bend into ringlets.

Cur'lew, n. An aquatic wading bird.

€ûrl'i-ness, n. State or quality of being eurly. €ûrl'y, a. Having curls.

Eur-mud'geon (-jun), n. surly miser; a churl. Eur'rant, n. [From Corinth, in Greece.] A shrub and its

fruit. €ŭr'ren-çy, n. Circulation;

money; paper passing for €ar'rent, a. Circulating; com-

mon; generally received; now passing. -n. A stream; general course.

Eur'rent-ly, adv. With general reception; fashionably. Cŭr'ri-ele, n. A chaise of two

wheels for two horses. €ŭr'ri-er, n. A dresser of

tanned leather. Cûr'rish, a. Like a cross dog;

snappish; quarrelsome. Cûr'ry, v. t. To dress, as

leather; to rub and clean, as horses.

Cûr'ry-comb (-kom), n. comb to clean horses.

€ûrse, v. t. To wish evil to; to execrate. - v. i. To use oaths. - n. A wish of evil; execration: malediction.

Eursed (kurst), p. p. cratcd.

Cûrs'ed (57), a. Deserving a eurse; vexatious; hateful. Cûr'sive, a. Running; flowing; hasty.

Eûr'so-ri-ly (135), adv. cursory manner; hastily. €ûr'so-ry, a. Hasty; hurried;

rapid; slight. [crusty. Curt, a. Short; abrupt: Eur-tail', v. t. To cut short;

to abridge; to cut off.

To incluse or furnish with curtains.

Cū'ryle, a. Belonging to a chariot; - said of a kind of chair placed in a chariot, and in which the Roman magistrates sat when they went to council.

Eurva-ted, a. Curved; bent. Eur-va'tion, n. Act of curv-

ing or bending. €arv'a-tūre, n. Curve, a. Bending; inflected. -n.

Any thing bent. Curve. - v. t. To inflect; to bend.

€ûr'vet, n. A particular leap of a horse, - v. i. To make a curvet; to leap and frisk.

Cûrv'i-lin'e-al, (a. Having Cûrv'i-lin-e-ar,) a curve [curvature. line. Eûrv'i-ty, n. A bent sta Eush'at, n. The ringdove. A bent state; Eush'ion (koosh'un), n.

pillow for a seat .- v. t. To furnish with cushions. Eŭsp, n. Point of the new

moon; projecting point in arches, &c. [point. Cüsp'i-dal, a. Ending in a Cüsp'i-date, a. Ending in a Cüsp'i-dā'ted, point; acute. Cüs'tard, n. A composition of milk, eggs, sugar, &c.

€us-tō'di-al, a. Relating to custody.

€us-tō'di-an, n. One who has the care of a public building. Cus'to-dy, n. A keeping or guarding; imprisonment. Cus'tom, n. Habitual prac-

tice; usage; way of acting;

exported goods. [ually. Eus'tom-a-ri-ly, adv. Habit-Eus'tom-a-ry, a. Conformable

to custom; conventional. €ŭs'tom-er, n. An accustomed buyer at a shop.

Eur'tain, n. A hanging eloth Eus'tom-house, n. The place for a bed or window. -v. t. where customs or duties are

paid. Cut, v. t. or i. [imp. & r. p.

CUT.] To make au incision in; to divide; to hew; to carve: to chop. - n. A cleft' or gash; a slice; an engraved block, or au impressiou from [the skin. it.

Cu-tā'ne-ous, n. Relating to Cu'ti-ele, n. Outermost skiu of the body; scarf-skiu. Cu-tie'u-lar, a. Pertaining to

[sword. the cuticle. [sword. Eŭt'lass, n. A broad curving Cut'ler, n. A maker of kuives, and the like.

Cŭt'ler-y, n. Articles made by cutlers, as knives, scissors, [meat for broiling. Cut'let, n. A small piece of Eŭt'pûrse, n. One who cuts

purses to steal their contents:a pickpocket. €ŭt' ter,

n. One Cutter. cuts; a swift sailing vessel. €ŭt'-throat, n. A murderer;

an assassin. €ŭt'ting, a. Severe ; pungent. -A piece cut off.

€ŭt'tle-fish, n. A molluscous animal that fastens itself to other bodies. Cuttle-fish.



(pl.) duties on imported or Eut'-wa'ter, n. The fore part of a ship's prow.

yele, n. A circle or orbit; a round of time.

Cye'lie, a. Pertaining to Cye'lie-al, a cycle. Çğ'eloid, n. A geometrical

curve. Cy-elo-pē'an, a. Pertaining Cy-elop'ie, to the Cy-clops; vast; massive.

Cv'elo-pæ'di-å ((140), n. A y'elo-pē'di-a body or circle of sciences; a dictionary of arts and sciences. Çyg'net, n. A young

swau. Cyl'in-der, n. long circular body of uniform diameter.

Çy-lin'drie-al, a. Of the nature of a cylinder. Cylinder. Çym'bal, n. An iustrument

of music. Cyn'ie, la. Sur-Čýn'ie-al, 1/:

snarling; satirical. Cyn'ie, n. A morose man or philosopher.

Çğn'o-sure, or Çy'- Cymbals. no-sure (-shur, 50), n. The constellation of the Lesser Bear, containing the uorth or polarstar; heuce, a ceuter of attraction.

Çÿ'press, n. An evergreen tree, anciently used at funerals and to adorn tombs, and hence au emblem of mourning.

Çyst, n. A bag in animal bodies, inclosing matter.

Zar (zar), n. [From Cæsar.] A king; a chief; a title giveu to the emperor of Russia.

Çza-ri'na (za-ree'na), n. title of the empress of Russia. Czăr'o-witz (zar'o-wits), n. The title of the chlest son of the Czar of Russia.

AB (129), v. t. To hit gently with the hand or with something soft or moist. - n. A blow with something soft; a small lump of any thing soft; an expert. Dăb'ble, v. i. To play in wa-

ter. - v. t. To wet by little ! dips or strokes : to meddle. Dăb'bler, n. One who dabbles. Dăb'ster, n. Onc who is expert; an adept.

Daçe, n. A small river fish. Dăc'tyl, n. A poetical foot of one long and two short syllables, or one accented and two unaecented syllables.

Dåd. | n. A child's term Dåd'dy. | for father. Dăf'fo-dil, n. A plant with yellow flowers.

Daft (5), a. Insane; foolish. Dăg, n. A loose end, as of a lock of wool.

Dăg'ger, n. A short sword; a reference mark [†]. Dăg'gle, v. i. To trail in the

dirt; to draggle.

Da-guěrre'o-type (-ger/o-), n. [From Daguerre, the discoverer.] A photographie picture on a plate of silvered copper.

Dahl'ià (däl'yà or dal'yà), n. [From Dahl, a Swedish bot-A plant bearing beautiful flowers.

Dāi'ly (136), a. Being or happening every day .- adv. Every day; day by day. Dāin'ti-ly (135), adv. Nieely;

delicately; fastidiously. Dāin'ti-ness, n. Quality of

being dainty. Dāin'ty, a. Nice; fastidious; delicious. - n. A nice bit; a delicacy.

Dāi'ry (86), n. The place where milk is kept, and made into butter or cheese.

Dāi'ry-māid, n. A woman who attends to a dairy.

Dāi'şy, n. A well-known plant.

Dale, n. A low place between hills; a vale.

Dăl'li-ance (135), n. Aet of fondness; mutual embrace. Dăl'li-er, n. One who dallies.

To delay; to Dăl'ly, v. i. linger; to trifle or sport with; to fondle.

Dăm, n. The mother of brutes; a bank to confine water. -v. t. To confine or shut in by dams, as water.

Dăm'age, n. Injury; hurt; harm: loss; (pl.) compensation for an injury actually sustained. - v. t. To injure; to hurt; to impair.

Dăm'age-a-ble (133), a. Liable to receive damage.

Dăm'ask, n. [From Damas-cus.] A silk woven with flowers or figures. - v. t. To decorate with ornamental figures, as silk, steel, &c. [ask.

Dăm'ask-een', v. t. To dam-Dāme, n. A lady; a matron. Dămn (dăm, 78), v. t. To condenin; to sentence to eternal

punishment.
Dam'na-ble, a. I damnation; odious. Deserving

Dăm'na-bly, adv. So as to ineur or deserve damnation. Dam-nä'tion, n. Sentence to everlasting punishment.

Dăm'na-to-ry, a. Tending to condemn; condemnatory.

Dămned (damd; in serious discourse, dăm'ned), p. a. Sentenced to punishment in a future state; hateful; abominable.

Dămp, a. Moist; humid; Moist air; watery .- n. moisture; humidity. - v. t. To wet; to moisten; to dispirit.

Dåmp'er, n. One who, or that which, damps; a valve to

Dămp'ish, a. Rather damp; moist; humid.

Dămp'ness, n. Moisture;

Dăm'şel, n. A young maiden. Dam'son (dam'zn), n. small black plum.

Dance, v. i. To move to music with varied motions of the feet. -v. t. To eause to dance. -n. A stepping or moving to the sound of mu-

Dan'cer, n. One who dances. Dăn'đe-li'on, n. Λ wellknown plant with yellow flowers. [low_

Dăn'di-prăt, n. A little fel-Dăn'dle, v. t. To shake on the knee; to fondle.

Dăn'dler, n. One who dandles. Dăn'druff, n. Scurf on the head.

Dăn'dy, n. A fop; a coxcomb. Dăn'dy-ism, n. Manners and character of a dandy.

Dane. n. A native of Denmark. Dān'ger (79), n. Exposure to iajury; peril; hazard.

Dan'ger-ous, a. Full of danger.

Dan'ger-ous-ly, adv. With danger or hazard. Dăn'gle, v. i. To hang loose

and waving; to follow closely. Dăn'gler, n. One who hangs about women. fdamp. Dănk, a. Moist; humid; Dăp'per, a. Little and active.

Dăp'ple, a. Of various colors; spotted. - v. t. To variegate with spots.

Dăp'pled, a. Variegated with spots.

Dâre, v. i. [imp. & p. p. DURST.] To have courage; to venturo. - v. t. To chal-

lenge; to defy; to venture. âr'ing, a. Having great Dâr'ing, a. courage. - SYN. Fearless; intrepid; defiant; brave. Dâr'ing-ly, adv. Fearlessly. Därk, a. Wanting light; obseure; opaque. - n. Dark-

ness; gloom; obscurity.
Därk'en, v. t. To make dark.
-v. i. To grow dark. Därk'ish, a. Rather dark;

dusky. Därk'ly, adv. Obscurely; blindly; with imperfect

light. Därk'ness, n. Want of light;

gloom; obscurity. Därk'some, a. Void of light; gloomy; dim; obscure.

Dar'ling, a. Dearly beloved. - n. One much beloved. Därn, v. t. To mend holes in by drawing threads across

the reuts. Där'nel, n. A kind of grass, including rye-grass.

Därt, n. A pointed missile weapon. -v. t. To throw; to hurl; to emit. -v. i. To fly, as a dart; to issue suddenly.

Dăsh, v. t. To throw violently. -v. i. To rush or strike violently. -n. Collision; sudden onset; flourish; parade; slight infusion; a mark [-], used in writing and printing.

Das'tard, n. One who meanly shrinks from danger. - SYN. Coward; poltroon.

Dăs'tard-ly, a. Meanly timid. Dā'tà, n. pl. Propositions giveu and admitted; premises. Date, n. [Lat. da

tus, given.] Tho time of an event; the fruit of a palm-tree. — v. t.To note the time of.

Dāte'less, a. Having no date. Date-tree. Dä'tive, n. The third of the Greek and Latin cases.

Daub (130), v. t. To smear; to paint coarsely. - n. A coarse painting.

Daub'er, n. One who daubs. Daub'er-y, n. Coarse painting. Daub'y, a. Sticky; ropy; glutinous; viseous. Daugh'ter (daw'ter) n. A fe-

male child. Daugh'ter-ly (daw-), adv.

Becoming a daughter.

Däunt, v. t. To eheck by fear of danger. — SYN. To intimidate; dishearten; dismay. Daunt'less, n. Fearless; in-

trepid: bold. [lessly. Däunt'less-ly, adv. Fear-Däunt'less-ness, n. Fearlessness.

Dau'phin, n. Eldest son of | Deal, n. A part; quantity; the king of France.

Dăv'it, or n. Dā'vit, Projecting pieces of iron in a ship to suspend a boat from.

Davits. Daw'dle, v. t. To waste time by trifling.

Dawn, v. i. To begin to grow light in the morning; to begin to open and give promise. -n. Break of day; beginning; first rise or appearance.

Dāy, n. Time from sunrisc to sunset; the 24 hours from midnight to midnight; victory. Dāy'-book, n. A tradesman's

journal of accounts. Dāy'-breāk, n. First appear-

ance of day; dawn. Dāy'līght (-līt), n. Light of

day. [pire or arbiter. Dāys'man (143), n. An um-Dāy'-spring, n. The dawn. Dāy'-stār, n. The morning star. [wilder. Daze, v. t. To dazzle; to be-Dăz'zle, v. t. To overpower

with light or splendor. Dēa'con (dē/kn), n. A subordinate church officer.

Dēa'eon-ry, | n. The office Dēa'eon'ship, of a deacon. Děad, a. Destitute of life; lifeless; dull; still. -n. Stillness; gloom; silence; (pl.) those who are dead.

Děad'en (dčd'n), v. t. make dead, lifeless, or spirit-

Děad'-lift, n. A lift with un-

aided strength. Děad'-light (-līt), n. A strong shutter for a cabiuwindow, with a glass in the center.

Děad'ly, a. Fa- Dead-light. tal; mortal; implacable .adv. Mortally; fatally Děad'ness, n. Want of life or

spirit; vapidness. Deaf (or deef), a. Wanting the

sense of hearing. Děaf'en (or .dēf'n), v. t. To

make deaf; to stun. Deaf'-mute (or def'-mut), n. One both deaf and dumb. Děaf'ness (or dēf'-), n. Want

of the ability to hear.

distribution, as of cards; a pine or fir board or plank. v. t. [imp. & p. p. DEALT.] To distribute: to divide. v. i. To traffic; to trade.

Dēal'er, n. One who deals; a trader.

Dēan, n. An ecclesiastical dignitary subordinate to a bishop.

Dean'er-y, n. Office or mansion of a dean.

Dear, a. Beloved; costly; of high value; precious. - n. A person beloved.

Dear'ly, adv. At a high price; with great fondness. Dear'ness, n. High price:

nearness of affection; fond-

Dearth (12), n. Great scarcity; want; barrenness.
Death, n. Extinction of life;

mortality. [person. Death'-bed, n. Ded of a d ing Děath'less, a. Immortal;

undying. Death'-war'rant, n. A warrant for an execution.

De-bā'ele, n. A violent rush of waters, having great transporting power.

De-bär' (129), v. t. To hinder; to exclude. [to land. De-bärk', v. t. To disembark; De-bāse', v. t. To degrade; to lower; to adulterate; to [bases.

De-bās'er, n. One who dc-De-base'ment, n. Act of debasing; degradation.

De-bāt'a-ble, a. Disputable. De-bate', v. To dispute; to discuss; to controvert. - n. dispute; public discussion.

De-bāt'er, n. bates. De-bauch', n. Excess in eat-

ing and drinking; intemperance. - v. t. To corrupt; to vitiate. Děb'au-chee' (-o-shee'), n. A

drunkard; a rake. De-bauch'er, n. One who

debauches. De-bauch'er-y, n. Intemper-

ance: habitual lewdness. De-bent'ure (50), n. A custom-house certificate entitling to a drawback; bonds, &c., for money loans.

De-bil'i-tate, v. t. To weaken ; to enfeeble. [weakness. Feebleness:

Deb'it, n. Debt; debtor side of an account-book. - v. t. To charge with debt.

Děb'o-nâir', a. Courteous: affable.

De-bouch' (-boosh'), v. i. To issue or march out of a confined place, as troops.

De-bris' (da-bree'), n. Ruins; fragments of rocks piled up. Děbt (dět), n. What is duc. Děbt'or (dět'or), n. One who owes another.

Debut (dā-bā/ or dā-bŋ/), n. A first appearance, as of an Děc'ade, n. The number of De-ca'dence, | n. State of De-cā'den-çy, decay. Dĕc'a-gŏn, n. A plane figure

of ten sides and ten angles. Dě€'a-lŏgue (-lŏg), n. ten commandments.

De-eamp', c. i. To depart from a camp; to march off. De-cămp'ment, n. Act of

decamping or marching off. Děe'a-nal, a. Pertaining to a deanery.

Dec-ăn'gu-lar, n. Having ten angles. [gently. De-eant', r. t. To pour off De'ean-ta'tion, n. Act of decanting.

De-eant'er, n. A glass vessel for liquor.

De-căp'i-tate, r. t. To be-[beheading. head. De-eap'i-ta'tion, n. Act of De-eay', n. [Lat. de, from, and cadere, to fall.] Gradual failure of health, strength, soundness, &c.; decline .v. t. To decline: to fail.

De-çēase', n. Departure from life; death. — v. i. To depart from life; to die.

De-çēased' (-secst'), a. Departed from life; dead.

One who de- De-çēit', n. Device intended to deceive.—Syn. Duplicity; artifice ; fraud. De-çēit'ful, a. Full of deccit

or guile. De-çēit'ful-ly, adr. deceitful manner; fraudu-

lentiv. De-cēit'ful-ness, n. Disposi-

tion to deceive. De-çēiv'a-ble, a. Liable to be deccived.

De-çēive', r. t. To lead into error; to impose upon; to delude; to beguile.

De-çēiv'er, n. One who do-ceives or misleads; an impos-

De-cem'ber, n. The twelfth or last mouth of the year. De-çĕm'vir, n. (pl. De-çĕm'virs, or tDe-cem'vi-ri.) Onc

of 10 magistrates who had absolute authority in ancient Rome.

De-cem'vi-ral, a. Relating to the decemvirs.

De-çěm'vi-rate (42), n. Office of decemvirs.

Dē'çen-çy, n. Fitness; propriety; modesty.

De-çĕn'na-ry, n. A period of ten years.

De-çën'ni-al, a. Continuing ten years; happeuiug every teu years.

Dē'çent, a. Suitable or becoming. - SYN. Proper; seemly; fit.

De'cent-ly, adv. Fitly; properly; modestly. De-çĕp'tion, n. Act of deceiving; cheat; fraud; deceit.

De-çep'tive, a. Teuding to deceive; deceitful; false. De-çīd'a-ble (133), a. Capable

of being decided.

De-çīde', v. t. or i. To deterine; to finish; to settle; De-clivity, n. Inclination to form a definite opinion. | downward; gradual descent.

De-çīd'ed, a. Determined; resolute; clear.

De-çîd'ed-ly, adv. With deter-

mination: fixedly. De-cid'u-ous, a. Falling off every season; not perennial. Děg'i-mal, a. Proceeding by tens; tenth.—n. A fraction

or other number expressed in the scale of tens.

Děç'i-mal-ly, adv. By deeimals.

Děg'i-māte, r. t. To take one in every ten; to destroy every tenth man of.

Děc'i-mā'tion, n. The taking of every tenth.

De-çī'pher, v. t. To explain; to unravel; to unfold.

De-çī'pher-er, n. One who deciphers or unravels.

termination; conclusion ; firmness.

De-çī'sive, a. Final; conclusively. Conelu-De-çi'sive-ly, adv. De-çī'so-ry, a. Able to decide.

Děck, v. t. To dress; to array; to adorn; to set off or embellish. — n. The floor of

De-elāim' (130), v. i. speak an oration; to ha-

claims.

 * Dĕe'la-mā'tion, n. speech or harangue. De-elăm'a-to-ry, a. Being in the style of declamation. Affirma-

Děe'la-rā'tion, n. tion; assertion; announcement.

De-elăr'a-tive, a. Making De-elăr'a-to-ry, declaration or explanation; assertive.

known publicly; to proclaim, to affirm; to assert.

De-elĕn'sion, n. Act of defail; variation of nouns.

De-clin'a-ble, a. Capable of being grammatically varied.

Děe'li-nā'tion, n. Act of deelinlug; descent; angular distance of any object from the celestial equator.

De-eline', v. i. To bend over;

to fail; to decay. - v. t. To bend downward; to shun; to refuse; to inflict. -n. Tending to a worse state; decay ; diminution.

De-eŏet', v. t. To prepare by boiling; to digest.

De-eŏe'tion, n. A boiling; preparation made by boiling. De'col-la'tion, n. Act of beheading.

De-col'or-a'tion, n. Removal or absence of color. Dē'eom-pōş'a-ble, a. Capable

of being decomposed.

Dē'eom-pōse', v. t. To resolve into original elements. Dē'eom pŏş'ite, a. Co pounded more than once.

De-com/po-si'tion (-zish/un), n. Resolution or separation

into constituent parts. Dē'eom-pound', v. t. compound a second time. a. Compounded a second

time, or repeatedly. De-cis'ion (-sizh'un), n. De Dec'o-rate, v. t. To adorn; to embellish; to ornament. Děe'o-rā'tion, n. Act of dec-

orating; embellishment. Děe'o-ra-tive, a. Fitted to

adorn. De-eō'roŭs, or Děe'o-roŭs, a.

Becoming; behaving with decorum; suitable

De-co'rous-ly, or Dec'o-rously, adv. Decently; becomingly De-côr'ti-cāte, v. t. To strip

off bark; to peel. [peeling. De-eôr'ti-eā'tion, n. Act of De-elāim'er, n. One who de- De-eō'rum, n. Propriety of speech and behavior; decen-

De-coy', v. t. To allure into

a snare or net; to mislead. - n. Allurement to mischief; temptation; snare; lure for birds.

De-crēase', v. t. To make less. -v. i. To grow or become less. - n. A becoming less; decay; diminution.

De-clare', v. t. or i. To make De-cree' (130), v. t. To determine; to ordain. - n. An edict; order; ordinance.

e-elěn'sion, n. Act of de- Děe're-ment, n. Decrease. elining; decay; tendeney to De-erep'it, a. Infirm; wasted; worn with age.

De-erep'i-tate, v. To roast so e-erep'i-tate, ... as to cause crackling.

De-crep'i-ta'tion, n. of roasting with a crackling. De-erep'i-tude, n. Broken state of the body by age. De-eres'cent, a. Decreasing.

De-cre'tal, a. Of, or pertaining to, a decree. - n. A letter of the pope; a book of edicts or decrees.

Děc're-to-ry (107), a. Established by decree; official.

De-erī'al (135), n. A erying down; a elamorous eensure. De-eri'er, n. One who decries.

De-ery, v. t. To ery down; to censure as faulty, mean, or worthless.

De-eum'bençe, \n. Act or De-cum'ben-cy, posture of lying down.

De-cum'bent, a. Lying down; prostrate.

Děe'u-ple, a. Tenfold. De-cū'ri-on, n. Au officer over ten men.

De-eus'sate, v. t. To eross at an acute angle.

Dē'eus-sā'tion, n. A crossing at an acute angle. [ing. Dc-děe'o-roŭs, a. Uubecom-Děd'i-eāte (42), v. t. To consecrate; to devote; to iu-

scribe. Děd'i-cā'tion, n. Consecration; address to a patron or friend, prefixed to book.

Děd'i-cā'tor, n. One who dedicates or inscribes.

Děd'i-ca-to-ry, a. Comprising a dedication.

De-duçe', v. t. [Lat. de, from, and ducere, to lead.] To draw. as an inference; to infer. De-duçe'ment, n. That which

is deduced; inference.

De-du'ci-ble, a. Capable of being inferred or deduced.

De-ductive, a. Performing De-ductive, the act of deduction.

De-duet', v. t. To take away; to subtract.

ducted; au inference.

De-due'tive-ly, adv. By way of deduction.

Deed, n. That which is done; action; exploit; a sealed writing to convey property.-

Deem, v. t. To think; to judge; to suppose.

Deep, a. [Allied to dip.] Far to the bottom; profound; sagacious; artful; intricate; of low tone; grave. - n. The sea; an abyss.

Deep'en (55), v. t. To make more deep; to darken. -v, i. To grow more deep.

To a great Deep'ly, adv. To a depth; to a low degree.

Deer, n. An auimal hunted for venison. De-fāçe', v. t.

To disfigure; to erase; to destroy; to mar. De-face'ment

Deer. (132), n. Injury to the surface; razure. De-făl'eate, v. t. To lop off. De/fal-ea'tion, n. That which is eut off; diminutiou; deficit.

Děf'a-mā'tion, n. Slander; calumny; detraction.

Slander-De-făm'a-to-ry, a. ous; calumnious.

De-fame', v. t. To slander; to speak evil of. [ders.

De-fām'er, n. One who slan-De-fault', n. Omission; failure ; non-appearance To recall in court. - v. t. court, and record for not appearing.

De-fault'er, n. One guilty of default; a peculator.

De-fēa'sançe, n. Act of annulling.

De-fēa'şi-ble, a. Capable of being annulled or abrogated. Dc-feat', n. An overthrow; rout. - v. t. To overthrow; to rout; to frustrate.

Děf'e-cāte, v. t. To purify, as

liquors, from foul matter.

Děf'e-cā'tion, n. Act of puri-

fying liquors. Dc-fěet', n. Want or defi-ciency; imperfection; fault;

blemish. De-fěe'tion, n. A falling away;

apostasy; revolt. De-fěet'ive, a. Full of defeets; imperfeet ; incomplete ; de-

feet. ficient. De-feet'ive-ly, adv. With de-

De-fend', v. t. or i. [Lat. de, from, and fendere, to guard.] To guard from injury .- SYN. To protect; to vindicate.

De-fend'ant, n. One who makes defense, or opposes a complaint.

De-fend'er, n. One who defends.

De-fense' (149), n. Protection from lnjury; vindication De-fense'less, a. Unarmed.

De-fěn'si-ble, a. Capable of being defended.

De-fěn'sĭve, a. Serving to defend. - n. Safeguard; state of defense.

De-fēr' (12, 129), v. t. To put off; to delay. - v. i. To wait; to yield out of respect.

Děf'er-ençe, n. Respect or concession to another. Děf'er-ěn'tial, a. Expressing

deference. De-fi'ance, n. Act of defying;

à challenge to fight. De-fi'ant, a. Bold; insolent.

De-fi'cien-cy (-fish/en-), Defect; want; imperfection. De-fi'cient (-fish/ent), Wanting; imperfeet.

Děf'i-çit, n. Deficiency. De-fi'er, n. One who defies. De-file', or Dē'file, n. A nar-

row passage, as between hills. De-file', v. t. To pollute. — v. i. To go off file by file.

De-file'ment, n. Pollution. De-fin'a-ble, a. Capable of being defined.

De-fine', v. t. To end; to make the limits of; to explain; to interpret.

Děf'i-nite, a. Having precise limits; certain; exact.

Děf'i-nite-ly, adv. tain limitation. Děf'i-nĭte-ness, n. State or

quality of being definite. Def'i-ni'tion (-nish'un), Description of a thing by its properties: explanation of

the meaning of a word. De-fin'i-tive, α . Determinate; final: eonclusive. — n. That which ascertains or de-

fines. De-fin'i-tive-ly, adv.

tively; finally; uncondition-De-flā'gra-ble, or Děf'la-gra-

ble, a. Combustible. Děf'la-grāte, v. t. To burn suddenly.

Děf/la-grā'tion, n. A rapid and sparkling combustiou.

De-due'tion, n. An abate De-fence', n. Protection from De-fleet', v. i. or t. To turn ment; that which is de-injury. See Defense.

De-flee'tion (149), n. A turning; deviation. De-flex'ure, n. Deflection.

Děf'lo-rā'tion, n. Act of deflouring. [seduce. De-flour', v. t. To ravish; to De-flux'ion, n. A flowing down, as of humors.

De-fo'li-a'tion, n. Fall of the leaf.

De-forçe', v. t. To keep from the owner unlawfully.

De-forçe'ment, n. A wrongful witholding, as of lands or tenements.

De-fôrm', v. t To mar; to disfigure; to make ngly. De-fôrmed', a. Ugly;

Ugly; disfigured.

De-fôrm'i-ty, n. Want of beauty or symmetry; ugli ness; unnatural shape.

De-fraud', v. t. To cheat, esp. to injure by embezzlement. De-fraud'er, n. One who de

frauds; a cheat. De-fray', r. t. To bear or pay, as expenses.

De-funct', a. Deceased; dead.

-n. A dead person. De-fy', v. t. To dare; to elial-

lengo; to set at naught. De-gen'er-a-çy, n. Declinein good qualities; meanness.

De-gen'er-ate (42), a. Having declined in worth; base. De-gen'er-ate, v. i. To decline in virtue or good qualities: to deteriorate.

De-gen'er-a'tion, n. A growing worse; deterioration.

Děg'lu-tř'tion (-třsh'nn), n. Act or power of swallowing. Děg'ra-dâ'tion, n. A depriving of rank; degeneracy. With cer- De-grade', v. t. To deprive

of rank or title; to lower. De-grād'ed, p. u. Reduced

in rank; lowered. De-gree' (140), n. A step: extent; grade; rank; the 360th

part of a circle. De-his'cence, n. Act of gap-

ing; the opening of pods, &e. De-his'cent, a. Opening, as a

De-hôrt', v. t. To dissuade. Dē/hor-tā/tion, n. A dissuasion.

De-hôrt'a-to-ry, a. Fitted of

designed to dissuade. Dē'i-fi-eā'tion, n.

of enrolling among deities. De-if'ie, a. Making divine or De-ĭf'ie, a. god-like. De'i-fôrm, a. [Lat. deus, god.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ỹ, long; ă, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ, ỹ, short; câre, ear, ask, all, what; êre, veil, têrm: ""ue, fīrm;

like form. [rauk of deity. De'i-fy, v. t. To exalt to the

Deign (dan), v. i. To conde- De-light' (-lit'), n. Great joy scend; to vouchsafe. - v. t. To grant; to allow.

Dē'ism, n. A belief iu God accompanied by a denial of revelation.

De'ist, n. One who believes in a god, but not in revealed religion.

De ist'ie, a. Pertaining De ist'ie-al, to deism.

I ē'i-ty, n. A divinity; God.
De jēet', v. t. To cast down; to dispirit; to discourage.

De-ieet'ed, a. Cast down. De-je et'ed-ly, adv. In a dejected manner.

De-jeet'ed-ness, a. Dejection. De-jeetion, n. Depression of spirits; melaneholy.

De-lay', v. t. To put off; to defer; to detain. -v. i. To move slowly; to linger. - n Hindrance; detention; stay or stop. Dē'le, v. t. To erase; to re-

move, as something which has been put in type.

Děl'e-ble, a. Capable of being effaced.

De-lěet'a-ble, a. Delightful; highly pleasing.

De-lěe'ta-bly, adv. In a delectable manner.

Dé'lee-tâ'tion, n. Delight. Dél'e-gâte, v. t. To send as representative; to depute; to intrust.

Děl'e-gate (42, 118), n. A dep-De-liv'er, v. t. [Lat. de, from, uty; a representative.

Děl'e-gā'tion, n. A sending away; persons delegated; deputation. Děl'e-tē'ri-oŭs (86), a. De-

structive: highly injurious. Delf, n. Earthen ware glazed. De-lib'er-ate, v. To weigh in the mind; to reflect or con-

De-lib'er-ate (42), a. Circum-

De-lib'er-ate-ly, adv. Slow-De-lib'er-a'tion, n. Act of weighing in the mind; slow-[deliberate.

De-lib'er-a-tive, a. Apt to Děl'i-ca-çy, n. Refinement of sensibility or taste; something delicate. - SYN. Fineness; nicety; softness; small- De-lūde', r. t. To deceive; to ness.

Děl'i-cate, a. Nice; pleasing Děl'uge, n. A general inunto the taste; soft; effeminate. Děl'i-cate-ly, adv. With nicety; daintily; tenderly.

and forma, form.] Of a god- De-li'eious (-lish'us), a. Sweet De-lu'sion, n. Act of deludto the palate or other sense; delectable

> or pleasure. -- v. t. To give great pleasure to. - v. i. To Delve, v. t. To dig; to penhave or take great pleasure.

De-light'ed (-lit'-), a. Greatly Dem'a-gogue, n. pleased De-light'ful (-lit'-), a. Very

pleasaut; charming; delectable.

De-light'ful-ly (-lit'-), adv. In a manner to delight.

Repre-De-lin'e-a-ment, n. sentation by delineation. De-lin'e-ate, v. t. To draw

the ontline of; to sketch. De-lin'e-ā'tion, n. Act of

drawing the outline of a thing. [delineates. De-lin'e-a/tor, a.

De-lin'quen-cy (-link/wen-), n. Failure or omission of duty; fault.

De-lin'quent (79), a. Failing in duty. -n. One who fails to do bis duty. [air. Děl'i-quěsçe', v. i. To melt in

Děl'i-quěs'çençe, n. A melting in the air.

Děl'i-quës'çent, a. Liquefy-ing in the air. [in the air. De-liq'ui-um, n. A melting De-lir'i-ous, a. Wandering in mind; light-headed.

De-lir'i-um, n. Deraugement. De-lir'i-um Trē'mens. Violent delirium brought on by excessive use of intoxicating drinks.

and liberare, to set free.] To free; to release; to give or transfer; to utter; to pronounce.

De-liv'er-ançe, n. Act of freeing; rescue; release. De-liv'er-er, n. One who de-

livers. De-liv'er-y, n. Release; surrender: style of utterance; childbirtb.

spect; well considered. [ly. Dell, n. A valley; a hollow. Děl'phin, a. Relating to the dauphin of France, or to an edition of the classics, pre-

pared for his use. Děl'tà, n. [From its resemblance to the Greek letter A, or delta.] The space between

the two mouths of a river.

dation; a flood. - v. t. To overflow; to drown; to overwhelm; to inundate.

ing, or state of being deluded; deception; cheat.

De-lū'sīve, a. Tending to de-

lude; deceptive.

[politician. etrate. An artful De-māin'. n.

De-mēsne' (-mēn'), manorhouse and land.

De-mand', v. t. To claim; to ask. — n. A claim by right or authority; a ques-

De-mand'a-ble, a. Capable of being demanded. De-mand'ant, n. The plaint-Dē'mar-cā'tion, | n. Divis-De'mar-ka'tion, ion of

delineates.
One who
De-mēan', v. t. To behavo;
to carry one's self.

De-mean'or, n. Manner of behaving; deportment; carriage.

De-měnt'ed, a. Imbecile in mind; infatuated; mad. De-měr'it, n. Ill descrt;

fault. De-mer'sion, n. A plunging

in a liquid. De-mesne' (-man'), n. See

Demain. Děm'i-gŏd, n. A deified hero.

Děm'i-john. n. A large glass bottle inclosed in a wicker cover.

De-mis'a-ble, a. Capable of being demised or leased.

De-mise', n. Death of a distinguished personage; conveyanco or transfer of an estate. — v. t. To bequeath by will.

De-mŏe'ra-cy (117), n. [Gr. demos, the people, and kratein, to rule.] Government by the people.

Děm'o-crăt, n. An adherent to democracy.

Děm'o-erăt'ie, a. Relating to democracy; republican. De-mol'ish, v. t. To throw or

pull down; to destroy. Dem'o-li'tion (-lish'un), Act of overthrowing; destruction; ruin.

Dē'mon, n. An evil spirit. Děm'o-nī'ae-al, ing to

influenced by, demons. De-mō'ni-ăe, n. One possessed by an evil spirit.

Dê'mon-işm, n. A belief in demons, or false gods.

Dē'mon-ŏl'a-try, n. Worship of demons or evil spirits.

Dē/mon-ŏl'o-ģy, n. A treatise on evil spirits.

De-mon'stra-ble, a. Capable of being fully proved. De-mon'stra-bly, adv.

manner to demonstrate. Děm'on-strāte, or De-mon'-strāte (114), v. t. To prove fully or to a certainty. -

SYN. To evince; manifest. Děm'on-strā'tion, n. Proof to a certainty.

De-mon'stra-tive, a. Tending to demonstrate: conclu-[demonstrates. Děm'on-stra'tor, n. One who

De-mor'al-i-zā'tion, n. Destruction of morals or disci-De-mor'al-ïze (153), v. t. To

destroy the morals or discipline of. De mül'çent, a. Softening. De mûr', v. i. To hesitate; to have scruples. — n. Hesita-

tion; doubt. De-mure', a. Affectedly grave

or modest.

De-mure'ly, adv. With affeeted reserve. De-mūre'ness, n. State or

quality of being demure. De-mur'rage, n. Payment for

the detention of a ship. De-mûr'rer, n. One who demurs; a pause in law.

De-my, n. A kind of small [a beast. paper. Dan (18), n. A cave; lodge of De-na'tion-al-ize (-nash'un-),

v. t. To divest of national character or rights. Den'drite, n. A mineral on

which are branching figures like shrubs or trees. Containing

Den-drit'ie, a. branching figures resembling shrubs or trees.

Den-drol'o-gy, n. [Gr. den-dron, a tree, and logos, discourse.] Natural history of trees.

De-nī'a-ble, a. Capable of being denied.

De-nī'al (135), n. Refusal; contradiction; negation.

De-nī'er, n. A refuser. Děn'i-zā'tion, n. Act of making a citizen.

Děn'i-zen, n. A foreigner made a citizen.

De-nom'i-nate, v. t. To give a name to; to call. De-nom'i-na'tion,

name; a title; a sect. De-nom'i-na-tive, a. Con-

ferring a name or appellation. De-nom'i-na'tor, n.

lower number in vulgar frac- | De-part', v. i. To go away ; tions. Capable of

De-nôt'a-ble, a. being denoted.

Děn'o-tā'tion, n. The act of denoting.

De-note', v. t. To indicate: to signify; to mark; to show. De-nounce', v. t. To accuse publicly; to threaten by

some outward sign.

De-nounce'ment, n. Act of proclaiming a threat.

Dense, a. Having its parts closely pressed together. - SYN. Close; compact; thick.

Děn'si-ty, n. Compactness; closeness of parts.

Dent, n. A small hollow; an

indentation. - v. t. To make [teeth. a dent in. Děnt'al, a. Pertaining to the Děn'tate, a. Toothed; sharp-

ly notclied. Děnt'i-ele, n. A point like a

small tooth.

Den-tie'u-late, a. Being Den-tie'u-la/ted, notelied so as to resemble little teeth. Den-tie'u-la'tion, n. State of

being set with small notches or teeth. Děn'ti-fôrm, a. Formed as a

tooth.

Den'ti-frice, n. [Lat. dens, tooth, and fricare, to rub.] Something to cleause teeth;

tooth-powder.

Děn'til, n. A square block in [the teeth. cornices. Děn'tist, n. An operator on Děn'tist-ry, n. The business

of a dentist. Den-ti'tion (-tish'un), n. The process of cutting the teeth. De-pop'u-late. v. t.

Den'toid, a. Tooth-shaped. Děn'u-dâ'tion, n. A making bare, or stripping naked.

De-nude', v. t. To lay bare. De-nun'ei-a'tion (-shī-ā/shun), n. Declaration of a threat; the threat declared.

De-nun'ci-a'tor (-nun'shi-), n. One who threatens. De-nun'ci-a-to-ry (-nun'shi-).

threat.

De-ny', v. t. To contradict; to refuse; to withhold.

De-ob'stru-ent, a. Removing obstructions: aperient. - n. A medicine that removes obstructions.

Dē'o-dand, n. Something for-De-poş'it, v. t. To lodge or feited to the state for pious [of duty. The De'on-tol'o-gy, n. Science

to forsake; to die.

De-part'ment, n. A distinct part, office, or division.

De-part-ment'al, a. Pertaining to a department.

De-pend'ence, | n. Reliance; De-pend'en-cy, | trust; sub-

ordination. De-pěnd'ent, a. Relying; subordinate. - n. One sub-

ordinate to another. Děnse'ness, n. Compactness. De-přet', v. t. To paint; to Děn'si-ty, n. Compactness; portray; to describe.

De-piet'ure, v. t. To paint. Děp'i-la'tion, n. Act of pull-

ing the hair off. De-pil'a-to-ry, a. Taking off

the hair. De-plē'tion, n. Blood-letting. De-ple'to-ry, a. Calculated

to deplete. De-plor'a-ble, a. Lamentable; sad. fably. De-plor'a-bly, adv. Lament-

De-plōr'a-ble-ness, n. State of being deplorable. De-plore', v. t. To lament; to bewail; to be grieved at.

De-ploy', v. t. To display; to open or extend, as a column of troops. Děp/lu-mā'tion, n. A strip-

ping off plumes.

De-plume', v. t. To deprive of plumes or feathers. De-pô'nent, a. Having a pas-

sive form with an active meaning. — n. One who gives written testimony on oath: a deponent verb.

prive of inhabitants. De-pop/u-la'tion, n. Act of

depopulating. De-pop'u-la/tor, n. One who

depopulates. De-port', v. t. To behave:

to carry; to conduct; to transport.

Dē'por-tā'tion, n. A earrying away; exile; banishment. Containing a public De-port'ment, n. Manner of behaving: behavior.

De-pos'a-ble, a. Capable of being deposed.

De-pos'al. n. Act of deposing

De-pose', v. t. To dethrone, -v. i. To testify under oath.

place; to lay up or aside. n. That which is laid up or aside; any thing intrusted.

De-pos'i-ta-ry, n. One with whom something is left in trust.

Děp'o-si'tion (-zĭsh'un), n. Act of dethroning or degrading; au affidavit.

De-pos'i-tor, n. One who de-

De-pŏş'i-to-ry (107), n. place where any thing is deposited for sale or keeping.

De-pot' (de-po' or d3/po), n. Place of deposit; a magazino; a railway station.

Děp/ra-vā/tion, n. Act of [to vitiate. making worse. De-prave', v. t. To corrupt; De-prav'i-ty, n. Corruption of morals; a vitiated state.

Děp're-cate (118), v. t. [Lat. de, from, and precari, to pray.] To pray for deliverance from ; to regret deeply. Děp/re-eā/tion, n. Act of

deprecating. Děp're-ca-to-ry, a. Serving

to deprecate.

De-pre'ei-ate (-pre'shi-, 92), v. i. To decline in value.—
v. i. To lower the price of;
to undervalue.

to undervalue.

(-prē/shī-),

A machine for raising heavy

De-prē/ci-ā/tion n. Act of depreciating.

Děp're-dāte, v. t. To rob; to plunder; to spoil.

Dep're-da'tion, n. A robbing or plundering.

De-press', v. t. To sink; to humble; to cast down; to deject; to abase.

De-prčs'sion (-presh'un), n. ment.
Dejection; melancholy; low De-sçënd', v. t. or i. To go or

De-pres'sive, a. Tending to [be deprived. depress. De-priv'a-ble, a. Liable to Děp'ri-vā'tion, n. Act of de-

priving; loss; bereavement. De-prīve', v. t. To take from;

to bereave.

Depth, n. Deepness; profundity; a deep place; obscurity. Děp'u-rāte, v. t. To purify. Děp'u-rā'tion, n. A cleans

ing; purification.

Děp'u-tā'tion, n. Act of deputing; persons deputed. De-pūte', v. t. To appoint as

substitute.

Dep'u-ty, n One appointed to act for another; an agent. De-răç'i-nāte, v. t. To root

up; to extirpate. De-range', v. t. To put out of order; to confuse; to make

insane; to craze. De-ranged', a. Delirious; insane.

De-range ment (132), n. State Des'e-era'tion, n. A diverting of disorder; insanity; delirium.

Děr'e-liet, n. A thing abandoned. -a. Abandoned. Děr'e-lie'tion, n. An utter

forsakiug; abandonment.

De-ride', v. t. To laugh at in scorn. — Syn. To ridicule; mock; taunt.

De-ris'ion (-rizh/un), n. laughing at in contempt. Mocking ;

De-rī'sīve, a. Mocki De-rī'so-ry, ridiculing. De-rīv'a-ble, a. Capablo of being derived.

Děr'i-vā'tion, n. Deduction from a source; act of tracing origin or descent, as of words.

De-riv'a-tive, a. Derived. n. A word or thing derived. De-rive', v. t. To deduce; to

draw. Dēr'ni-er, a. The last.

Děr'o-gāte, v. t. or i. To take away; to detract. Děr'o-gā'tion, n. A detract-

ing; disparagement.

weights. Děr'vis (140), n. Au oriental monk. Des-eant', v. i. To sing; to comment

Derrick. at large. Děs'eant, n. A song in parts; a variation of an air; cour-

come down.

De-scend'ant, n. Offspring of an ancestor. De-scend'ent, a. Falling;

sinking De-scend'i-ble, a. Admitting

descent. De-scen'sion, n. Act of dc-

scending.

De-scent', n. Act of descending : progress downward : iueursion; lineage; extraction. De-serīb'a-ble, a. Capable of

being described.

De-scribe', v. t. To represent
by words or other signs.

De-seri'er, n. One who descries. De-scrip'tion, n. Act of de-

scribing; account; class. De-serip'tive, a. Coutaining

description. De-sery, v. t. To discover, as

objects at a distance. Děs'e-erāte, v. t. To pervert from a sacred purpose.

from a sacred purpose.

De-sert' (12), n. Merit; worth; elaim to reward. -v.t. To abandon. -v.i. To run away.

Děs'ert, a. Wild; solitary; unsettled. — n. A wilderness; solitude.

De-sert'er, n. One who forsakes his colors, &c. fing. De-ser'tion, n. Act of desert-De-şêrve' (12), v. t. To merit De-şêrved', a. Merited. De-şêrv'ed-ly, adv. Accord-

ing to desert.

De-sērv'ing, a. Meritorious; worthy.

Děs'ha-bille', n. An undress. Děs'ie-eāte, or De-sïe'eāte, v. t. or i. To dry up.

Děs'ie-ca'tion, n. A process of making dry. De-sie'ea-tive, a. Tending to

dry. De-sid'er-ate, v. t. T the want of; to desire.

De-sid'e-rā'tum, n. (pl. Desid'e-rā'ta, 147.) A thing desired.

De-sīgn' (-sīn' or -zīn'), v. t. To intend; to plan; to sketch.—n. A purpose; intention; plan; sketch.

Děs'ig-nāte, v. t. To point out; to indicate; to set apart. Děs'ig-nā'tion, n. Act of pointing or marking out,

De-sign'ing (-sin'- or -zin'-), a. Artful; scheming.

De-sign'ed-ly (-sin'- or zin'-), adv. With design. De-sign'er (-sin'- or -zin'-), n.

One who designs. De-şīr'a-ble (86), a. Worthy of desire.

De-sīr'a-ble-ness, n. Quality of being desirable.

De-sīre', n. A wish to obtain; the thing desired.—
v. t. To wish for; to ask.
De-sīr'oŭs (133), a. Full of de-

sire; eager.

De-sist', v. i. [Lat. de, from, and sistere, to stop.] To cease; to stop; to forbear. De-sist'ance, a. Act of desisting; cessation.

Děsk (140), n. An inclined table for writing at; a pulpit. Des'o-late, v. t. To lay waste.

Děs'o-late (42), a. Laid waste. Děs'o-lā'tion, n. Act of laving waste; state of being deso-

late: ruin. De-spâir', n. Utter loss of

hope. -v. i. To abandon hope; to be without hope.

De-spătch', v. t. & i. Dispatch

Des/per-a'do (pl. Des/per-a'-De-tach', v. t. To separate; does), n. A desperate man ; a madman.

Děs'per-ate (42), a. Without hope; rash.

In a Děs'per-ate-ly, adv. desperate manner.

Děs/per-ā'tion, n. Hopelessness; despair. Děs'pi-ca-ble, a. Contempti-

ble; vile; mean. De-spīse', v. t. To contemn; to scorn; to disdain.

De-spite', n. Malice; malig-In spite of; nity . - prep.

notwithstanding.
De-spite'ful, a. Full of hate;

malicious. De-spite'ful-ly,-adv. In a de-

spiteful manner. De-spite'ful-ness, n. Malice; malignity; hate.

De-spoil', v. i. To spoil; to rob; to strip. [despoiling. De-spo'li-ā'tion, n. Act of De-spoil'er, n. A plunderer. De-spond', r. i. To lose hope;

to despair. De-spond'en-cy, n. Loss of hope; discouragement.

De-spond'ent, a. Despairing. De-spond'ing-ly, adv. In a desponding manner.

 Dĕs'pot, n. An absolute prince; a tyrant. Des-pŏt'ie, a. Absolute in

power; tyrannical; arbitrary. Des-pot'ie-al-ly, adv. In a despotical mauner.

Děs'pot-işm, n. Absolute power; tyranny.

Foam ; Děs'pu-mā'tion, n. scum; frothiness. Děs'qua-mā'tion, n. A scal-

ing or exfoliation of bone. Des-sert', n. Service of fruit, &c., at the close of a meal.

Děs'ti-nā'tion, n. Place to be reached; end.

Děs'třne, v. t. To doom; to devote; to appoint.

Děs'ti-ny, n. State or condition predetermined; fate. Děs'ti-tüte (27), a. Being in

utter want; poor. Děs'ti-tū'tion, n. Utter want.

De-stroy' (130), v. t. To de-mulish; to ruin; to lay waste. De-stroy'er, n. One who destrovs or ruins.

De-strue'ti-ble, a. Llable to destruction.

De-strue'tion, n Ruin; demolition; overthrow. De-strue'tive, a. Ruinous.

Děs'ue-tūde (-we-), n. Disuse.

See | Děs'ul-to-ry, a. method; nnconnected; loose. to disunite; to send off.

De-tăch'ment, n. A party sent from the main army, &c. De'tail, or De-tail' (111), n.

A minute account or portion ; a particular.

De-tāil', r. t. To narrate in particulars; to particularize; to appoint for a particular scrvice.

De-tāin', v. t. [Lat. de, from, and tenere, to hold.] To withhold; to restrain from departure.

De-tāin'er, n. One who dctains.

De-těet', v. t. To bring to light; to discover; to find

De-tĕe'tion, n. Act of detecting; discovery.

De-tee'tive, n. A policeman employed to detect.

De-tent', n. A stop in a clock. De-ten'tion, n. Act of de-

De-ter' (129), v. t. To prevent by fear; to hinder.

De-terge', v. :. To cleanse. Cleansing; De-ter'gent, a.

purging. De-të'ri-o-rate, v. t. or i. To make or become worse.

De-tē/ri-o-rā/tion, n. Act of

deters; hindrance. De-ter'mi-na-ble, a. Capable

of being determined. Fixed; De-ter'mi-nate, a.

definite; conclusive. De-tēr/mi-nā'tion, n. Termination; resolution taken. De-ter'mine, v. t. To end; to

decide; to resolve. De-ter'mined, a. Resolute.

De-ter'sion, n. Act of cleans-[cleanse. ing. De-ter'sive, a. Able to De-test', v. t. To hate extremely.— SYN. To abhor.

loathe; abominate. De-těst'a-ble, a. Very hate-

ful; abominable. De-těs'ta-bly, adv. Very hate-

fully. Dět'es-tā'tion, or Dē'tes-tā'-

tion, n. Extreme hatred; abhorrence. De-throne', v. t. To divest

of royalty; to depose. De-throne'ment, n. Act of

Dět'i-nūe, n. A writ to recover goods detained.

dethroning.

Without Dět'o-nāte, v. t. or i. d; loose. Dět'o-nīze, explode. Dět'o-nā'tion, n. Explosion;

discharge; report.

De-tôrt', v. t. To twlst; to wrest: to turn. De-tôr'tion, n. A perversion

or wresting.

De-tract', v. i. [Lat. de. from, and trahere, tractum, to draw.] To depreciate worth. -v. t. To slander. De-trae'tion, n. Slander; def-

amation De-trăct'ive, a. Tending to

léssen reputation. De-trăct'or. n. One who detracts or slanders.

De-trăet'o-ry, a. Slanderous. Dět'ri-ment, n. Loss; damage: injury; mischief.

Dět'ri-měnt'al, a. Causing loss.

De-tri'tion (-trish'un), n. A wearing off or away.

De-trī'tus, n. Small portions rubbed off from solid bodies by attrition. fdown. De-trude', v. t. To thrust De-trun'eate, v. t. To lop off. De-tru'sion, n. Act of thrust-

ing down. Deuge, n. A c spots; the devil. A card of two

Děv'as-tāte, or De-văs'tāte, v. t. To lay waste; to ravage. Děv'as-tā'tion, n. A laying becoming worse.

De-ter'ment, n. That which De-vel'op, v. t. To unfold;

to uncover; to lay open to view.

De-věl'op-ment, n. An unfolding; disclosure.

De-věst', v. t. or i. To strip. De'vi-ate, v. i. [Lat. de, from, and viare, to travel.] wander: to go astray: to err.

Dē'vi-ā'tion, n. A departure from rule: error; variation. De-viçe' (140), n. Scheme; contrivance; design; em-

Děv'il (dev'l), n. The evil one. Děv'il-ish, a. Fiendish; dia-

Děv'il-try, n. Diabolical or

mischievous conduct. Dē'vi-ous, a. Going or lead-

ing astray; erring. De-vis'a-ble, a. · Capable of being devised.

De-vise', v. t. To contrive; to plan; to invent; to give by will. - v. i. To lay a plan. -

n. A will. Děv'iş-ee', n. One to whom a thing is bequeathed. De-vis'er, n. One who devises.

De-vis'or, n. queaths or wills.

void; empty; destitute.

De-volve', v. t. or i. To roll down; to trausfer or be trans-

ferred. To dedicate; De-vote', r. t.

to appropriate by vow; to Zealous; at-De-vot'ed, a.

tached. De-vot'ed-ness, n. Addict-edness; state of being de-

Děv'o-tee', n. One wholly devoted; a bigot.

De-vo'tion, n. Consecration; affection; piety; a devout,

act. De-vo'tion-al, a. Pertaining to devotion.

enously; to consume.

De-vout', c. Pions; religious; reverent.

De-vout'ly, cdv. Piously. De-vout'ness, n. Quality of being devout.

Dew (da, 29), n. Moisture from the atmosphere deposited at night. - v. t. To wet as with

Dew'lap, n. The flesh hanging from an ox's throat.

Dew'y, a. Moist with dew. Dex'ter, a. Right as opposed Dex'tral, to left.

Dex-ter'i-ty, n. Activity and expertness. — SYN. Adroitness; skill; eleverness; address.

Děx'ter-ous, a. Expert in mannal acts; skillful; adroit. Dī'a-logue, :. Děx'ter-ous-ly, adv. With dexterity or skill.

Dey, n. Formerly, a title of the governor of Algiers.

†Dī'a-bē'tēs, n. A discase attended by excessive discharge of urine. Dī'a-bŏl'ie,

) a. Devilish ; Dī/a-bŏl'i e-al, fiendish : wicked.

Dī'a-bŏl'ie-al-ly, adv. Ina diabolical manner.

Dī-āb'o-lism, n. Actions of the devil.

Dī-ăe'o-nal, a. Pertaining to a deacon.

Di'a-cous'tie, a. Pertaining to diacoustics.

Dī'a-cous'ties, n. sing. ence of sounds refracted by passing through different me-

One who be- Dī/a-erīt'ie-al, a. Serving to discriminate; distinctive.

De-void', a. Not possessing Di'a-dem, n. A kingly crown or fillet.

†Devoir (dev-wôr'), n. Duty; †Dī-ær'e-sīs, } n.(pl.†Dī-ær'e-act of civility; due respect. Dī-ĕr'e-sīs, } sēs or Dī-ĕr'e-ses.) A mark ["] over the second of two vowels, to show that they are to be pronounced separately.

†Dī'ag-nō'sis, n. Determination of a disease by means of distinctive characteristics. Dī'ag-nŏs'tie, a. Indicating

the nature of a disease.

Dī-ăg'o-nal, a. Passing from one angle to another not adjacent. - n: A diagonal line.

Dī-ag'o-nal-ly, adv. In a diagonal direc-Diagonal. tion.

De-vour', v. t. To cat up rave Dī'a-gram, n. A mathematical drawing or figure. Dī'al, n. [From Lat. dies,

day.] A plate to show the hour by the sun. Dī'a-lšet, n. A local form of

speech; language.

to a dialect; logical. Dī'a-lee-ti'cian (-tish'an), n.

A logician. Dī'a-lee'ties, n. sing. Logie. Dī'al-ing, n. Science of mak-

ing dials. Dī'al-ĭst, n. One skilled in

dialing. Dī-ăl'o-gist, n. A speaker in

a dialogue Dī-al'o-gist'ie, a. Relating to, or having the form of, a dialogue.

A discourse between two or more.

Dī-ăm'e-ter, n. A right line passing through the center of a circle, dividing it into two equal parts.
Dī/a-mět'rie al, a. Diameter.

diameter : direct.

Dī'a-mēt'rĭe-al-ly, adv. rectly.

Dī'a-mond (or mund), n. The dī/-The most precious of genis; a geometrical figure, thus:

Dī/a-pā/son, n. An octave in music; har- Diamony; an organ stop. mond. Dī'a-per, n. Figured linen; a towel or napkin. - v. t. To

diversify with figures. as cloth. Dī-aph'a-nous, a. Transpar-

cnt; clear. Dī'a-pho-rět'ie, a. Increasing perspiration.

Dī'a-phragm (-fram), z. muscle separating the chest from the bowels; midriff.

Dī'a-rist, n. One who keeps a diary. Dī/ar-rhē'a, | 12. Unusual

Dī'ar-rhœ'a, evacuation of the intestines. Dī'ar-rhět'ie, a. Promoting

evacuations; purgative. Dī'a-ry (141), n. An account

of daily transactions; journal. [the heart. Dī-as'to-le, n. A dilatation of Dī/a-tŏn'ie, a. Pertaining to

tho scale of eight tones, the eighth of which is the octave of the first.

Dī'a-trībe, n. A continued discourse; an invective.

Dib'ble, n. A tool for plant-Dīçe, n. pl. of Die. [ing. Dīçe'-box, n. A box for dice. Dīck'y, n. A false shirt-collar or shirt-bosom.

Di'a-lee'tie-al, a. Pertaining Die'tate, v. t. To tell for another to write; to deliver to a subordinate, as a command. - n. Order; suggestion; hint.

Die-tā'tion, n. Act of dictating or prescribing; an order.

Die-tä'tor, n. One invested with absolute power. Die'ta-tō'ri-al, a. Unlimited

in power; absolute; imperious. Die-ta'tor-ship, n. Office of

a dictator. Dĭ€'tion, n. Manner of ex-

pression; choice of words. Die'tion-a-ry, n. A book in

which words are explained; a lexicon. Die'tum, n. (pl. Die'ta, 147.)

An authoritative word or [assertion. Did, imp. of Do. Relating to, or describing, a Di-dae'tie, a. Fitted or intended to instruct.

Dī-dă e'tieş, n. sing. 1 t or science of teaching.

Die, v. i. To lose life; to expire. — n. (pl. Dīçe.) small cube. - n. (pl. Dies). A stamp.

Dī-ĕr'e-sis, n. Sec Diæresis. Dī'et. n. [Gr. diaita, manner of living.] Food; an assembly of princes or estates. -v.t. To feed sparingly. -v.i.To eat sparingly.

lowance of food.

Dî'e-ta-ry, a. Pertaining to Dî'e-tět'ie, diet. The Dī'e-tět'ies, n. sing.

science that relates to food. Dif'fer, v. i. To be unlike; to be at variance; to disa-[disagreement.

Dif'fer-enco, n. Unlikeness; Dif'fer-ent, a. Not the same; unlike; distinct.

Differ-ent-ly, adv. In a different manner; variously. Differ-en'tial, a. Creating a difference; meant to produce

or show difference. ADif'fi-cult, a. Hard to be

done; hard to please. Dif'fi-cul-ty (107), n. Hardness to be done; impedi-

ment; distress. Dif'fi-dence, n. Want of confidence; donbt; distrust. Dif'fi-dent, a. Distrustful;

bashful. Dif'fi-dent-ly, adv. With Dif'form, a. Not uniform; unlike; different.

Dif-füşe', v. t. To pour ont; to spread; to disperse.

Dif-fuse', a. Copious; widely spread; not coucise. Dif-füse'ly, adv.

copiously Dif-fū'si-bĭl'i-ty, n. of being diffusible.

Dif-fü'si-ble, a. Capable of being diffused.

Dif-fū'sion, n. A spreading; dispersion; extension. Dif-fū'sive, a. Spreading

widely; scattered widely. Dif-fü'sive-ly, adv. Widely;

extensively. Dif-fū'sive-ness, n. Quality of being diffusive.

Dig (129), v. t. or i. [imp. & turn up with a spade.

Ji'gest, n. A collection or body of laws; an abridgment. Di-gest', v. t. To dissolve in the stomach; to arrange.

Di-gest/i-bil'i-ty, n. Quality of being digestible.

Di-gest'i-ble, a. Capable of being digested.

Di-ges'tion, n. The process of digesting. [gestion. Di-ġčst'ive, a. Dig'it (140), n. Causing di-

ig'it (140), n. [Lat. digitus, a finger.] Three fourths of an inch; one of the ten figures 0, 1, 2, &c., by which all numbers are expressed; 12th part of the diameter of

the sun or moon.

Dī'e-ta-ry, n. Prescribed al- Dig'it-al, a. Relating to a digit.

Dig'ni-fied, a. Noblo; exalt-[give distinction to. ed. Dig'ni-fy, v. t. To exalt; to Dig'ni-ta-ry, n. A person, especially a clergyman, of

[rank; nobleness.
n. Elevation of Dig'ni-ty, n. Elevation of Di'graph, n Two letters with the sound of one only.

Di-gress', v. i. To turn from the main subject; to wander.

Di-gres'sion (-gresh'un), a. A deviation. Tending to

Di-gress'ive, a. Tending to digress. [mound of earth. Dike, n. A ditch; a bank or Di-lăp'i-date, v. t. To pull down. - v. i. To go to ruin. Di-lap/i-da/tion, n. Decay;

waste; ruin. [being dilated. Di-lat'a-ble, a. Capable of Dil'a-ta'tion, n. Act of di-

Distrustful; lating; expansion. [diffidence. Di-late', or Di-late', v. t. or i. To expand; to enlarge; to widen; to expatiate.

Di-la'tion, or Di-la'tion, a. Act of dilating; expansion. Dil'a-to-ri-ly, adv. Tardily. Dil'a-to-ri-ness, n. Quality

of being dilatory. Widely Dil'a-to-ry, a. Late: tardy.

Di-lěm'mà, or Di-lěm'mà Quality (140), n. [Gr. di, double, and lemma, an assumption.] A perplexing state or alternative.

†Dil'et-tăn'te, n. (pl. Dil'et-tăn'ti.) A lover of the fine arts; an amateur.

Dil'i-gençe, n. Steady application to business.

†Diligence (dē/lē/zhŏngss'), n. A French stage-coach.

Dil'i-gent, a. Constant in application to business; assidnous.

Dil'i-gent-ly, adv. steady application; assiduonsly. [ie seeds. Dill, n. A plant with aromat-Dil'u-ent, a. Making thin, as liquor. — n. That which di-

lutes or makes thinner. Di-lute', v. t. To make more thin. - a. Thin; diluted.

Di-lu'tion, n. Act of diluting; a weak liquid.

Di-lū'vi-al, a. Relating to, Di-lū'vi-an, or caused by. a flood.

Dǐ-lū'vi-um, n. A deposit of earth, &c., caused by a flood.

Not clear : obscure ; Dim, a. imperfect. in vision. - v. t. To cloud; to darken; to obscure.

ime, n. [Fr., from Lat. de-cem, ten.] A silver coin of the United States of ten Dime, n. cents' value.

Di-měn'sion, n. Bulk; size; extent of a body; capacity. Di-mid'i-ate, a. Divided into

two equal parts. Di-min'ish, v. t. or i. make or become less. - SYX

To lessen; decrease; abate. Dim'i-nū'tion, n. A makiug or growing smaller.

Di-min'u-tive, a. Little; small. - n. A noun denoting a small or young object of

the same kind with that denoted by some other noun. Di-min'u-tive-ly, adv. In a

diminutive manner. Di-min'u-tive-ness, n. Small-

ness: littleness. Dim'is-so-ry, a. Dismissing to another ecclesiastical ju-

risdiction. [cotton cloth. Dim'i-ty, n. A kind of ribbed Dim'ly, adv. In a dim or obscure manner.

Dim'ness, n. Quality of being dim; dullness; gloom.

Dim'ple, n. A little hollow in the check or chin. - v. i. To form dimples.

Din, n. Loud noise; clamor. -v. t. To stun with noise. Dine, v. i. To eqt dinner. v. t. To give a dinner to.

Ding'-dong, a. A word used to express the sound of bells. Din'gi-ness, n. A dusky hne. Din'gle, n. A hollow between hills; a dale. [foul. Dĭn'ġy, a. Dusky; soiled; Din'ner, n. The chief meal

of the day. Dint, n. power; means. - v. t. To mark by a blow: to indent.

Dī-oç'e-san, or Dī'o-çē'san, a. Pertaining to a diocese.

. Perun. n. A bishop. The jurisdic-Dī'o-çēse, n. Ti

Di-op'trie, a. Relating to dioptrics.

Dī-op'tries, n. sing. Ecience which treats of the 1 ws of

the refraction of light.
Dī/o-rā/mā, or Dī-o-rā/mā
(140), n. A mode of seenic representation, in which a painting is seen from a distance through a large opening.

Dip (129), v. t. To plunge; to immerse. - v. i. To immerse

partake. - n. Inclination downward.

iph-thē'ri-à (dĭf'- or dĭp'-), n. A very dangerous disease of the throat.

Diph'thong (dif' or dip'-, 182), n. A union of two vowels in one sound or syllable.

Diph'thong-al (dif'- or dip'-), a. Consisting of a diphthong.

Di-plô'mà (115, 140), n. A writing conferring some privilege, honor, etc.

Di-plo'ma-cy, n. Act of conducting negotiations between nations.

Dĭp'lo-măt, \ n. A diploma-Dĭp'lo-mate, \ tist.

Dip'lo-măt'ie, a. Pertaining to diplomacy.

Di-plo'ma-tist, n. One skilled in diplomacy; a diplomat.

Dip'per, n. One who dips; a vessel for dipping.

Dire, a. Dreadful; dismal. Di-rect', a. Straight; right; express. -v. t. To aim; to direct; to order; to regulate.

Di-ree'tion, n. Aim; order; line or point of tendency; superscription of a letter, &c.

Di-reet'ive, a. Giving direc-

Di-reet'ly, adv. In a straight line; immediately. Di-rect'ness, n. Straightness;

tendency to a point. Di-rect'or, n. One who di-

rects; a superintendent. Dĭ-rěe-tō'ri-al, a. Serving for

direction. Di-reet'o-ry, n. A book of directions; a guide-book; a

body of directors, -a. Tending to direct. [directs. Di-reet'ress, n. A woman who Dire'ful, a. Dreadful; horri-

ble; dire. Dire'ful-ly, adv. Dreadfully. Dirge (140), n. A funeral song. Dirk, n. A kind of dagger. -

v. i. To stab with a dirk. Dirt (16), n. Earth; any foul matter; mud; mire. - v. t.

To make dirty Dirt'i-ly, adv. Filthily; foully.

Dirt'i-ness, n Quality or state of heing dirty. Dirt'y, a. Foul with dirt;

base. -v. t. To make foul with dirt

Dis'a-bil'i-ty, n. Want of power or qualifications.

Dis-ā'ble, v. t. To deprive of power or competency; to disqualify.

one's self; to thrust in and | Dis'a-buse', v. t. To unde-

To incommode.

Dis'ae-eus'tom, v. t. To render unaccustomed.

Dis'ad-van'tage, n. unfavorable state; injury to interest.

Dis-ad'van-ta'geous, a. Unfavorable to success; inju-

rious; hurtful. Dis-ăd/van-tā/geous-ly, adv.

With disadvantage. Dis'af-feet', v. t. To make

less friendly.

Dis'af-feet'ed, a. Filled with discontent and unfriendli-

Dĭs'af-fĕe'tion, n. Want of affection; dislike; aliena-

Dis'af-firm', v. t. To deny; to contradict.

Dis'a-gree', v. i. To differ in opinion; to quarrel; not to be the same.

Dĭs'a-gree'a-ble, a. Unpleasant to the mind or senses; offensive.

Dis'a-gree'a-bly, adv. Unpleasantly.

Dis'a-gree'ment, n. Difference; diversity; discord. Dis'al-low', v. t. To refuse to

allow; to disown and reject. - v. i. To refuse permission. Dis'al-low'ange, n. Disapprobation; prohibition.

Dis-ăn'i-mate, v. t. To deprive of life or spirit.

Dis'an-nul'. See Annul. Dĭs'ap-păr'el, v. t. To strip

of clothes; to disrobe.

Dis civing ap-pear', v. i. To vanish Dis civing (140), n. [Lat. disfrom sight; to cease to be. cipulus, from discere, to Dis'ap-pēar'ance, n. Act of disappearing; a vanishing.

Dis'ap-point', r. t. To defeat of expectation or hopo; to balk.

Dis'ap-point'ment, n. Defeat Dis'ci-plin-ā'ri-an, n. of hopes or expectation.

Dis'ap-pro-ba'tion, n. approval; dislikc.

Dis'ap-prov'al (133), n. Disapprobation; dislike.
Dis'ap-prove', v. t. To cen-

sure; to refuse to approve. Dis-arm', v. t. To deprive of arms, or of the means or dis-

position to harm. Dis'ar-range', v. t. To put out of order.

Dis'ar-range'ment, n. of disturbing order; disorder. Dis'ar-ray', v. t. To throw into disorder; to undress. -

n. Want of order: confusion; undress.

Dis'ae-com'mo-date, v. t. Dis-as'ter, n. Untortunate event; mishap; calamity.

Dis-ăs'trous, a. Unlucky; calamitous; afflictive.

Dis'a-vow', v. t. To disown; to deny knowledge of.

Dis'a-vow'al, n. A denial. Dis-band', v. t. To dismiss from military service. - v. i. To retire from service.

Dís/be-liēf', n. Want or re/ fusal of belief.

Dis'be-lieve', v. t. To As credit; to refuse to credit. Dis'be-liev'er, n. An infidel

Dis-bûr'den (-bûr'dn), v. t. To ease of a burden; to un-

Dis-bûrse', v. t. To expend; to pay out; to spend. Dis-bûrse'ment, n. Act of

disbursing; sum spent.

Dise. See Disk. [cast off.]
Dis-eärd', v. t. To dismiss; to Dis-eërn' (diz-zërn', 62), v. t. or i. To see; to perceive and recognize; to judge.

Dis-cern'i-blc (diz-zern'-), a. Capable of being discerned.

Dis-eern'i-bly (-zīrn'-), adv. In a manner to be discerned. Diş-eërn'ing, a. Judicious.

Diş-cern'ment, n. Act or power of discerning. - SYN. Penetration; judgment; dis-

crimination; sugacity.

Dis-chärge', v. t. To dismiss;
to unload; to acquit; to fire.

v. i. To throw off a charge or burden. - n. An unloading; release; explo-

cipulus, from discere, to learn.] A learner; a scholar or follower. fdisciple. Dis-çi'ple-ship, n. State of a Dis'ci-plin-a-blc, a. Capable of instruction.

who keeps good discipline. a. Pertaining to discipline. Dis'ci-plin-a-ry, a. Related

to, or intended for, discipline.

Dis'ci-pline, n. Education and government; order: regulation; rule. - v. t. To in. struct and govern; .o regu-

Dis-elāim', v. t. To disova; to refuse to acknowledge. Dis-elāim'er, n. One who disclaims; an express denial.

Dis-elōşe', v. t. To uncover; to lay open; to reveal.

Dis-clos'ure, n. Act of disclosing or revealing; that which is disclosed.

Dis'coid, a. Having the Dis-coid'al, form of a disk. Dis-col'or (-kul'ur), v. t. To alter the color of.

Dis-còl'or-a'tion, n. Change of color; stain.

Dis-com'fit, v. t. To cause to flee .- SYN. To rout; defeat; overthrow.

Dis-com'fit-ure, n. Defeat. Dis-com'fort, n. Uneasiness; disquiet. - v. t. To disturb the peace of.

Dis'com-mode', v. t. To incommode; to put to iucouvenience.

Dis'com-pose', c. t. To ruffle; to disorder; to disturb the temper of.

Dis'com-pos'ure, n. Disorder; disturbance.

Dis'con-cert', v. t. To disturb; to throw into disorder; to unsettle the mind of. Dis'eon-něet', v. t. To dis-

unite; to separate. Dis'con-nec'tion, n. Separa-

tion: waut of union. Dis-con'so-late (42), a. Destitute of comfort or consola-

tion; dejected; mclancholy. Dis'con-tent', n. Uneasiness; dissatisfaction.

Dis'con-tent'ed, a. Dissatisfied : uneasy.

Dis'con-tent'ment, n. satisfaction.

Dis'con-tin'u-ançe,) n. A Dis'con-tin'u-a'tion, | ceasing; interruption.

Dis'con-tin'ue, v. t. To put off. -v. i. To leave off; to cease.

Dis-con'ti-nū'i-ty, n. Separation of parts.

Dis'con-tin'u-ous, a. continuous; interrupted.
Dis'cord, n. Disagreement;

strife.

Dis-côrd'ançe, n. Want of harmouy; discord.

Dis-côrd'ant, a. Inconsistent; disagreeiug; not harmoni-

Dis-côrd'ant-ly, adv. In a discordant manner.

Dis'count, n. Deduction of a sum; allowance.

Dis'count, or Dis-count', v. t. To allow discount ; to lend money upon, deducting the allowance for interest.

discourage. - n. Disfavor ; | disapprobation. Dis-cour'age (-kur'ej), v. t.

To dishearten; to depress. Dis-cour'age-ment, n. That which abates courage.

Dis-course', n. Conversation; talk; sermon; treatise. v. i. To converse; to talk. v. t. To utter or give forth.

Dis-coûr'te-ous (-kûr'te-), a. Uneivil; rude.

Dis-coûr'te-sy, n. Incivility; ill manners; rudeness. Dĭse'oŭs, α. Like a disk.

Dis-cov'er, v. t. To find out; to disclose; to reveal.

Dis-cov'er-a-ble, a. Capable of being discovered.

Dis-cov'er-er, n. One who discovers.

Dis-cov'er-y, n. A finding out ; disclosure

Dis-cred'it, n. Want of credit; reproach. - v. t. To disbelieve; to disgraee.

Dis-erĕd'it-a-ble, a. Injurious to reputation.

Dis-creet', a. Prudent; cautious; sagacious.

Dis-creet'ly, adv. Prudently. Dis-crep'an-cy, n. Differ-Dis-crep'ance, ence; disagreement ; discordance.

Dis-crép'ant, a. Different; disagrecing; contrary.

Dis-erēte', a. Distinct; separate: disjoined. Dis- Dis-crettion (-kresh'un), n.

Prudence; sagacity; freedom to act at will.

Dis-ere'tion-al, a. Left to Dis-ere'tion-a-ry, discretion; to be governed by judg-

ment only. Dis-erē'tīve, a. Disjunctive; separating.

Dis-crim'i-nate, v. t. To dis-

tinguish; to separate. Dis-crim'i-nā'tion, n. Act of discriminating; mark of dis-

tinction. Dis-erim'i-na-tive, a. Serving to distinguish.

Dis-eûr'sion, n. Desultory talk.

Dis-cûr'sive, a. Roving; irregular; desultory. In a

Dis-eur'sive-ly, adv. roving manner.

Dis'eus, n. The ancient quoit; a disk

Dis-eŭss', v. t. [Lat. dis, apart, and quatere, to shake, strike.] To disperse; to ex-

debate; disquisition; disputation.

Dis-euss'ive. Able or tendling to discuss.

Dis-eu'tient, a. Serving to disperse morbid matter, -n. A medicine to disperse morbid matter.

Dis-dāin', n. Hanghty eon-tempt; scorn - r. t. To scorn; to despise; to slight; to deem worthless.

Dis-dāin'ful (139), a. Scornful; haughty; contemptseorn. uous.

Dis-dāin'ful-ly, adv. With Diş-dāin'ful-ness, n. State of being disdainful.

Dis-case', n. Distemper; malady; sickness. — v. t. To affect with sickness.

Dis'em-bärk', v. t. or i. To put or go on shore; to land.

Dis-em/bark-a'tion, n. Act of disembarking. Dis'em-băr'rass, r. t.

free from embarrassment. Dis'em-bod'ied, p. a. Divested

of body. Dis'em-bod'y, v. t. To divest is'em-body, of a material body.

Dis'em-bögue', v. charge at the mouth, as a stream.

Dis'em-bow'el, v. t. To take out the bowels of; to eviscerate.

Dis'en-ā'ble, v. t. To disable. Dis'en-chant', v. t. To free from enchantment.

Dis'en-eum'ber, v. t. To free from obstruction.

Dis'en-eum'brance, n. Deliverance from any thing burdensome or troublesome.

Dis'en-gage', v. t. To free from an engagement or a tie. - SYN. To detach; release; extricate; withdraw.

Dis'en-gāġed', a. Vacant; at leisnre. Dis'en-gāġe'ment, n.

lease from engagement. To erase

Dis'en-röll', v. t. from a roll or list. Dis'en-tăn'gle, e. t. To set

free from eutanglement or perplexity.

Dis'en-tăn'gle-ment, n. Act [throne. of disentangling. Dis'en-throne', v. t. To de-Dis'en-tomb' (-toom'), e. t. To

take out from a tomb. Dis'en-trançe', v. t. awaken from a trance.

Dis-count'a-ble, a. Snitable to be discounted.

To debate.

Dis-coun'te-nange, v. t. To Dis-cus's'sion (-kūsh'un), n. A Dis-fa'vor, n. Want of favor;

ā, ē, ī,ō, ū, y, long; ă, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ, y, short; câre, căr, âsk, all, whạt; ĉre, vçil, tērm; pïque, fîrm;

countenance. Dis-fig'u-ra'tion, n. Act of

disfiguring. Dis-fig'ure, v. t. To deform;

to mar; to deface. Dis-fig'ūre-ment, n. A de-

facement. Dis-fran'chise (-chiz), v. t. To deprive of citizenship.

Dis-fran'chise-ment, n. deprivation of the privileges of a free citizen.

Dis-gär'nish, v. t. To strip of ornaments.

Dis-gôrge', v. t. To vomit; to discharge; to give up. Dis-grāçe', n. State of shame;

miny. - v. t. To dishonor; to bring to shame.

Dis-grāce'ful, a. Shameful. Dis-grace'ful-ly, adv. In a

disgraceful manner. Dis-grāçe'ful-ness, n. Dishonor; baseness; ignominy.

Dis-guise' (69, 153), n. A dress to conceal; false appearance. - v.t. To conceal; to hide; to disfigure.

Dis-gust', n. Distaste; dislike; aversion. — v. t. To give dislike to; to displease.

Dis-güst'ful, \a. Provoking Dis-güst'ing, \dislike. Dis-güst'ing-ly, adv. So as

to excite disgust.

Dish (140), n. A vessel to serve food in; food. - v. t. To put in dishes.

Dis/ha-bille', n. Loose dress; an uudress; deshabille.

Dis-heärt'en, v. t. To dis-courage; to depress.

Dis-heart'en-ing, a. Tending to discourage. Di-shev'el (130), v. t. To suffer

to hang negligently, as the Dish'ing, a. Concave; hollow.

Dis-hon'est (-on'est), a. Void of honesty; marked by fraud; faithless; knavish. Dis-hon'est-ly (-on'est-), adv.

Knavishly; with fraud. Diş-hon'est-y (-on'est-),

Knavery; want of integrity. Dis-hon'or (-on'ur, 155), n. Want of honor; whatever injures the reputation; disgrace .- v. t. To bring shame on; to disgrace; to refuse payment of.

Dis-hon'or-a-ble (-on/ur-), a Reproachful; disgraceful; base; vile.

Dis-hon'or-a-bly

adv. Disgracefully; basely.

disregard. - v. t. To dis- | Dis-in/eli-nā/tion, n. Slight | dislike or aversion.

Dis'in-cline', v. t. To produce dislike in. Dĭs'in-fěet', v. t. To purify

from infection. Dis'in-fěe'tion, n. A purifying from infection.

Dis'in-gen'u-ous, a. Wanting in frankness and honesty. — SYN. Unfair; illiberal; de-

ceitful: artful. Dĭs/in-ġĕn'u-oŭs-ly, adv. Un-

fairly; deceitfully. Dis/in-gen'u-ous-ness,

Want of fairness. Dĭs'in-hěr'i-son, n. Act of disinheriting.

disfavor; dishonor; iguo- Dis'in-her'it, r. t. To cut off from inheriting.

Dis-in'te-grate, v. t. To separate into integrant parts. Dis-in/te-gra'tion, n. A sep-

aration of integrant parts. Dis'in-ter', v. t. To take out of a grave.

Dis-in'ter-est-ed, a. Free from self-interest; impartial.

Dis-in'ter-est-ed-ly, adr. In a disinterested manner. Dis-in'ter-est-ed-ness,

Freedom from self-interest. Dis'in-ter'ment, n. Act of taking out of a grave.

Dis'in-thrall', v. t. To set free; to liberate from bondage.

Dis'in-thrall'ment, n. Emancipation. Dis-join', v. t. To separate; to

disunite. Dis-joint', v. t. To separate the

joints of; to dislocate. Dis-junet', a. Separate; dis-

joined. Dis-june'tion, n. Disunion; separation. [disjoin. Dis-junet'ive, a. Tending to

Dis-junet'ive-ly, adv. In a disjunctive manner. Disk, n. A quoit; face of the

sun, moon, or planet. Dis-like', n. Positive aversion. -v. t. To have an

aversion to; to hate. n. Dis'lo-eate, v. t. To displace;

to put out of joint. Dis'lo-eā'tion, n. Act of dis-

placing: a joint put out. Dis-lodge', v. t. To drive from a place of rest or a station.

Dis-loy'al, a. Not loyal or true to allegiance.

delity (-on'ur-), Dis'mal, a. [Lat. dies malus, evil day.] Dark; gloomy.

Dis'mal-ly, adv. Gloomily: darkly.

Dis-man'tle, v. t. To strip of dress, apparatus, equipments,

&c. [a mast or of masts. Dis-mast, v. t. To deprive of Dis-may', v. t. To daunt; to appall.—n. Loss of courappall. -n.
age; fright; terror.
age; t. To divide

Dis-mem'ber, v. t. To member from member.

Dis-měm'ber-ment, n. Separation; division; partition. Dis-miss', v. t. To send away;

to discharge.

Dis-miss'al, n. A dismissing. Dis-mis'sion (-mish'un), n. A sending away; discharge; re-[to depart.

Dis-miss'ive, a. Giving leave Dis-mount', v. i. To alight from a horse, &c. — v. t. To throw from a horse.

Dĭs'o-bē'di-ençe, n. Neglect or refusal to obey.

Dis'o-bē'di-ent, a. Neglecting or refusing to obey.

Dis'o-bey', v. t. To neglect or refuse to obey.

Dis'o-blige', v. t. To offend by unkindness or incivility.

Dis'o-blig'ing, a. Not disposed to gratify; unkind.
Dis'o-blig'ing-ly, adv. In a disobliging manner.

Dis-ôr'der, n. Confusion; disease. -v. t. To throw into confusion; to discompose; to make sick. [indisposed.

Dis-ôr'dered, p. a. Confused; Dis-ôr'der-ly, a. Confused; lawless; vicious; irregular. Dis-ôr/gan-i-zā'tion, n. Sub-

version of order. Dis-ôr'gan-īze, v. t.

throw into utter disorder. Diş-ōwn', v. t. To refuse to own; to renounce.

Dis-păr'age, v. t. To injure by depreciating comparisons.

Dis-păr'age-ment (132), n. Injurious comparison with something else. — SYN. Detraction; derogation; decry-[difference. ing.

Dis-păr'i-ty, n. Inequality; Dis-pärt', v. t. or i. To part. Dis-păs'sion, n. Freedom from passion.

Dis-păs'sion-ate, a. Free from passion; cool; calm.

Dis-pas'sion-ate-ly, adv. a dispassionate manner.

Dis-loy'al-ly, adv. Faithlessly. Dis-patch', v. t. To send Dis-loy'al-ty, n. Want of fi-away; to execute speedily; to put out of the way; to kill. - n. Speed; haste; message sent.

Dis-pēl' (129), v. t. To drive | Dis-proof', n. Refutation : | Dis-sēl'zin, n. Unlawful disaway; to disperse. Dis-pěn'sa-ble, a. Capable of being dispensed or dis-

pensed with.

Dis-pěn'sa-ry, n. A place for dispensing medicines.

Dis'pen-sa'tion, n. Distribution; exemption from a

Dis-pěn'sa-tive, a. Having Dis-pěn'sa-to-ry, power of granting dispensation.

Dis-pen'sa-to-ry (107), n. A book telling how to compound medicines.

Dis-pěnse', v. t. To deal out. dispute.
Dis-pěns'er, n. One who dis-Dis-pūte', v. t. or i. To de-[ulate.

Dis-pēo'ple, v. t. To depop-Dis-pērse', v. t. To scatter. Dis-pēr'sion, n. Act of scattering, or state of being scattered. [disperse.

Tending to Dis-per'sive, a. Tending to Dis-pir'it, v. t. To discourage; to deject.

Dis-place', v. t. To put out of place; to remove.

Dis-place'ment, n. Act of displacing. Dis-plant', v. t. To remove, as

a plant.

Dis-play', v. t. To spread wide; to open; to exhibit.

—n. Exhibition; show. Dis-plēase', v. t. To give offense to. -v. i. To disgust.

Dis-pleas'ure (-plezh'ur), n. Slight anger; pain received. Dis-plode', v. t. or i. To burst

with a loud report. Dis-plo'sion, n. A bursting with noise; detonation.

Dis-port', n. Play; sport; pastime. - v. i. To sport; to play; to wanton .- v. t. To amuse; to divert.

Dis-pos'a-ble, a. Capable of being disposed of.

Dis-poş'al (133), n. Act or power of disposing; manage ment.

Dis-pose', v. t. To place; to incline; to adapt or fit. Dis-posed', a. Inclined ;

minded. [poses. Dis-poş'er, n. One who dis-Dis'po-şi'tion (-zish'un), n. Order; arrangement; distri-

bution; temper of mind. Dis'pos-sess' (or -poz-zes'), v. t. To put out of possession.

Dis-pos-ses'sion (-pos-sesh'un or -poz-zěsh'un), n. Act of dispossessing.

Dis-prāise', n. Censure ; blame. - v. t. To blame.

confutation.

Dis'pro-por'tion, n. Want of proportion or symmetry. - v. t. To make unsuitable. Dis'pro-por'tion-al, (a. Un-

Dis'pro-por'tion-ate, | equal; without proportion.

Dis-prove', v. t. To confute. Dis'pu-ta-ble, a. Capable of being disputed.

Dis'pu-tant, n. One who disputes or argues.

Dis'pu-ta'tion, n. Act of disputing; argumentation.

Dis'pu-ta'tious, a. Given to

bate; to quarrel; to contend for. — n. Contest in words. Dis-put'er, n. One who.dis-

putes. Dis-qual'i-fi-ea'tion, n. That which disqualifies.

Dis-qual'i-fy, v. t. unfit; to disable. To make

Dis-qui'et, v. t. To make un-easy. — SYN. To disturh; vex; fret. - n. Restlessness; uneasiness.

Dis-qui'e-tude, 72. Uneasiness; anxiety.

Dis'qui-si'tion (-zish'un), n. A formal discussion on any subject; inquiry. Dis're-gard', n. Slight; neg-

lect; omission of notice. - v. t. To slight; to disregard. Dis're-gärd'ful, a. Negligent. Dis-rěl'ish, n. Distaste; dis-like.—v. t. To dislike the

taste of. Dis-rěp'u-ta-ble, a. Not cred-

itable; dishouorable. Dis're-pute', n. Loss or want of reputation or esteem.

Dis're-spect', n. Want of respect; incivility. [rude. [rude.] Dis're-spect'ful, a. Uncivil; Dis're-spect'ful-ly, adv. With

disrespect. Dis-robe', v. t. or i. To undress.

Dis-rup'tion, n. Act of breaking asunder; breach. Dis-săt/is-făe'tion, n.

content; dislike; displeasure. Dis-săt'is-fy, v. t. To displease.

Dis-seet', v. t. To divide and examine minutely.

Dis-sĕet'i-ble, a. Capable of being dissected.

Dis-sĕ€'tion, n. Act or art of dis-ecting; anatomy.

Dis-seet'or, n. An anatomist. Dis-seize'. v. t. To dispossess wrongfully.

possession. Dis-sēi'zor, n. One who dis-

Dis-sem'ble, v. t. To conceal; to feign. - v. i. To act the hypocrite. [sembles. Dis-sem'bler, n. One who dissembles.

Dis-sem'i-nate, c. t. To scatter in various directions, liko seed; to sow.

Dis-sem'i-na'tion, n. Act of scattering, as seed; diffusion. Dis-sem'i-na'tor, n. One who disseminates.

Dis-sěn'sion, n. Contention;

disagreement; strife.

Dis-sent', r. i. To disagree;
to differ in opinion. — n. Disagreement.

Dis-sent'er, n. One who dissents, esp. a Protestant who dissents or separates from the church of England.

Dis-sĕn'tient, a. Disagreeing. Dis'ser-tā'tion, a. A dis-course; essay; treatise.

Dis-serve', v. t. To injure. Dis-serv'ice, n. Injury done. Dis-serv'içe-a-ble, a. Hurt-

ful. Dis-sev'er, v. t. To part in two; to disunite.

Dis-sev'er-ance, n. Act of severing. Iment. Disagree-Dis'si-dençe, n.

Dis'si-dent, n. A dissenter. - a. Dissenting; disagreeferent. Dis-sim'i-lar, a. Unlike; dif-

Dis-sim'i-lar'i-ty, | n. Un-Dis'si-mil'i-tūde, | likeness; difference; want of resemblance. Dis-sim'u-la'tion, n. Act of

dissembling; hypocrisy. Qis'si-pate, r. t. To drive

asunder; to scatter. Dĭs'si-pā/ted, a. Given to pleasure; dissolute; loose.

Dis'si-pā'tion, n. Dispersion; a dissolute course of life. Dis-so'cia-ble, a. Not well

associated; ill-matched. Dis-so'cial, a. Unfriendly to

society. Dis-sô'ci-āte (-sō'shǐ-, 92), v. t.

To disunite; to separate. Dis-sō/ci-ā'tion (-so-shǐ-), n.

Separation; division. Dis'so-lu-ble, a. Capable of

being dissolved. Dis'so-lute, a. Loose in mor-

als or conduct. Dis'so-lute-ly, adv. In a loose

or wanton manner. Dis'so-lute-ness, n. State of being dissolute; debauchery.

Dis/so-lu'tion, n. Act of dissolving; ruin; end; death. Dis-sŏlv'a-ble, a. Capable of

being dissolved.

Dis-solve', v. t. or i. To melt; to liquefy; to separate; to terminate; to perish.

Dis-solv'ent, n. That which dissolves. — a. Having power to dissolve.

Diş-şŏlv'er, n. One who dissolves.

Dis'so-nance, n. Discord. Dis'so-nant, a. Discordant; harsh to the ear.

Dis-suāde' (-swād', 99), v. t. To advise or exhort against. Dis-suā'sion, n. Act of dis-

suading.

Dis-sua'sive, a. Tending to dissuade. - n. Argumentemployed to deter.

Dis'syl-lab'ie, a. Co of two syllables only. Consisting

Dis-syl'la-ble, or Dis'syl-la- Dis-tin'guished (-gwisht), a. ble, n. [Gr. dis, twice, and sullabe, syllable.] A word of two syllables.

♠ Dĭs'taff (140), n. A staff from which flax is drawn in spinning.

Dis-tāin', v. t. To stain; to discolor.

Dis'tance, 22.-Distaff. Space between bodies; remoteness; serve. - v. t. To leave behind, as in a race.

Dis'tant, a. Remote in time, place, or connection, &c. SYN, Separate; far; indistiuet; shy; cool; haughty.

Dis'tant-ly, adv. At a distance; with reserve.

Dis-taste', n. Disrelish; disgust; aversion. - v. t. To dislike; to loathe.

Dis-tāste'ful, a. Nauseous;

offensive. Dis-těm'per, n. state of the body; disease; malady; a peculiar preparation of opaque colors, in painting. -v. t. To affect

with disease; to disturb.

Dis-tem'per-a-ture, n. Violent disturbance; slight ill-

ness; distemper. Dis-tend', v. t. To extend in

all directions; to swell. Dis-těn'tion, n. A stretching. Dis'tich (dis'tik), n. A couplet, or two poetic lines.

Dis-till' (138), v. i. To fall in vide into circuits.
Dis-til' | drops ; to drop. -v. | Dis-trust', v. t. To suspect ;

t. To let fall in drope; to extract spirit f oni. Dis'til-la'tion, n. The act of

distilling. [tills. Dis-till'er, n. One who dis-Dis-till'er-y, n. A place for

distilling.

Dis-tinet', a. Separate; different; clear; uot confused. Dis-tine'tion, n. Difference. Dis-tinet'ive, a. Marking distinction or difference.

Dis-tinet'ive-ly, adv. With distinction; plainly.

Dis-tinet'ly, adv. In a distinct manner.

Dis-tinet'ness, n. Clearness; precision.

Dis-tin'guish (-ting/gwish), r.
t. To note the difference between. -v. i. To make distinctions.

Dis-tin'guish-a-ble, a. Ca-pable of being distinguished.

Eminent; celebrated; illustrious.

Dis-tôrt', v. t. To twist out of shape; to pervert. Dis-tôr'tion, n. Act of dis-

torting; grimace; perversion. Dis-trăet', v. t. To perplex; to agitate; to craze. Dis-trăet'ed, n. Disordered în

iutellect: deranged. Dis-trăet'ed-ly, adv. Wild-

ly; with confusion. Dis-trăe'tion, n. Confusion;

state of disordered reason. Dis-trăct'ive, a. Causing distraction.

Dis-trāin', v. t. To seize for debt without legal process. Dis-trāint', n. A seizure for

debt, without legal process. Dis-tress', n. Act of distraining; thing seized; extreme pain; state of danger. - v. t.

To pain; to afflict. Dis-tress'ing. a. Afflicting. Dis-trib'u-ta-ble, a. Capable of being distributed.

A morbid Dis-trib'ute, v. t. To divide y; disease; among a number; to allot. Dis-trib'u-ter, n. One who

distributes. Dĭs'tri-bū'tion, n. Act of distributing; allotment.

Dis-trib'u-tive, a. Distribut-ing, or tending to distribute; expressive of distribution.

Dis-trib'u-tive-ly. adv. distribution; singly.

Dis'triet, n. A circuit; region; tract. - v. t. To di-

to disbelieve. -n. Want of confidence; suspicion.

Dis-trust'ful, a. Suspicious. Dis-trust'ful-ly, adv. ln a distrustful manner.

Dis-tûrb', v. t. To perplex; to disquiet; to agitate. Dis-tûrb'ance, n. Agitation;

confusion; tumult.

Dis-turb'er, n. One who caus-

es disturbance. Dis-ūn'ion (-yun/yun),

Want of union; separation. Dis'ū-nīte', v. t. To separate. Dis-ū'ni-ty, n. A state of separation; want of unity. Dis-ū'ṣaġe, n. Cessation of

use or practice.

To cease to Dis-ūşe', v. t. make use of.

Dis-use', n, Cessation or neglect of use; desuetude.

Ditch (140), n. A trench in the earth. -v. t. or i. trench; to make a ditch.

Dith/y-răm/bie, a. Wild; inipetuous. - n. A wild euthusiastie poem.

Dit'to, n. The same thing as before.

Dit'ty (141), n. A poem to be sung. [urine. Dī'u-rět'ie, a. Promoting Dī-ûr'nal (45), a. [Lat. diurnal from dies, day.] Con-

stituting a day; daily. Di-văn', n. A Turkish council of stato; a council chamber; a kind of small sofa, or eushioned seat.

Dĭ-văr'i-cate, v. i. To divide into two branches.

Dĭ-văr/i-eā'tion, n. A parting or forking; separation. Dive, v. i. To plunge under water; to go deep. Di'ver, n. One who dives; a

certain bird remarkable for diving.

Di-verge', r. i. To tend different ways from one point. Dĭ-vēr'ġençe, n. Departure in different directious from a

common point. Dĭ-ver'gent. a. Separating from each other.

Dī'vers, a. Several; sundry. Di'verse, a. Varied; different; unlike; various.

Di'verse-ly, adr. Differently. Dĭ-vẽr/si-fi- ϵ ā'tion, n. act of making various.

Di-vēr'si-fy, v. t. To mako diverse or various.

Dĭ-vēr'sion, n. A turning aside; sport; amusement.

Di-ver'si-ty, n. Difference; unlikeness; variety.

Di'verse-ly, adv. In differ- Doc'ile, a. ent ways or directions.

Di-vert' (12), v. t. To turn aside; to gratify; to amuse. i-verting, a. Serving to Di-vērt'ing, a. amuse or entertain; pleasing. Dock, n. A place for ships; a

Di-vert'işe-ment, n. Diver-

Di-věst', v. t. To strip, as of clothes, arms, &c.; to dispossess

Di-věst'ūre, n. The act of putting off. [ing divided. Di-vīd'a-ble, a. Capable of be-Di-vīde', v. t. To part or separate, as a whole; to distrib-

ute. - v. i. To part.

Div'i-dend, n. Number to be divided; share divided.

Di-vid'er, n. One who, or that which, divides; (pl.) mathematical compasses.

Divi-nātion, n. A foretelling; prediction.

Di-vine', a. Pertaining to God; godlike; heavenly. —n.

A minister of the Gospel. -To foretell; to practice divination.

Di-vine'ly, adv. In a godlike manner.

Dīv'ing-běll, n. A machine for going under water in. Di-vin'i-ty, n. Divine nature;

the Deity; theology. Di-vis'i-bil'i-ty, n. Quality

of being divisible.

Capable of Di-vis'i-ble. a. being divided.

Di-vis'ion (-vizh'un), n. of dividing; state of being divided; that which divides; portion separated by dividing; section of an army or flect commanded by a general officer.

Di-vis'ion-al, a. Relating to

Di-vi'sor, n. A number that divides another.

Di-vorçe', Di-vōrçe', and Legal dissolution of marriage.

Di-vorce', v. t. To separate, as a husband and wife. Di-vulge', v. t. To publish:

to disclose or make known. Diz'en, or Dī'zen, v. t. To [vertigo. dress gaudily. Giddiness;

Diz'zi-ness, n. Diz'zy (135). a. Affected with

vertigo; giddy.

Do (doo), v. [imp. DID: p. p. DONE.] To act; to perform; to practice; to execute; to succeed; to answer the pur-

Poc'i-ble, a. Easily taught.

Ready to be! taught; teachable.

Do-çil'i-ty, n. Teachableness. Doç'i-mas'tie, a. Proving by experiments.

certain plant. - v. t. To cut short; to place in a dock.

Döck'et, n. A label tied to goods; a register of cases iu court. - v. t. To mark with titles: to enter in a docket.

Dock'-värd, n. A vard for naval stores.

Dŏe'tor, n. [Let., from docere, to teach A title in divinity, law, &c.; a physician. Doc'tor-ate, n. The degree of

a doctor. Dŏe'tress, n. A female physi-Dŏe'tri-nal, a. Consisting in,

or containing, doctrine. -n. Something that is part of doctrine.

Dŏe'tri-nal-ly, adv. In a doctrinal manner or form. Doe'trine, n. What is taught;

a gospel truth; tenet. Dŏe'u-ment, n. Written instruction; proof. -v.t. furnish with documents. Dŏe'u-měnt'al, Con-

Dŏe'u-měnt'a-ry, s sisting in written evideuce.

Do-dče'a-gŏn, n. A figure of twelve equal sides. Do-dĕ€'a-ĥē'dron, n.

A solid having twelve equal faces. Dödge, v. i. To start

suddenly aside. v. i. To evade by Dodecahestarting aside. Dō'do, n. (pl. Dō'dōeş, 140.)

A large bird of the island of Mauritius, now extinct. Dōe (149), n. A she-deer; a Dōle'some (-sum), a. Gloomy; female of the fallow deer.

Do'er, n. One who performs. Does (dnz), third person singular, indicative present of

Doff (123), v. t. [From do off.] To put off, as dress; to strip. Dog, n. A domestic animal;

an andiron; an iron hook. v. t. To follow continually. Dog'-dāys, n. pl. Days when

the dog-star rises and sets with the sun in July and Angust. Döge, n.

Dog'ged (57), a. Sullen; mo-

rose; sour.

Dŏg'ged-ly, adv. Sullenly; morosely; sourly. Dŏg'ged-ness, n. Sullenness;

moroseuess; sourness.

Dog'ger-el, n. A kind of irregular measure in poetry. Dog'gish, a. Like a dog; snap-

pish; churlish. Dock'age, n. Pay for using a Dog'ma (140), n. [Gr., from dock.] A settled opinion; a maxim; a tenet;

a principle. Dog-măt'ie, a. Pertaining Dog-măt'ie-al, to dogmas;

positive; magisterial. Dog-măt'ic-al-ly, adv. In a dogmatical manner.

Dog-măt'ies, n. sing. Doctrinal theology.

Dog'ma-tism, n. Positiveness in opinion; arrogance. Dog'ma-tist, n. One who dog-

matizes. Dŏg'ma-tīze, v. i. To assert positively without proof.

Dog'ma-tīz'er, n. One who dogmatizes.

Dog'-stär, n. Sirius, a star of the first magnitude.

Dog'-tooth (143), n. A tooth like a dog's.

Dog'-trot, n. A gentle trot. Doi'ly (141), n. A small colored napkiu.

Do'ings, n. pl. Things done; actions; deeds.

Doit, n. A small piece of moncy; a trifle.

Dole, n. A thing dealt out; share; part; griet; sorrow.

— v. t. To deal out in small portions.

Dole'ful (139), a. Expressing causing grief. - SYN Mournful; sorrowful; melancholy.

Dőle'ful-ly, adv. In a doleful manner.

Dőll (123), n. A puppet or baby

for a child. A silver coin of

Dŏl'lar, n. the United States worth 100 cents; a similar coin current

iu Mexico, Spain, &c. Dō'lôr, n. Pain; grief; sor-row; distress.

Dŏl'or-ĭf'ie, a. Causing paln. Dol'or-ous, a. Sorrowful; paiuful; grievous.

Dol'or-ous-ly, adv. In a dolorous manner.

Angust.

Oge, n. Formerly the chief Do'rphin, n. A cetaceous fish.
magistrate of Venice and of Dolt (18), n. A stupid fellow.

Genoa.

Doltrish. a. Stupid; dull.

Do-māin', n. Extent of territory or sway. - SVN. Em-

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ, long; Ă, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ, ў, short; câre, cār, àsk, all, what; ĉre, veil, tērm; pïque, fīrm;

estate. Dome (140), n. An arched

roof or cupola; a house.

Do-měs'tie, a. [Lat. domesticus, fr. domus, a house.] Belouging to a mansion or home; tame. -n. A houseservant.

Do-měs'ti-eāte, r. t. To make domestic or tame.

Do-měs'ti-eā'tion, n. Act of

domesticating. Dŏm'i-çil, \ n. A permanent Dŏm'i-çile, \ dwelliug or res-

idence. Dŏm'i-çĭle, \ v. t. To es-Dŏm'i-çĭl-i-āte, \ tablish a

fixed residence.

Dom-i-çil'i-a-ry (or -sil'ya-ry), a. Pertaining to an abode. Dom'i-nant, a. Ruling; prevailing, -n. The fifth tone of the scale.

Dŏm'i-nāte, v. t. To rule; to

Dom'i-nā'tion, n. Rule; dominion. (master. Dŏm'i-nĭe, n. sehool-Dŏm'i-neer', v. i. To rule with insolence.

Do-min'i-eal, a. Relating to our Lord. One of an

Do-mĭn'i-ean, n. order of monks.

Do-min'ion, n. Sovereign authority; territory gov-

Dŏm'i-no (140), n. A hood or eloak; a game.

Don, n. A Spanish title. — v.t.[From do on.] To put on, as a dress. [give. Do'nate, v. t. To bestow: to

Do nā'tion, n. Act of giving; a gift; a present.

Don'a-tive, n. A gift; a largess.

Tone (dun), p. p. of Do.

1)o-nee' (121), n. One to whom a donation is made. Dön'key (141), n. An ass or

mule.

Do'nor, n. One who gives.
Doom, v. t. To sentence; to destine. - n. Sentence given; judgment; fate. Dooms'day, n. The day of

judgment.

Door, n. The gate of a house; entrance; avenue; access. Door'-keep'er, n. A porter; a janitor.

Dŏr'ie, a. Relating to an order of Grecian architecture.

Dôr'man-çy, n. State of being dormant. [vate. Dôr'mant, a. Sleepiug; pri- † Dou-çeûr' (doo-sûr'), n.

pire; dominion; possessiou; Dôr'mer, Dôr'merwin'dow, right win-

Dôr'mi-to-

An updow in the roof of a house.



Dormer-window.

ry, n. A place to sleep in. Dôr'mouse (143), n. A small animal resembling the squir-[back. rel in its habits. Dôr'sal, a. Relating to the Dose, n. [Gr. dosis, something

given.] As much medicine as is taken at one time. - v. t. To give in doses.

Dŏs'sil, n. A pledget of lint.

Dot, n. A point used in writiug and printing - v. t. To mark with dots.

Dô'tage, n. Imbecility of mind from old age. dower. Dō'tal, a. Dō'tard, n. Pertaining One whose usind is impaired by age.

Do-ta'tion, n. Endowment. Dōte (130), v. i. To be or be-eome silly through age, or from love.

Dŏt'tard, n. A decayed tree. Döt'ter-el, n. A kind of wading bird.

Doub'le (dub'l), a. [Lat. duplus, from duplex, twofold] Twofold; in pairs; deceitful. -v. t. To make twofold; to fold; to pass round a headland. - n. Twice the quautity or number; a shift; a eounterpart.

Doub'le-deal'ing (dub'l-), n. Dealing with duplicity. Doub'le-ness, n. State of be-

ing double or doubled. Doub'let, n. A pair; a waistcoat; (pl.) the same number on both dice. &c.

Doub-loon', n. A Spanish coin of about sixteen dollars. Doub'ly, adv. In twice the Dox-ol'o-gy, n. A short hymn quantity.

Doubt (dout), v. i. To be in suspense; to hesitate. — v. t.To distrust; to suspect. — n. Hesitation: distrust.

Doubt'ful (dout'-), a. Uncertain; not confident.

Doubt'ful-ly (dout/-), adv. With doubt.

Doubt'ful-ness (dout'-), State of being doubtful; dubiousness. Doubt'less (dout/less), adv.

Without doubt; unquestion- Drachm (dram), ably. [gift; bribe.

Doughe (doosh), n. A jet of water thrown on some part of the body.

Dough (do), Unbaked n. paste of bread. [fried cake. Dough'nut (do'-), n. A small Dough'ty (dow'ty), a. Brave; illustrious; noble; strong.

Dough'y (do's), a. dough.

Douse, v. t. or i. To plunge over head into water. Dove, n. A domestic pigeon.

Dove'-eŏt, { n. A place for Dove'-house, } pigeons. Dove'tāil, n. A joint in form

of a dove's tail spread. - v. t. To join by dovetail.] dower. Dow'a-ble, a. Entitled to Dow'a-ger, n. A widow with

a jointure; a widow of rank. Dow'dy, n. An awkward, ill-dressed woman. — a. Awk-

ward; ill-dressed. Dow'el (130), v. t. To fasten

together by pins, as boards. Dow'er, n. The portion of a married woman or a widow. Dow'ered, a. Portioned.

Dow'er-less, a. Destitute of dower. [linen cloth. Dow'las, n. A kind of coarse Down, prep. Along a descent.

-adv. Below the horizou; on the ground; below. -n. Bank of sand; level, sandy land; soft feathers or tender hair: (pl.) a road for shipping.

Down'east, a. Cast downward.

Down'fall, n. A fall; ruin. Down'hill, n. Declivity; slope of a hill; descent, -a. Descending; sloping.

Down'right (-rit), a. Open; plain: undisguised. - adv. Plainly; fraukly.

Down'ward, a. Descending. - adv. To a lower place. Down'y, a. Like down; soft. Dow'ry. Sce Douer.

giving praise to God.

Doze, v. i. To slumber; to drowse.-n. Imperfect sleep; slumber.

Dòz'en (dŭz'n), a. or n. [Fr. douzaine, fr. douze, twelve.] Twelve.

Dōz'i-ness, n. Drowsiness. Dōz'y, a. Drowsy; sleepy. Drab, n. A struupet.—

A strumpet. — a. Of a dull brownish-yellow or grav color.

Dråb'ble, v. t. or i. To draggle. Drăch'ma (drăk'ma), seighth part of au ounce.

Draff (123), n. Dregs; lees; [worthless. refuse. Drafi'y, a. Dreggy; waste;

Draft, n. Act of drawing; order for money; a drawing or sketch; u detachment. - v. t. To draw from a military band; to select.

Drag, v. t. To pull with force. - v. i. To be drawn along ou the ground. -n. A net; a harrow; a kind of sledge.

Drag'gle, v. To draw or be drawn on the ground.

Drăg'net, n. A net to be drawn along. Drag'o-man (143), n. An in-

terpreter. Drag'on, n. A kind of fabulous winged serpent.

Drag'o-net, n. A little dragon. Drag'on-fly, n. An insect with

a long, slender body. Dra-goon', n. A kind of cavalry soldier .- v. t. To

persecute; to force. Drain, n. A channel for water. -v. t. or i. To draw off

gradually; to exhaust. Drāin'a-ble, a. Capable of being drained.

Drāin'age, n. A draining; a system of drains.

Drake, n. A male duck. Dram, n. A glass of spirit; cighth of an ounce troy

Drä'mà, or Drā'mà (18), n. [Gr. drama, fr. dran, to act.] A theatrical composition; a tragedy or comedy; a play.

Dra-măt'ie, a. Pertain-Dra-măt'ie-al, ing to the drama.

Drăm'a-tist, n. A dramatic author or writer of plays. Drăm'a-tīze, v. t. To repre-

sent in a drama. Drănk, imp. & p. p. of Drink.

Drape, r. t. To cover with [in eloths. drapery. Drā'per, n. One who deals Drā'per-y, n. The dress of a pieture or statue. [ivc.

Drăs'tie, a. l'owerful; aet-Draught (draft), n. Act of drawing; quantity drank at once; delineation; current of air; depth of water; (pl.) a game.

Draught'-hôrse (draft'-), n. A horse for drawing.

Draughts'man (143), n. One who draws writings or designs.

Draw, v. t. or i. [imp. DREW; p. p. DRAWN.] To pull; to allure; to delineate;

ing : a lot drawn.

Draw'back, n. A hladrance; duty refunded ou goods; any

loss of advantage. Draw'-bridge, n. A bridge

to be drawn up or aside. Draw-ce', n. One on whom

a bill is drawn. Draw'er, n. One who draws

a bill; a sliding box; (pl.) an under garment for the [sketch. Drawing, n. A delineatiou;

Drawing-room, n. A room for company.

Drawl, v. t. or i. To speak in a slow, lengthened tone. — n. A lengthened utterauce of the voice.

Drawn, p. p. of Draw.

Dray, n. A low cart on wheels. fin a dray. Drāy'-hôrse. n. A horse used Drāy'man (143), n. A man that drives a drav.

Drěad, n. Great and continuing fear ; terror. - v. t. To be in great fear. - a. Awful; terrible.

Drěad'ful, a. Inspiring dread. Terrible; shock--SYN. ing; frightful.

Drěad'ful-ly, adv. Terribly. Drěad'less, a. Fcarless; bold. Drěad'naught (-nawt), n. A very thick cloth, or a garment made of it.

Drēam, n. Thoughts in sleep; vain fancy. - v. i. or t. [imp. & p. p. DREAMED, or DREAMT.] To think in sleep; to think idly; to fancy. Dream'er, n. One who dreams;

visionary. [Dream. Drěamt, imp. & p. p. of Drēar, a. Sorrowful; dis-Drēar'y, mal; gloomy.

Drēar'i-ness, n. Gioominess. Dredge, n. An oyster-net. — Driv'er, n. Oue who drives. v. t. To sprinkle flour on; Driz'zle, n. Fine rain or mist. to gather with a dredge.

Drědg'er, n. A mau who fishes with a dredge. Drědý'ing-box, n. A box for

sprinkling with flour. Drěg'gy, a. Containing dregs. Dregs, n. pl. Lees; refuse.

Drench, v. t. To wet thoroughly; to soak; to physic violently .- n. A draught; a potion of medicinc.

Dress (124). v. t. [imp. & p. p. DRESSED, DREST.] To elothe; to deck; to cook; to cover a wound; to make straight. - n. Clothes worn; garments.

sketch. - n. Act of draw- Dress'er, n. One who dresses; a kitchen table; shelves for dishes.

Drěss'ing, n. Dress; application to a sore; manure; stuffing; force meat.

Dress'ing-room, n. A room for dressing in.

Drěss'y, a. Showy iu dress. Drib'ble, v. t. To slaver; to drivel.

Drib'blet, \ n. A small part Drib'let, \ or quautity; a -petty sum.

Drift, n. Pile of snow or sand driven together; design; sim. - v. i. or t. To float; to form in heaps.

Drill (123), n. A tool for boring holes. -v.t. To bore, as metal; to train by exercise.

Drill'-plow, n. A plow Drill'-plough, for sowing Drill'-plow, in drills.

Drink, v. i. [imp. & p. p. Drank,] To swallow liquor. -v. t. To swallow; to imbibe. -n. Liquor of any kind for drinking.

Drink'a-ble, a. Capable of being, or fit to be, drunk.

Drink'er, n. One who drinks.
Drip, v. i. To fall in drops.
v. t. To let fall in drops. Drip'pings, n. pl. Fat falling from roasting meat.

Drīve, v. t. [imp. DROVE; p. p. DRIVEN.] To urge or force; to compel; to carry on. -r. i. To rush on; to be impelled. -n. An excursion in a carriage.

Driv'el (driv'l, 130), v. i. To slaver; to dote. - n. Slaver; spittle.

Driv'el-er, n. A simpleton; Driv'el-ler, a dotard. Driv'en, p. p. of Drive.

- v. i. To fall in small drops or fine rain. [small drops Driz'zly, a. Shedding very Droll, a. Comical; odl;

diverting ; queer ; strange. n. A jester; a buffoon. Dröll'er-y, n. Bustoonery; low sport; idle jokes.

Drom'eda-ry

(drum'-) [From Gr. dromas, run -

ning.]

Dromedary.

the back.

Drone, n. The male bec; a sluggard; a low humming sound. - v. i. To live idly.

Droop, v. i. [Allied to drop.] To sink down, as from weakness; to pinc; to lauguish;

to be dispirited.

Drop, n. A globule of moisture; a small quantity; an ear-ring; part of a gallows.
-v. i. (129) To fall in drops. - v. t. To let fall.

Drop'si-eal, a. Discased with, or inclined to, dropsy. Drop'sy, n. A morbid collection of water in the body.

Dross (124), n. The scum of metals; refuse.

Dross'y, a. Full of dross. Drought, \ n. Dry weather ; Drouth, | dryness; thirst Drove, imp. of Drive. - n. & number of cattle driven.

Drov'er, n. One who drives

cattle to market.

Drown, v. t. To suffocate in water; to overflow, — v. i. To be suffocated in water. Drowse, v. i. To grow heavy

with sleep; to doze.

Drows'i-ly, adv. Sleepily. Drow'si-ness, a. Sleepiless. Drow'sy, a. Sleepy; heavy.
Drub, n. A thump; a blow.
-v. t. To beat soundly. Drub'bing, n. A beating.

Drudge, v. i. To labor in mean offices; to toil; to slave. - n. A slave to work.

Drudg'er-y, n. Hard labor; ignoble toil.

Drug, n. A substance used in medicine; a thing worthless or of slow sale. - v. t. To administer drugs to; to affect with drugs.

Drug'get, n. A coarse woolen gloth. Drug'gist, n. One who deals in Dry'id, n. An ancient Celtic

priest. Dru-id'ie-al, a. Pertaining to the druids. fdruids. Dru'id-ism, n. Religion of the Drum, n. A military instrument; part of the ear .- 1. i. To beat a drum; to beat .v. t. To expel by beat of drum. [drummer. Drum'-major, n. The chief Drum'mer, n. One who beats

[beating drums. a drum. Drum'stick, n. A stick for Drunk, a. Intoxicated; ine-Du'el. n. A fight between two.

toxicated. Drunk'en-ness (103), n. In-

119

toxication; incbriation. Dru-pā/ceous, a. . Produciug

drupes. A fruit without Drupe, n.

valves, as the plum.

Dry (185), a. Having no moisture; thirsty; sarcastle; moisture; thori. To make or grow dry. - Dry goods, cloths, &e., in distinction from groceries.

Dry'ad, n. A wood-nymph. Dry'ly, adv. Coldly; sarcastically.

Dry'ness, n. Want of moist-ure; thirst; drought. Dry'-rot, n. A decay of tim-

her

Drỹ'-shod, a. Having the feet Dū'al, a. Expressing the Dū'al, a. number two. Da'al-ism, n. A system found-

ed on a double principle. Du-äl'i-ty, n. State of being

two.

Dub, v. t. To confer a title on. Dū'bi-oŭs, a. Of uncertain issue; not elcar or plaiu. -SYN. Unsettled; doubtfui; equivocal. Ifully. Dū'bi-oŭs-ly, adv. Doubt-Dū'bi-ous-ness, n. Uncertainty. [duke. Dű'cal, a. Pertaining to a Dűc'at, n. A coin struck in the dominions of a duke.

Duch'ess, n. Wife of a duke; a female sovereign of a duke-

dom.

Duch'y, n. Territory of a duke or duchess.

Duck, n. A water-fowl; a species of canvas.— v. t. or i. To plunge under water; to stoop or nod.

Duck'ing, n. Immersion of the head in water.

Duck'ling, n. A young duck. Duet, n. A tube; a caual; a passage.

Důc'tile, a. Easily led or drawn; extensible. Due-til'i-ty, n. The quality

of being easily extended. Dudg'eon (duj'un), n.

small dagger; malice; illwill; resentment.

Duds, n. pl. Old clothes. Due (27), a. Owed; owing; proper; seasonable. -adv. Directly; exactly. -n. A debt; right; elaim.

briated. [to drunkenness. Dū'el-ing,] n. A fighting in Drunk'ard, n. One addicted Dū'el-ling,] single combat. single combat.

A camel with one hump on Drunk'en (drunk'n), a. In- Du'ef-ist \ (130), n. A frequent Dü'el-list | fighter in duels. Du-ĕn'nà (140), n. An old

woman or governess. Du-ět', n. A musical piece for

two performers. Dug, n. A teat, especially of

a beast. - v., imp. & p. p. of Düke, n. [Lat. dux, leader.]

A nobleman of the highest rank. Dūke'dom, n. Estate, title,

or rank, of a duke.

Dŭl'çet, a. Sweet; harmoni-[sweetening. ous. Dŭl'çi-fi-eā'tion, n. Act of Dŭl'çi-fÿ, v. i. To sweeten. Dŭl'çi-mer, n. A musical in-

strument played with sticks. Dull, a. Stupid; slow; blunt. -v.t. To blunt; to stupefy. -v. i. To become blunt. Dull'ard, n. A stupid person. Dull'ness, | n. State of being Dul'ness, | dull; stupidity;

bluntness; want of edge. Dul'ly, adv. In a dull manner.

Du'ly, adv. Fitly; properly. Dumb (dum), a. Mute; in-capable of speech; silent.

Dŭmb'-běll (dŭm'-), n. weight to swing in the hands. Dumb'ness (dum'-), n. Inability to speak; muteness.

Dumb'-show (dum'-), n. Gesture without words.

Dump'ish, a. Stupid; moping; dull.

Dümp'ling, n. A kind of small pudding. [ing state. Dümps, n. pl. A dull, mop-Dümp'y, a. Short and thick. Dun, a. Of a dark color; gloomy; obscure. -n. dark color; a clamorous creditor. - v. t. To urge for a debt.

Dunce, n. A blockhead; dolt. Dun'-fish, n. Codfish cured in a particular mauner.

Dung, n. Excrement of animals; manure. — r. t. manure with dung; to void exerement.

Dun'geon (dun'jun), n. A dark, elose prison.

Dū'o-děç'i-mal, a. Proceeding by twelves. - n. (pl.) Multiplication in which the denominations proceed twelves.

Dū'o-děç'i-mo (140), n. book having twelve leaves to a sheet.

Du'o-de'num, n. The first of the small intestines.

Dupe, n. One easily deceived. To impose on; to - v. l. deceive; to mislead.

Dū'pli-eāte, v. t. To double. $D\bar{u}'$ pli-eate, n. An exact copy. — a. Double; twofold. An exact Dū/pli-eā'tion, n. Act of

doubling; a fold.

Dū'pli-ea-tūre, n. A fold. Du-pliç'i-ty, n. [Lat. dupli-citas, from duplex, double.] Doubleness of art or speech. - SYN. Dissimulation : deceit; guile.

Dū'ra-bĭl'i-ty, n. Power of lasting without perishing. Dü'ra-ble (86), a. Lasting;

permanent.

Dū'ra-bly, adv. So as to last. Dū'rance, n. Imprisonment. Du-rā'tion, n. Continuance in time.

Dū'ress, or Du-ress'. n. Con-Dwarf, n. A person or plant straint; confinement.

Dūr'ing, prep. Continuing. Dûrst, imp. of Dare. Dusk, a. Slightly dark; dark-

ish. - n. A tending to darkness; twilight.

Důsk'y, a. Partially dark. Důst, n. Very fine particles of dry earth; a low condition; the grave. - v. t. To dust on.

Dust'er, n. A utensil for dusting; a light overcoat to protect from dust.

Düst'i-ness, n. State of being dusty. Dust'y, a. Covered with dust.

Dū'te-ous, a. Fulfilling duty; obedient; dutiful.

Dū'ti-a-ble (135), a. Subject to duties.

Dū'ti-ful, a. Obedient to parents and superiors; respectful.

Dū'ti-ful-ly, adv. Obediently. Dū'ti-ful-ness, n. Obedience; submission.

Dū'ty (19), n. What one is bound to perform; obligation; military service; obedience; tax or customs.

below the common size. v. t. To hinder from growing. - a. Below the natural

Dwěll, v. [imp. DWELLED,

DWELT.] To live in a place; to inhabit; to reside; to

brush dust from; to throw | Dwell'er, n. An inhabitant. Dwell'ing, n. A mansion; habitation; residence

Dwin'dle, v. i. To become less; to diminish; to fall away; to lose health.

Dye, v. t. To color: to stain. - n. Coloring liquor; tinge. Dÿe'ing (11), p. pr. Staining.

-n. Art of coloring cloths. Dy'er, n. One whose trade is to color cloths, &c.

Dy'ing (134), p. pr. Expiring. -p. a. Pertaining to death. Dyke, n. See Dike.

Dỹ-năm'ies, n. sing. [Gr. dunamis, power. | That branch of mechanics which treats of bodies in motion.

Dy'nas-ty. n. A race of sovcreigns of the same family, who govern a particular country

Dys'en-ter'y, n. A bloody discharge from the bowels, attended with griping pains.

size.

Dys-pep'sy, | n. | From Gr.

Dwarf'ish, a. Below the usual | Dys-pep'si-a, | dus-, ||ll, and |
size; | little; | low: small. | peptein, to digest. | Indigestion, or difficulty of digestion.

Dys-pep'tie, a. Afflicted with, pertaining to, or consisting in dyspepsy.

number taken separately. ACH, a. Every one of a Ea'ger, a. [Lat. acer, sharp.] Keenly desirons; ardent. Ea'ger-ly, adv. With ardor. Ea'ger-ness, n. Earnestuess. E a'gle (140), n.

A bird of prey; gold coin worth 10 dollars.



La'glet, n. A young eagle. Ear, n. The organ or sense of hearing; innate sense of melody; a spike of eorn. —

v. i. To shoot into ears.

Earl (12), n. A nobleman rank-

ing below a marquis. Earl'dom, n. Dignity or juris-

diction of an earl. Earless, a. Without ears. Ear'li-ness, n. State of being

or season; soon. - adv. Soon; in good time. Earn, v. t. To gain or merit Ea'sel (3'zl), n. A

by labor or services. Earn'est, a. Eager; diligent. - n. Seriousness; money

advanced as a pledge. Ear'nest-ly, adv. Eagerly. Earn'ings, n. pl. The rewards

of service. Ear'-ring, n. A pendent jewel

for the ear. Earth (12), n. Mold or fine particles of the globe; the world; land; conntry. t. To cover with mold.

Earth'en, a. Made of carth East'er, n. The fe Earth'ly. a. Pertaining to Earth'quake, n. A shaking or trembling of the earth.

Earth'y, a. Consisting of, or relating to, earth : like earth. Ear'-wax, n. A thick matter secreted in the ear.

early; seasonableness. Ear'wig, n. An insect. Early, a. Being in good time Ease, n. Freedom from pain;

rest; facility. - v. t. To relieve from pain; to alleviate.

painter's frame to rest his canvas on.

Ēase'ment Ease; relief. Ea'si-ly, adv. With

ease; gently. Ea'si-ness, n. State of being easy; Easel.

ease. East, n. The quarter where the sun rises. - a. From or toward the rising sun.

The feast of East'er-ly, a. Pertaining to

the east; coming from the east. - adv. Toward the east; the east. Ithe east. East'ern, a. Being in or from East'ward, adv. Toward the east.

Ēa'sy, a. Free from pain or anxiety; not difficult. - SYN.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŗ, long; ň, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ, ŗ, short; câre, câr, âsk, all, what; êre, veil, tërm; pique, fīrm;

Eat, v. t. [imp. ATE; p. p. EAT, EATEN.] To take food; to devour; to consume: to corrode. -v.i. To take food; to feed.

Eat'a-ble, a. Fit to be eaten: -n. Any thing to be eaten. Eaves, n. pl. Edges of a roof. Eaves'drop-per, n. An in-

sidious listener. (Ebb (3), v. i. To flow back; to decay; to decline. - n. Reflux of the tide; decline. Ěbb'-tīde, n. Reflux of a tide. Ěb'on, a. Like ebony; black.

Eb'on-y, n. A species of hard, heavy wood, generally black. E-bri'e-t7, n. Drankenness. E-bull'ient, a. Boiling; bubbiing

Eb'ul-li'tion (-lish'un), n. Act of boiling or bubbling.

E-Dûr'ne-an, a. Made of, or relating to, ivory.

Ee-çën'trie, a. Deviating Ee-çën'trie-al. A Ee-cen'trie, center; irregular; anomalous; abnormal.

Ee'cen-tric'i-ty, n. Deviation from the center; irregularity; singularity. [man. Ee-elē'si-ăs'tie, n. A elergy-Ee-elē/si-ăs'tie, } a. Per-Ee-elē/si-ăs'tie-al, } taining

to the church. Ech'o (140), n. A sound reflected or reverberated. - v. i. or t. - To reverberate or re-

sound.

E-elâir'çisse-ment (or e-klar/siz-mong'), n. A clearing up of any thing obscure. JE-elät¹ (e-klä¹), n. Striking effect ; applause ; renown.

Ec-lec'tic, a. Selecting. Ee-lee'ti-cism, n. The practice of selecting from differ-

ent systems. E-clipse', n. [Gr. ekleipsis, lit. a forsaking.] Obscuration of

the light of a heavenly body by the intervention of some

other

body .- v.

Eelipses. S, sun; E, earth;

t. Todarken. E-elĭp'tie, n. The appareut path of the sun.

ĕĔe'lŏgue, n. A pastoral poem. E'eo-nom'ie-al, a. Saving; Eel (140), n. A kind of snakefrugal; thrifty.

E-con'o-mist, n. One who is frugal; a good manager.

Quiet; tranquil; secure; | E-con'o-mize (153), v. t. To | use with economy. - v. i. To be economical.

To take E-con'o-my, n. Frugal use; to con- of money or means; management of auy undertaking; system of rules by which auy thing is managed.

Ee'sta-sy, n. Excessive joy; rapture; enthusiasm.

Ee-stăt'ie, a. Transporting; rapturous. . [universal. Ĕe'u-měn'ie-al, a. General;

Ed'dy (141), n. Circular motion of water. - v. i. move as in an eddy.

Edge, n. Sharp side; keen-

ness; brink. - v. t. sharpen : to border : to fringe. Edged (ĕjd), a. Sharp; keen. Edg'ing, n. A narrow lace; a border. [strument.

Edge'-tool, n. A cutting in-Edge'wise, adv. In the direc-

tion of the edge.

Ed'i-ble, a. Fit to be eaten. E'diet, n. A law promulgated; a decree; an ordinance.

Ed'i-fi-ea'tion, n. A building up; instruction.

Ĕd'i-fĭçe, n. A large structure. Ĕd'i-fȳ, v. t. To build up or

instruct; to improve. Ē'dīle, n. A Roman magis-Ilication. Ed'it, v. t. To prepare for pub-E-di'tion (-dish'un), n. Im-

pression of a book; whole at once.

Ed'i-tor, n. [Lat. e, out, and dare, to give.] One who edits, or prepares for publication. Ed'i-tō'ri-al (86), a. Pertain-

ing to, or written by, an editor. -n. An article in a newspaper written by the editor. [an editor. Ĕd'i-tor-ship, n. Business of

Ed'u-eate, v. t. [Lat. e, out. forth, and ducere, to lead.] To bring up. - SYN. To instruct; train; teach; foster; discipline.

Ĕd'u-eā'tion, n. Instruction; tuition; formation of mau-

Ĕd'u-cã'tion-al, α. Pertaining to education. [cates. Ed'u-ca'tor, n. One who edu-E-duçe', v. t. To draw out; to elicit; to extract.

E-due'tion, n. The act of [like fish: drawing out Ef-fāçe', v. t. To scratch or

rub out; to erase. [effacing. Ef-fāçe'ment, n. The act of

Ef-feet', n. That which is done; result; issue; consequence; (pl.) goods. -v.t.To bring to pass; to accomplish. [being effected.

Ef-fĕet'i-ble, a. Capable of Ef-féet'ive, a. Able for serviee. - SYN. Efficient; effi-

cacious; acuro. Ef-féet'ive-ly, adv. With en-Ef-feet'u-al, a. effect; efficacious.

Ef-feet'u-al-ly, adv. With [to pass. effect. Ef-fěet'u-āte, v. t. To bring Ef-fem'i-na-çy, n. Womanish

delicacy. Ef-fěm'i-nate (42), a. Womanish; weak; unmanly.

Ef'fer-vesce', v. i. To be in a state of natural ebullition; to bubble and hiss.

Ef'fer-věs'cence, n. Commotion; bubbling; ebullition. Ĕf'fer-vĕs'çent, α. Gently boiling or bubbling.

Ef-fēte', a. Barren; worn ont. Ef'fi-eā'eious, a. Productive of effects.

Ef'fi-eā'cicus-ly, adv. With the desired effect.

Ef'fi-ea-çy, n. Power to produce the desired effect.

Ef-fi'cien-çy (-fish'en-), Power of producing effect. Ef-fi'cient (-fish/ent), a. Produeing effect. — n. An active

cause: agent. la person. number of copies published Ef'fi-gy (141), n. An image of Ef'flo-resce', v. i. To form a mealy powder ou the surface. Ef'flo-rés'çençe, n. Aet of efflorescing; production of flowers; time of flowering; an eruption.

Ĕf'flo-res'çent, a. Shooting out like flowers.

Ef'flu-ence, n. A flowing out; something that flows out.

Ef'flu-ent, a. Flowing out. Ef-flū'vi-um, n. (pl. †Ef-flū'vi-à, 147.) Exhalations from putrefying substances.

Ĕf'flux, Ef'flux, n. A flowing Ef-flux'ion, out; effusion. Ef'fort (ef'furt), n. Exertion of strength; endeavor.

Ef-front'er-y. n. Impudence; excessive assurance.

Ef-ful'gence, n. A flood of light: luster; splendor.

Ef-ful'gent, a. Shining with a flood of light; luminous.

Ef-füse', v. t. To pour out, as a fluid; to shed.

Ef-fü'sion, n. A pouring out. Ef-fü'sive, a. Pouring out.

Eft, n. A kind of lizard; newt.

son, or, do, wolf, too, took; Orn, rue, pull; c, g, soft; c, g, hard; az; exist; n as ug; this.

Egg (125), n. A body formed in the females of birds, and of some other animals, from which their young is produced.

Eg'lan-tine, n. The sweetbrier; the honeysuckle.

E'go-tism, n. [Lat. ego, I.] Self-commendation; vanity. E'go-tist, n. One always talking of himself.

E'go-tist'ie, a. Addicted E'go-tist'ie-al, to egotism; Ē'go-tĭst'ie, conceited; full of self.

L'go-tize, v. i. To talk or write much of one's self. ♣ E-grē'ġioŭs (-grē'jus), a. Re-

markable; extraordinary. E-grē'gious-ly, adv. Enormously; remarkably.

E'gress, n. Act of going out. E-gres'sion (e-gresh'un), n. The act of going out; egress. 'gret, n. The lesser white E'gret, n.

heron. E-grette', n. Ornameuts of feathers, ribbons, &e.

Ei'der, n. A kind of duck. Eī'der-down (ī'der-), n. Soft feathers of the eider-duck. Eight (āt), a. Twice four.

Eigh'teen (a'teen), n. and eight; twice nine. Eight'fold (at/-), a. Eight [the seventh. times.

Eighth (ātth), a. Next after Eighth'ly (ātth'ly), adv. In the eighth place. [ten. Eigh'ty (ā'tỷ), a. Eight times Ei'ther (ë'ther or ī'ther), a. or

pron. One or the other; onc of two; each.

E-jae'u-late, v. t. To throw out; to shoot; to dart. E-jăe'u-lā'tion, n. A short

exclamation or prayer. E-jăe'u-la-to-ry (107), a. Sud-

denly darted out.

E-jeet', v. t. [Lat. e, out, and jacere, to throw.] To cast out. [expulsion. E-jeet'ment, n. A casting out; E-jeet'ment, n. Ejection; a writ to gain possession.

Eke, v. t. To increase; to lengthen; to protract. adv. Also; moreover.

E-lab'o-rate, v. t. To produce with labor.

E-lăb'o-rate (42), a. Finished with great care.

E-lăb'o-rate-ly, adv. With great care. forating. E-lab'o-ra'tion, n. Act of elab-E-lapse', v. i. To pass away

gradually.

E-las'tie, a. Having elasticity. n. A kind of garter.

E'las-tiç'i-ty, n. The proper-ty by which bodies recover a former state after being bent or compressed.

E-late', a. Flushed with success. - v. t. To puff up; to make proud or vain.

E-la'tion, n. Elevation of miud; vanity; pride. El'bow (140), n. The bend of

the arm. -v. t. or i. push with the elbow; to jostle.

Ĕl'bōw-châir, n. A chair with arnis.

Eld'er, a. Having lived longer; older. - n. An older person ; an ecclesiastical officer; a

kind of tree. Eld'er-ly, a. Somewhat old.

Eld'est, a. Oldest; most aged. El'e-eam-pane', n. A plant whose root has a pungent taste.

E-leet', v. t. [Lat. e, out, from, and legere, to choose.] To choose for office; to prefer. - a. Chosen; selected. -n. One chosen.

E-lěc'tion, n. l'ower of choos-

ing; choice; preference. E-lee'tion-eer', v. t. To make interest for office. E-leet'ive, a. Relating to, or

regulated by, choice. E-leet'or, n. One who elects or has the right of voting.

E-lect'or-al, a. Belonging to an elector or to elections. E-lěe'trie,

E-lee'trie, a. Pertaining E-lee'trie-al, to electricity. E'lec-tri'cian (-trish'an), n. One versed in electricity.

E'lee-triç'i-ty, n. A subtle natural agent or power; the science which treats of this agent.

E-léc'tri-fy (135), v. t. communicate electricity to; to excite suddenly.

E-lěc'trīze, v. t. To electrify. E-lěc'tro-mäg'net-işm, n. A form of magnetism produced or affected by electricity.

E-lee-trom'e-ter, n. An instrument for generating a current of electricity.

E-lěe'tro-týpe, n. A fac-simile in metal deposited by an electro-chemical process. — v. t.To make a fac-simile of a metal by means of electromagnetism.

E-lěet'u-a-ry, n. A medicinal confection made of powders. Ĕl'ee-mŏs'y-na-ry, a. Given in, or living on, charity. Ĕl'e-gançe, n. Quality of

being elegant; beauty produced by training and art. El'e-gant, a. Pleasing by ac-

quired beauty or grace. El'e-gant-ly, adv. With ele-

gance; richly: gracefully. E-lē'ģi-āe, or El'e-ģi'ae, a. Belonging to, or used lu, clegy; plaintive. Ĕl'e-gī'ae-al, a. Used in cl-

El'e-gist, n. A writer of elegies. El'e-gy, n. A funeral poem.

El'e-ment, n. The constituent part of a thing. Ĕl'e-měnt'al, a.

Pertaining to, or produced by, elements. Ěl'e-měnt'a-ry (41), a. Primary; rudimentary.

El'e-phant, n. The largest of quadrupeds.

El'e-vāte, r. t. [Lat., fr. e, out, and

Elephant. levare, to Elephant. lift up.] To raise to a higher To place. - SYN. elate; cheer; excite.

Ĕl'e-va'tion, n. Act of raising; a high station.

El'e-va/tor, n. One who, or that which, elevates; a contrivance for lifting grain.

E-lev'en, n. Ten and one. Elf, n. (pl. Elves, 142). A 13 imaginary diminutive spirit. Elf'in, | a. Pe Elf'ish, | elves. Pertaining

E-liç'it, v. t. To draw forth. El'i-gi-bil'i-ty, n. Fitness to be chosen to office.

Ĕl'i-ġi-ble, a. Capable of being elected; desirable.

El'i-gi-bly, adv. Suitably: desirably. E-lim'i-nate, r. t. To cause to

disappear from an equation; to set aside as unimportant; to leave out of consideratiou; to deduce; to infer. E-liş'ion (-lizh'un) n. The

cutting off of a vowel at the end of a word.

E-lix'ir, n. A compound tincture or medicine.

Elk, n. A species of Ĕll (123), n. A

measure of different lengths. The Eng-



lish ell is forty-five inches.

El-lipse', n. An oval figure. *†El-lip'sis, n. (pl. El-lip'sēş.) In Ellipse. grammar, the omission of a word or phrase.

El-lip'tie, a. Being in El-lip'tie-al, the form of an ellipse; oval; having a part omitted.

Ĕľlip-tic'i-ty, n. Deviation from the form of a circle or

sphere.

Elm, n. A kind of shade-tree. Ei'o-eu'tion, n. Pronunciation or delivery of words. El'o-eu'tion-a-ry, a. Relating

to elocation. Ĕl'o-eū'tion-ĭst, n. One who

is versed in elecution. E-lon'gate (-long'gate), v. t.

To draw out in length. E-lon-ga'tion, n. A lengthen-

ing; distance.

E-lope', v. i. To run away with a lover. [clandestinely. E-lope'ment, n. A departure El'o-quence, n. Beauty, power, and appropriateness of language.

El'o-quent, a. Speaking with cloquence or elegance.

Else, pron. Other; beside. -

Else'whêre, adv. In some other place.

E-lū'çi-dāte, v. t. To explain;

to make clear. E-lū'çi-dā'tion, n. Explanation. [plain or clear.

E-lū'çi-dā/tĭve, a. Making E-lū'çi-dā/tor, n. One who elucidates or explains.

E-lude', v. t. To escape by stratagem. — Syn. To avoid; shun; evade; flee.

E-lūd'i-ble, a. Capable of being elnded. [sion. Escape; eva-E-lū'sion, n. E-lü'sive, a. Teuding to clude; elnding. felude. E-lū'so-ry, a. Tending to El'vish, a. Relating to elves; elfish.

E-lys'ian, a. Pertaining to Elysinm; blissful.

E-lys'i-um (-lizh'i-um), n. In mythology, the abode of the good after death; any delightful place.

Em, n. A square type, used by printers as the unit of measure of the amount of Em'blem, n. A picture or

any printed matter. E-mā'ci-ate (-mâ/shǐ-), v. i.

To lose flesh; to pine. E-mā/ci-ā'tion (-shǐ-ā'shun). n. Act of becoming lean.

Em'a-nant, a. Emanating; issuing

Em'a-nate, v. i. [Lat. e, out, aud manare, to flow.] To flow forth; to proceed; to arise.

Em'a-nā'tion, n. Act of flowing forth; that which flows. Em'a-nā'tīve, a. Issning from another.

E-măn'ci-pate, v. t. To free from servitude.

E-măn'çi-pā'tion, n. Act of emaneipating. — SYN. Libcration; release; freedom.

E-măn'çi-pā/ter, n. One who frees from slavery.

E-măs'eu-late, v. t. To dcprive of virility; to unman. Em-bälm' (-bäm'), v. t. To impregnate with aromatics, as a body for preservation.

Em-bank', v. t. To inclose with a bank. for bank. Em-bank'ment, n. A mound Em-bar'go (140), n. Prohibition of vessels from sailing.

Em-bärk', v. i. To enter on board; to engage.

Em/bar-ka'tion, n. A going on board. Em-băr'rass, v. t. To per-

plex; to eonfusc. Em-bar'rass-ing, a. Tending to perplex or confuse.

Em-bar'rass-ment, a. Perplexity; pecnniary distress. Em-băs'sa-dor, n. A public

minister of the first rank. Em'bas-sy, n. Duty of an embassador; persons sent as [battle. embassadors. Em-băt'tle, v. t. To form for Em-běď, v. t. To lay as in a

bed. Em-běl'lish, v. t. To make beantiful by adornment. Em-běl'lish-ment, n. Act of

adorning; decoration. Em'bers, n. pl. Hot cinders. Em-bez'zle, v. t. To appro-

priate by breach of trust. Em-běz'zle-ment, n. Unlawful appropriation of what is

intrusted to one's care. Em-běz'zler, n. One who embezzles.

Em-blā'zon, v. i. To adorn with figures of heraldry; to deck in glaring colors.

Em-bla'zon-ry, n. Display of figures on shields.

representation imaging forth a truth; a type. a. Coni-

Ĕm'blem-ăt'ie, Ĕm'blem-ăt'ie-al,) prising an emblem.

Em'blem-a-tīze, v. t.To Em'blem-ize, } rep by means of emblems. represent

Em-bod'y, v. t. To form into a body; to incorporate. Em-böld'en, v. t. To give

boldness or conrage to. Em-boss', v. t. To adorn with protuberances. (work.

Em-böss'ment, n. Raised (ong/boo/-†Embouchure shur'), n. Mouth of a river. cannon, &c.; mouth-hole of a flute, &c. Em-bow'el (120), v. t. To tako

out the bowels of.

Em-bow'er (130), v. t. place in a bower.

Em-brāce', v. t. [Fr. en, in, and bras, arm.] To elasp in the arms; to comprise. v. i. To join in an embrace. -n. A clasp with the arms. Em-brāce'ment, n. A clasp;

a hug; an embrace. Em-bril'-

sūre (-brā/zhyr), Au opening

in a wall E, E, Embrasures in a which Merlons. cannon are pointed.

Em'bro-eate, v. t. To moisten and rub, as a diseased part. Ĕm'bro-eā'tion, n. A moist-

euing and rubbing wit cloth, &c., a diseased part. Em-broid'er, v. t. To cover with ornamental [needle-work. work.

Em-broid'er-y, n. Variegated Em-broil' (130), v. t. To disturb; to involve.

Em-broil'ment, n. A state of contention.

Em'bry-o (140), n. The first rudiments of an animal or plant. - a. Unfinished. Corree-

Em'en-da'tion, n. tion; improvement. Ĕm'en-da/tcr, n. One who

corrects or improves. [ing. E-mend'a-to-ry, a. Amend-Em'er-ald, n. A precious stone of a bright green color. A precions E-mērģe' (12), v. i. To rise out of a fluid; to issue.

E-mer'gen-cy, n. A rising out of a fluid; a sudden oecasion; pressing necessity.

E-mer'gent, a. Rising out of a fluid or the like.

†E-měr'i-tus, a. [Lat.] Honorably discharged from service. E-mer'sion, n. A rising out of.

Em'er-y, n. A mineral used iu polishing.
E-met'ie, a. Producing vomiting.—n. A medicine that

causes vomlting.

Ěm'i-grant, a. Removing from one country or state' to another for residence. - n. One who emigrates.

Em'i-grate, v. i. [Lat. e, out, forth, and migrare, to migrate.] To remove from one country or state to another for residence.

Em'i-gra'tion, n. Act of removing to another country. Em'i-nence, n. A rising loftiness; distincground;

tion; a title of cardinals. Em'i-nent, a. Exalted in rank or public estimation. - SYN. Distinguished; conspicuous;

cclebrated. Em'i-nent-ly, adv. Conspicuously; in a high degree.

Em'is-sa-ry, n. A sccret agent; a spy.

E-mis'sion (-mish'un), n. Act

of sending out. E-mit' (129), v. t. To send

out; to put into circulation. Em'met, n. An ant.

E-mŏl'li-āte, v. t. To soften. E-mŏl'ient, a. Softening. n. A softening application. E-mol'u-ment, n. Profit; advantage; gain in general.

E-mo'tion, n. Excitement of the feelings; agitation.

Em-pale', v. t. To inclose with pickets; to fix on a stake and put to death.

Em-pale'ment, n. A fortifying with stakes; an empalfa park. Em-pärk', v. t. To inclose in Em'per-or, n. The sovereign

of an empire.

Em'pha-sis, n. (pl. †Em'pha-

ses.) Force of voice given to particular words.

Em'pha-size (153), v. t. To utter with a particular stress of voice.

Em-phăt'ie-al, a. Forcible; uttered with emphasis.

Em-phat'ie-al-ly, adv. emphasis or force; forcibly. Em'pire, n. Dominions of an En-eaus'tie, a. or n. Paint-

emperor; imperial power, Em-pir'ie, or Em'pir-ie (120),

n. A quack.

Em-pir'ie-al, a. Used and applied without science.

Em-ploy', v. t. To use; to exercise. - n. Employment.

Em-ploy'er, n. One who employs.

Em-ploy'ment, n. Business; service; occupation; agency. Em-pô'ri-um (140), n. A place of merchandise; a mart. [ize. Em-pow'er, v. t. To anthor-Em'press, n. Wife of an em-

peror; a woman who governs an empire.

Em-prise', n. Enterprise. Emp'ti-ness (81), n. State of being empty; vacuity.

Emp'ty (135), a. Void; vacant; not filled. - v. t. or i. To exhaust; to make or become void.

Emp'ty-ings, n. pl. Lees of beer, cider, &c. [purple. To dye Em-pûr'ple, v. t. Em-pyr'e-al, a. Formed of

pure fire or light.

Em'py-re'an, n. The highest heaven, thought by the aucients to be of pure fire. -a.

Empyreal.

Em'u-late, v. t. To vie with; to strive to equal; to rival. Em'u-la'tion, n. Rivalry; competition.

Ĕm'u-lā'tĭve, a. Inclined to contend for superiority.

Ĕm'u-lā'tŏr, n. A competitor; a rival.

Em'u-lous, a. Eager to equal or excel; rivaling. [medicine. E-mul'sion, n. A soft liquid En-ā'ble, v. t. To make able. En-ǎet', v. t. To establish by

law; to pass, as a law. En-act'ment, n. The passing of a biil into a law.

En-act'or, n. One who enacts. En-am'el, n. A substance imperfectly vitrified; the smooth hard covering of the teeth. - v. t. (130) To cover with enamel.

En-ăm'el-er, n. One who En-cÿ'elo-pē'di-a, n. A En-ăm'el-ler, enamels. En-cÿ'elo-pæ'di-a, work En-am'or, v. t. To inflame with love; to make fond.

En-eage', v. t. To confine in a cage; to imprison.

En-eamp', v. To form, or form into, a camp.

En-eamp'ment, n. Act of

pitching tents or forming a camp; a camp.

ing in heated or burnt wax ;. fixing colors by heat.

En-chāin', v. t. To fasten with, or hold in, a chain. En-chant', v. t. To charm ; to

fascinate; to delight greatly. En-ehant'ment, n. Fascination; irresistible influence.

En-chant'ress, n. A woman who enchants. / En-chāse', v. t. To adorn with

raised or embossed work.

En-cir'ele, v. t. To inclose by or in a circle. - SYN. To embrace; encompass; environ; surround.

En-elit'ie, En-elit'ie, a. Inclining or En-elit'ie-al, leaning upou. En-elasp', v. t. To embrace. En-elose', v. t. To inclose.

See Inclose. En-eō'mi-ăst, n. One who praises another.

En-co/mi-ast'ie, a. Containing praise; eulogistic.

En-e5'mi-um (140), n. Panegyric; praise.

En-com'pass, v. t. To shut in; to inclose.

En-core' (ong-kor'). A word used to call for a repetition of some performance. - v. t. To call for a repetition of.

En-coun'ter, n. A sudden meeting ; combat ; engagement. -v. t. To meet face to face; to neet suddenly.

-v. i. To meet, especially as enemies.

En-cour'age, v. t. To give courage to: to incite.

En-cour'age-ment, n. citement; hope; support. En-erour'a-ging, a. Favoring. En-eroach', v. i. To intrude on another's rights.

En-eroach'ment, n. Unlaw. ful intrusion; inroad.

En-eum'ber, v. t. To impede action by a load or burden. En-eum'brange, n. A load; clog; burden on an estate.

En-cye'lie-al, a. [Gr. en, in, and kuklos, a circle. | Sent to many persons or places; circular.

that embodies the whole circle of arts and sciences.

En-cyst'ed, a. Inclosed in a vesicle or bag.

End, n. Extreme point; ultimate object; close; death. v. t. or i. To come or bring to an end; to terminate; to finish; to close.

En-dan'ger, v. t. To put to hazard. En-dēar', v. t. To render

En-dear'ment, n. · That which excites tender affec-

En-děav'or (155), n. Effort; attempt. - v. i. To try; to strive; to make an effort.

En-děm'ie, a. Peculiar to a | En-gāģe'ment, n. Promise; | country.

End'ing, n. Termination. En'dive, n. A kind of suceory, used as a salad.

End'less, a. Having no end. End'less-ly, adr. Without Without

En-dôrse', r. t. See Indorse. En-dow', r. t. To furnish with dower, or with a fund;

to eurich.

En-dow'ment, n. Act of settling a fund; dower; talents. En-duc', v. t. To invest; to endow. See Induc.

En-dür'a-ble (133), a. Capable of being borne.

En-dūr'ançe, n. Sufferance. En-dūre', v. i. [Lat. in, in, and durare, to harden, to persist.] To continue. - v. t. To bear or undergo.

End'wise, adv. On one end. En'e-my (141), n. A foe; an

adversary.

En'er-get'ie, a. Operating with En'er-get'ie-al, ing with vigor. - SYN. Foreible: strong; poteut; active; effeetive; vigorous.

En'er-gize, r. i. To act with energy. - v. t. To employ To employ with energy; to give vigor to.

En'er-gy, n. Internal strength; force of expression. — SYN. Vigor; spirit; resolution.

E-ner'vate, v. t. To deprive of nerve or strength.

Ĕn'er-vā'tion, n. Act of weakeuing.

En-fee'ble, v. t. To weaken. En-fee'ble-ment, n. A weak-

ening; enervation. En-feoff' (-fef'), v. t. To invest with a fee.

En-fooff'ment (-fef'ment), n. The act of enfeofing.

En'fi-lāde', n. A straight line. — v. t. To rake with shot through the whole

length of. En-forçe', v. t. To put in force or execution.

En-förge'ment (132), n. Aet E-nig'må (140), n. A riddle. of enforcing; compulsion. En-fran'chişe (-fran'chiz), v. To set free; to admit to

political privileges. En-franchise-ment, n. Act

of setting free.

En-gage', r. t. To bind; to enlist; to encounter in combat. - v. i. To enlist; to enter into conflict; to engage. En-gaged', a. Promised.

En-gä'ged-ness, n. Great zeal.

obligatiou, duty; a battle. En-gāġ'ing, a. Attractive;

winning. produce. En-gen'der, v. t. To beget; to En'gine (ĕu'jin), n. [Lat. ingenium, natural capacity, invention.] A mechanical instrument of complicated

parts; a machine.

En'gin-eer', n. One skilled in mathematics and mechanics, and who superintends works for military or civil objects.

Ĕn'gin-eer'ing, n. Art or business of an engineer. En'gine-ry, n. A combination

of engines.

En-gird', v. t. [imp. & p. p. ENGIRDED, ENGIRT.] To encompass; to encircle.

Ěn'glish (ĭng'glish), a. Pertaining to England. - n. The people or the language of England .- v. t. To translate into English; to Angii-

En-gôrge', v. To swallow or feed greedily.

En-grave', v. t. [imp. EN-GRAVED; p. p. ENGRAV-EN.] To cut with a chisel or [graves. En-grāv'er, n. One who en-

En-grav'ing, n. Aet or art of engraving; that which is

engraved.

En-gross', v. t. To seize or buy the whole of; to absorb; to copy in a large, fair hand.

En-gröss'er, n. A monopelizer; one who writes a large,

fair hand.

En-gröss'ment, n. Aet of engrossing; exorbitant aequisition.

En-gulf', v. t. To throw into, or absorb in, a gulf.

En-hançe' (5), v. t. To heighten in price; to aggravate; to increase.

En-hance'ment, erease; aggravation.

Vnig-măt'ie,) a. Con-Ē/nig-măt'ie-al, } taining a riddie; obseure.

E-nig'ma-tist, n. A dealer in enigmas or riddles. En-join', v. t. To command;

to order: to forbid judicially. En-joy', v. t. To feel or perceive with pleasure; to pos-[being enjoyed.

En-joy'a-ble, a. Capable of En-joy'ment, n. l'ossession with pleasure; fruition.

En-kin'dle, v. t. To set on fire: to inflame.

En-lärge', v. t. or i. To swell; to increase; to amplify.

En-lärge'ment, n. Increase of buik; release.

En-light'en (-litten), v. t. To illuminate; to instruct. En-list', v. To enter on a list;

to enroll. listing. En-list'ment, n. Aet of en-En-līv'en (-līv'n), v. t. To animate; to cheer.

En-liv'en-er, n. One who animates. En'mi-ty, n. Hutred; hostil-En-no'ble, v. t. To make

En-nö'ble-ment, n. Aet of ennobling; dignity.

noble; to dignify.

Atrocious-E-nôr'mi-ty, n. ness; depravity. [Lat. enor-

E-nôr'mous, a. mis, out of rule. Beyond all natural or ordinary limits - SYN. Immense; excessive; atrocious.

E-nôr'mous-ly, adv. Beyond

measure; atrociously. E-nough' (e-nuf'), a. Suffi-Sufficiency. eient. — n. Sufficiently. adv.

En-quire', v. t. See Inquire. En-rage', v. t. To fill with rage; to provoke to fury.

En-rapt'ure (-rapt'yllr, 50), v. t. To throw into rapture. En-ravish, v. t. To throw

into eestasy; to enchant. En-răv'ish-ment, n. Rapture; ecstasy.

En-rich', v. t. To make rich. En-rich'ment, n. The state

of being enriched. En-robe', v. t. To attire; to

dress. [record. En-roll', v. t. To register; to En-röll', r. t. 10 register; to En-röll'ment, n. A register En-röl'ment, ing; record. En-röot', v. t. To implant En-säm'guine (-säng'gwin), v. t. To suffus with blood. En-seonçe', v. t. To shelter. En-sēal', v. t. To fixa seal on. En-shrine', v. t. To inclose in

a chest; to lay up choicely. Ĕn'si-fôrm, a. Sword-shaped. En'sīgn (ĕn'sīn), n. A standard, or the officer that earries it; a flag; a badge.

En'sign-cy (-sin-), n. Rank or commission of an engign. En-slave', v. t. To deprive of liberty; to subject.

En-slave'ment, n. Servitude; slavery. [with a stamp. En-stamp', v. t. To impress

En-sue', r. i. To follow as a consequence; to succeed. En-sure' (-shipr'), v. t.

Insure.

En-tăb'la-tūre (50), n. Part of a column over the capital. En-tāil', n. An estate limited in descent. - v. t. To settle an estate so as to descend to

a particular heir.

En-tāil'ment, n. Act of limiting an estate to a particular

En-tăn'gle, r. t. To make intricate; to perplex; to involve. [cy; perplexity. En-tăn'gle-ment, n. Întrica-En'ter (139), v. t. or i. To go or come in; to embark in;

to write down; to penctrate. En'ter-prise, n. An undertaking; a bold attempt. En'ter-pris'ing, a. E resolute to undertake. Bold or

En'ter-tain', v. t. To treat with hospitality; to amuse Ĕn'ter-tāin'er, n. One who

entertains. En'ter-tāin'ing, a. Adapted to entertain; amusing.

En'ter-tain'ment, n. Hospitality; amusement.

En-throne', r. t. To place on a throne

En-throne'ment (132), n. Act of enthroning.

En-thū'si-ăşm, n. Ardent zeal in respect to some object or pursuit; heat of imagination.

En-thū'si-ast, n. One whose imagination is heated. En-thū'si-ast'ie, a. Full of

enthusiasm. En-tīçe', v. t. To incite to

evil: to allure. En-tiçe'ment, n. The act or

means of alluring. En-ti'cer, n. Oue who entiees. En-tire', a. Forming an unbroken whole. - SYN. Com-

plcte; unbroken; full. En-tire'ly, adv. Wholly; fully; completely.

En-tire'ness, | n. Fullness; En-tire'ty, completeness; wholeness, En-tī'tle, v. t. To give a title

or right to; to name. n'ti-ty, n. Real existence. Ĕn'ti-ty, n.

En-tomb' (-toom') , v. t. deposit in a tomb.

En'to-mol'o-gist, One ! 72. versed in entomology.

Ĕn'to-mŏl'o-ġy, n. [Gr. entomon, insect, and logos, discourse.] Science or description of insects.

En'trails, n. pl. The bowels; intestiues.

En'trançe, n. A going or coming in, or a passage for doing so.

En-trance', v. t. To put into a trauce or into ecstasy.

En-trăp' (129), v. t. To catch in a trap; to ensnare.

En-trēat', v. t. To supplicate; to importune. - v. i.

make petition. En-treat'y, n. Urgent prayer or petition.

Ěn'try, n. Entrance; pas-En-twine', | v. t. To twine En-twist', or twist round; to wreathe.

E-nū'ele-āte, v. t. To clear/ from intricacy; to explain. E-nū'mer-āte, r. t. To number; to reckon up singly.

E-nū'mer-ā'tion, n. A numbering. [ing up. E-nū'mer-a-tive, a. Reckon-E-nun'ei-ate (-nun'shi-), v. t. To declare; to utter.

E-nun'ci-a'tion (-uun'shi-a'-shun), n. Utteranee of words or syllables.

En-vel'op, v.t. To cover by wrapping or folding .- n. A wrapper.

En'vel-ope, n. A wrapper for letters; a cover.

En-věl'op-ment, n. A wřapping or enfolding.

En-věn'om, v. t. Capable of En'vi-a-ble, a.

exeiting envy; desirable. n'vi-oùs, a. Feeling envy; Ĕn'vi-ous, a. full of envy.

En'vi-ous-ly, adv. With envy. En-vi'ron, v. t. To surround. En-vi'ron-ment (86), n. Act of surrounding

En-vi'rons, or En'vi-rons, n. pl. Places that lie around a [to a foreign court. En'voy, n. A public minister En'voy-ship, n. The office of

an chvoy. En'vy, v. t. To repine at another's good; to grudge. n. Pain or vexation excited by another's prosperity.

E'pact, n. Excess of the solar month beyond the lunar.

E-paule'ment, n. A sidework in fortification, made of earth, often in bags, gabions, &c.

p'au-let, n. A knot or Ep'au-lette', badge worn on the shoulder.

†E-phěm'e-rà, n. An inseet that lives one day only, or that is very short-lived.

E-phem'e-ral, a. Lasting one day, or for a very short time : fleeting.

†E-phem'e-ris, n. (pl. Eph'eměr'i-dës.) An astronomical almanac.

A linen girdle Eph'od, n. worn by Jewish priests.

Ep'ie, a. Containing heroic narration. - n. An epic or heroic poem.

Ep'i-çēne, a. Common to both sexes. [dainty eater. Ep'i-eure, n. A luxurious and Ep'i-cū're-an, a. Luxurions; sensual. - n. An epicure.

Ĕp'i-cu-rism, n.
to luxurious living. Devotion

Ĕp'i-děm'ie, (a. Common; Ep'i-dem'ie-al, generally prevailing. [disease. Ĕp'i-děm'ic, n. A prevailing Ep'i-der'mis, n. The cuticle. or searf skin.

Ěp'i-glŏt'tis, n. A cartilage that prevents food entering

the wind-pipe.

Ĕp'i-grăm, n. A short and pointed poem.

Ep'i-gram-mat'ie-al, (120)
Like an eriore a. Like an epigram; pointed; poignant.

Ĕp'i-grăm'ma-tist, n. dealer in epigrams.

Ep'i-graph. n. An inscription on a building, tomb, &c. Ĕp'i-lĕp'sy, n. The falling

sickness. Ep'i-lep'tie, a. Diseased with epilepsy.

Ĕp'i-logue (-log), n. A short speech or poem after a play. E-piph'a-ny, n. [Gr. epipha-nia, appearance.] A church festival held the 12th day after Christmas, commemorating the visit of the wise men

to the Savior. E-pis'co-pa-çy, n. Ch government by bishops. Church

E-pis'co-pal, a. Pertaining to episcopaey or to bishops. E-pîs'co-pā'li-an, a. Pertalning to government by bishops. - n. One who adheres to episcopacy. [opric.

-pis'eo-pate (42), n. A bish-Ep'i-sode, n. An incidental narrative; a digression.

Ep/i-sŏd'ie, a. l'ertaining to, or consisting of, an episode. E-pis'tle (e-pis'l), n. A letter. F-nis'to-la-ry, a. Relating to, or contained in, letters. E-pis'to-lize, v. i. To write

[inscription. letters. Ep'i-taph, n. A monumental

tial song or poem.

Ep'i-thet, n. An adjective expressing some especial appropriate quality or attribute

Ep/i-thět'ie, a. Consisting in epithets. Iment. E-pit'o-me (18), n. An abridg-E-pit'o-mist, (n. One who E-pit'o-miz'er, abridges. E-pit'o-mize, v. i. To abridge.

period or point of time. Ep'ode, n. The third or last

part of an ode.

Ĕp'o-pee', n. An epic pocm. \vec{E}' qua-bil'i-ty, n. Uniformity. \vec{E}' qua-ble, α . Equal and uni-[formity. E'qua-bly, adv. With uni-E'qual, a. Like in amount, degree, or value, &c.; uniform.

— n. One of the same age

or rank. -v. t. or i. (130)To make or become equal.

E-qual'i-ty, n. State of being equal; uniformity; likeness. $\bar{\mathbf{E}}'$ qual-i-zā'tion, n. Act of equalizing. [equal. Ē'qual-īze (153), v. t. To make Ē'qual-ly. adv. In the same degree; impartially. Ē'qua-nim'i-ty, n. Evenness

of mind; composure.

E-quan'gu-lar, a. Consisting of equal angles.

E-quartion, n. An expression of the equality of two quan-

tities. E-quartor, n. A great circle midway between the poles, dividing the carth into two

hemispheres. E'qua-to'ri-al, a. Pertaining to the equator.

E-quer'ry, \ n. One who has Eq'ue-ry, \ the care of the horses of nobles or princes.

E-ques'tri-an, a. [Lat. equus, a horse, eques, a horse. man. | Pertaining to horses or horsemanship. - n. horseman; a rider.

Having E'qui-ăn'gu-lar, a. equal angles.

Ē'qui-dis'tant, a. Being at the same distance.

Ē'qui-lăt'er-al, a. Having [poise. the sides equal. 'qui-lī-brā'tion, n. Equi-Ē'qui-lĭb'ri-ty, n. Equality of weight; equilibrium.

£'qui-lib'ri-um, n. Equality of weight or force; a just poise; equipoise.

Ē'quine, a. Pertaining to horses.

tial equator; so ealled beeause when the sun is on it Ere (ar), adv. Before; sooner the days and nights are the equinox.

E'qui-nox, n. The time when the days and nights are of equal length in all parts of the world. [to arm. E-quip' (129), v. t. To dress; Ep'och, n. A remarkable Eq'ui-page (ĕk/wi-pej), n. Attendance; retinue, as horses, carriages, &c.; furniture, of an army, a ship, a soldier, &c.

E-quip'ment, n. Act of equipping; any apparatus furnished.

E'qui-poise, n. Equality of weight or force.

E'qui-pol'lence, n. Equality of power or force.

Ē'qui-pŏl'lent, a. Having equal force or power. Ē'qui-pon'der-ange (99), n.

Equality of weight. Ē'qui-pon'der-ant,

the same weight. q'ui-ta-ble, a. Giving, or E-rōde', v. t. disposed to give, each his duc.—SYN. Just; imparcaneer. Ĕq'ui-ta-ble, α. tial; fair; upright.

Ĕq'ui-ta-bly, adv. Impartial-Ĕq'ui-ty (ĕk'wi-ty), n. Justice; impartiality.

E-quiv'a-lenge, n. Equality of value or worth.

Equal in E-quiv'a-lent, a. value, power, or effect. -n. That which is equal in value or worth.

E-quiv'o-cal, a. Ambiguous; [fully. doubtful. E-quiv'o-eal-ly, adv. Doubt-E-quiv'o-cate, v. i. To use words of double meaning; to Er-ro'ne-ous, a.

quibble; to prevaricate. E-quiv'o-ea'tion, n. Ambiguity of speech.

equivocates.

Ĕq'ui-voke, n. An ambig-Ĕq'ui-voque, uous term; a quibble.

Ē'rā (86, 140), n. A point or period of time from which to compute.

E-răd'i-căte, v. t. To root out; to extirpate. E-răd'i-eā'tion, n.

rooting out.

E-ras'a-ble, a. Capable of being erased.

E-rāse', v. t. To blot out; to Er'y-sip'e-las, n. [Gr. erusipe.

efface; to rub or scrape out; to obliterate.

E-rā'sion, n. Act of erasing.

†Ep'i-tha-lā'mi-um, n. A nup- | Ē'qui-nŏe'tial, n. The celes- | E-rās'ūre (-rā/zhūr), n. Act of erasing or rubbing out.

> than. - prep. Before. equal in all parts of the E-reet', a. Upright; perpenworld. -a. Pertaining to dicular; bold. -v. t. To

set upright; to build; to establish.

E-rĕ€'tion, n. A setting upright; act of building.

E-rect'ly, adv. In an erect posture. [ing erect. E-rect'ness, n. State of be-Êre'long (âr'long, 19), adv. Before a long time.

Er'got, n. A protuberance on a horse's leg; an excrescenco

on grain; a spur.

Ēr'mine
(12), n.
[From Armenia, where it is found.] An ani-

Ermine. mal allied to the weasel; the fur of the animal, taken as an emblem of judicial purity.

To eat away. An eating: E-ro'sion, n.

E-rô'sive, a. Corrosive. Err (125), v. i. To wander; to mistakc.

Er'rand, n. A message; business of one sent. [ing. Ĕr'rant, a. Wandering; rov-Ĕr'rant-ry, n. An errant An errant state.

Er-răt'ie, a. Wandering ; irregular.

†Er-rā'tum, n. (pl. Er-rā'tå, Error or mistake in printing or writing. IErr. Err'ing, p. pr. & p. a. from Wrong; false; incorrect.

Er-ro'ne-ous-ly, adv. By mistake; incorrectly.

E-quiv'o-ea'tor, n. One who Er'ror, n. A mistake; blunder ; offense ; sin.

Erst, adv. At first; long ago. Ĕr'u-běs'çençe, n. A blushing. Er'u-bes'cent, a. Red; blush-Er'ue-tā'tion, n. A belching. Er'u-dīte, a. Learned.

Er'ü-di'tion (-dish'un, 49), n. Knowledge; learning. Act of E-rup'tion, n. A breaking

forth; pustules on the skin. E-rup'tive, a. Bursting out; attended with eruption.

las, lit. red skin.] St. Anthony's fire, a kind of fever in which the skin is inflamed. Ĕr'y-si-pĕl'a-toŭs, a. sembling erysipelas.

Es ea-lade', n. A scaling of walls. - v. t. To mount by ladders.

Es-eal'op, n. A bivalve shell: a regular curving indenture. Es-eape', v. t. To avoid; to show by flight. — v. i. To

hasten away; to flee. -n. Act of avoiding ; flight.

Es-cape'ment, n. That part of a time-piece which its regulates movements.

Es-chēat', n. A falling of lands to the lord of the fee or to the state Escapefor want of heirs. ment. To revert to the - n. i. lord, crown, or state.

Es-chew', v. t. To shun or avoid; to forsake.

És'€ort, n. A guard from place to place. [guard. Es-côrt', v. t. To attend and Es'cri-toir' (-twôr'), n. A

writing desk. Es'eu-lent, a. Good for food. Es-eŭtch'eon (-kŭtch'un), n. A shield or coat of arms.

Ĕs'o-těr'ie, a. Secret. Es-păl'ier (-yer), n. A frameor trellis for fruit-trees.

Es-pě'cial (-pěsh'al), a. Principal; chief; peculiar.

Es-pě'cial-ly, adv. Peculiarly. s-pi'al, n. Act of espying. Es'pi-on-age, n. Practice of employing spies.

Ĕs/pla-nāde', n. An open space before a fortification; a sloping grass-plat.

Es-pous'al, n. Act of espousing; (pl.) betrothal or mar-

riage ceremony. Es-pouse', v. t. To betroth; to marry; to embrace.

Es-py, v. t. To see; to spy. Es-quire', n. A title of magistrates and gentlemen. - v. t. To wait on; to attend.

Es-sāy', v. t. To attempt. Es'say, n. A trial; attempt; a short, informal treata:e.

A writer of essays.

Es'sence, n. [Lat. essentia, fr. esse, to be.] The nature of a thing; perfume; scent. - v. t. To perfume; to scent.

Es-sen'tial, a. Necessary to existence : very important .n. Constituent principle.

Es-sen'tial-ly, adv. Necessa-

Re- | Es-tăb'lish, v. t. To fix; to | Eth'nie, settle firmly; to found.

Es-tab'lish-ment, n. Settlement; confirmation; place of residence or business; income.

Es-tate', n. Condition; prop- Eth-nol'o-gy, n. A treatise on crty, especially in land; one the natural races of meu. of the classes of men constituting a state.

Es-teem', v. t. To value; to regard; to think highly of .-High value in opinion.

Es-thet'ies, n. sing. See Æsthetics.

Es'ti-ma-ble, a. Worthy of esteem; valuable.

Ĕs'ti-māte, ·v. □1. To set a value on. [value set, Ĕs'ti-mate, n. Calculation ; Es'ti-mā'tion, n. A valuing.; esteem; honor; opinion.

Es'ti-mā'tor, n. One who estimates. [summer.

Es'ti-val, n. Pertaining to Es-top', v. i. To bar; to impede; to stop the progress of. Es-top'pel; n. A conclusive admission.

Es-trange', v. t. To keep at a distance; to alienate.

Es-trange'ment, n. Aliena-[ing or lost. Es-trāy', n. A beast wander-Est'u-a-ry, n. An arm of the sea; a frith.

Est'u-āte, v. i. To be agitated; to boil.

Est'u-ā'tion, n. A boiling: agitation of water.

Etch, v. t. To engrave by: drawing lines through wax and corroding them with some strong acid.

Etch'ing, n. Impression from ctched copper-plate.

E-ter'nal (12), a. Having no beginning or end. -n. The Deity; God. [ly. E-ter'nal-ly, adv. Perpetual-

E-ter'ni-ty, n. Duration without beginning or end. E-ter'nīze, v. t. To immor-

talize; to make endless. E'ther, n. A subtle fluid supe posed to fill all space; a kind

of very volatile fluid. Es'sāy-ist, or Es-sāy'ist, n. E-thē're-al, a. Consisting of ether; heavenly.

E-thē're-al-īze, v. t. To convert into ether.

Ĕth'ie, Relating to Eth'ie-al, | morals. Eth'ies, n. sing. The science

of moral philosophy.

 $\bar{\mathbf{E}}'$ thi- $\bar{\mathbf{o}}$ pi-an, n. A native of $\bar{\mathbf{E}}'$ thi- $\bar{\mathbf{o}}'$ pi-an, n. Ethiopia; a negro.

) a. Belonging to Eth'nic-al, | races; heathen; pagan.

Eth-nog'ra-phy, n. A description of the different races of men.

E'ti-o-late, v. To whiten by excluding the sun's rays. Ē'ti o-lā'tion, n. A blanching

or being blanched by exclusion of the rays of the sun. Et/i-quette/ (-ket/, 107), n.

Forms of ceremony. Ĕť/y-mo-lŏġ'ie, Et'y-mo-log'ie, | a. Relat-Et'y-mo-log'ie-al, | ing to etymology.

Et/y-mol'o-gist, n. One who is versed in etymology.

Et'y-mol'o-gy, n. Derivation of words from their originals. Ět'y-mon. n. A root or primitive word.

Eū'cha-rist, n. The Lord's supper; communion.

Eū'cha-rist'ie, a. Pertaining to the eucharist.

Eū'lo-ģist, n. Oue who praises or commends.

Eū'lo-gis'tie, a. Relating to, or containing, praise; commendatory.

Eu'lo-gize, v. t. To praise by eulogy; to commend.

Eū-lō'gi-um (140), n. Commendation; praise; laudation. Eū'lo-gy, n. [Gr. eulogia, lit. a speaking well.] Marked or studied praise. - SYN. Encomium; panegyric; laudation.

Eu'nuch, n. A male human being who has been unmanned.

Eū-pěp'tie, a. Having good digestion: Eū'phe-mism, n. A delicate word or expression used for one that is offensive.

Eū-phŏn'i€, Having) a. Eū-phŏn'ie-al, a sound Eū-phō'ni-oūs, agreeable to the ear.

Eu'pho-ny, n. An agreeable sound or combination of sounds.

Eū'phu-ĭsm, n. Affectation of excessive refinement in lan-

Eū'ro-pē'an, a. Pertaining to Europe. - n. A native of Europe.

Eū-thán'a-sy. n. Easy death. E-văe'u-ant, n. A medicine that evacuates.

E-văe'u-āte, v. t. To make empty; to void; to quit.

E-văe'u-ā'tion, n. Act of evacuating; withdrawai.

E-vade', v. t. To avoid; to elude; to slip away. Ev'a-něs'çençe, n. A gradual

vanishing.

Ev'a-nes'cent, α. Vanishing; fleeting: passing away. E'van-gel'ie-al, α. According

to, or contained in, the gospel; orthodox.

E-văn'gel-işm, n. Promulgation of the gospel.

E-văn'gel-ist, n. One who preaches or spreads the gospel.

E-văn'gel-īze, v. t. To instruct in the gospel of Christ. E-voke', v. t. To call forth. TE-văp'o-rate, v. i. To pass off in vapor; to waste insensibly. - v. t. To convert into vapor.

E-văp'o-rā'tion, n. Conversion of a fluid into vapor.

E-vā'sion, n. Artifice; equivocation: cscape. E-vā'sīve, a. Using cvasion.

E-vā'sive-ly, adv. With evasion.

Ēve, n. Evening. Ē'ven (ē'vn), a. Level; smooth; uniform; parallel; fair; not odd. - v. t. To make level or smooth :- adv. Exactly; at the very time; so much as.

E'ven-ing (e'vn-), n. Close of the day ; beginning of night. E'ven-ly, adv. Equally ; uuifof being even. formly. E'ven-ness, n. State or quality

pens. - SYN. Incident ; issue ; end : result.

E-věnt'ful, a. Full of incidents. [ing. E'ven-tide, n. Time of even-E-věnt'u-al, a. Consequen-

tial; final. E-věnt'u-āte, v. i. To issue; to close; to end. [ways. Ev'er, adv. At any time ; al-Ev'er-glade, n. A tract of land covered by water and

Ěv'er-green, a. Always green. - n. A plant or shrub always green.

Ev'er-last'ing, a. Continuing without end; eternal.

Ev'er-more', adv. Eternally. Ev'er-y, a. Each one of a [places. Ev'er-y-whêre, adv. In all E-viet', v. t. To dispossess by

judicial process.

E-vie'tion, n. Dispossession. Ev'i-dence, n. That which

proves or shows facts; testimony; witness. — v. t. To show; to prove.

Ev'i-dent, a. Clear; plain. Ev'i-dent-ly, adv. Clearly. E'vil (5'vl), n. Ill; wicked; bad. — n. Calamity; wicked-

E-vince', v. t. To prove; to

show in a clear manner. E-vin'ci-ble, a. Capable of

being proved. E-vis'cer-ate, v. t. To take

out the bowels of.

Ĕv'i-ta-ble. a. Capable of being avoided. [forth. Ĕv'o-eā'tion, n. A ealling

 $Ev'o-l\bar{u}'tion, n.$ Act of unfolding; prescribed or regular movement.

E-volve', v. t. To unfold; to expand; to emit.

Ewe (yy). n. A female sheep. Ew'er (yu'er), n. [From Lat. aqua, water.] A pitcher with a wide spout. [tate. Ex-ăc'er-bate, r. t. To irri-Ex-ăç'er-bā'tion, n. Increased violence of a disease.

Ex-ăet' (101), a. Minutely correct or regular; punctual. -SYN. Accurate: precise; methodical; careful. -v. t. To demand; to require; to extort.

Ex-aet'ly, adv. Accurately; [nicety. nicely. Accuracy Ex-ăet'ness, n. E-vent', n. That which hap- Ex-ag'ger-ate (101). v. t. To heighten unduly in representation.

Ex-ag'ger-a'tion, n. A representation beyond the truth. Ex-alt', v. t. To lift high; to extol: to magnify.

Ex'al-ta'tion, n. A raising; elevation. [lime. Ex-alt'ed, a. Dignified; sub-Ex-ăm'i-nā'tion, n. Inquiry; inspection; search.

Ex-ăm'îne, r. t. To inspect ; to search into; to question. Ex-ăm'in-er, n. One who examines; an inspector.

Ex ăm'ple, n. A pattern ; model: specimen.

Ex'an-them'a-tous, a. Efflorescent; eruptive. Ex'arch, n. A viceroy.

Ex-ăs'per-ate, v. t. To make very angry ; to enrage. Ex-as'per-a'tion, n. State of

being exasperated. Ex'ean-des'cence, n. A glowing or white heat.

Ĕx'ean-děs'çent, a. White with heat. [hollow. Ĕx'ea-vāte, r. t. To make Ex'ea-vā'tion, n. A making hollow; a hollow.

Ex-çeed', v. t. or i. To surpass; to excci.

Ex-çeed'ing, a. Very great Ex-çeed'ing-ly, adv. To great degree; very much.

Ex-cel' (129), v. To surpass, especially in good qualities; to exceed.

Ex'çĕl-lençe (129), n. Superior goodness; eminence. Ex'çel-len-çy. n. Excellence;
—a title of honor.

Ex'çel-lent, a. Having great

value; eminent. Ex'cel-lent-ly, adv. In an excellent degree.

Ex-cept'. v. t. To take or leave out : to exclude .- v. i. To ob-

ject. - prep. Not including. Ex-cept'ing, prep. or p. pr. Taking or leaving out; except: save.

Ex-cep'tion, n. Exclusion; thing excluded; objection. Ex-çep'tion-a-ble, a. Liable to objections.

Ex-cep'tion-al, a. Forming exception. [jects. Ex-cept'or, n. One who ob-Ex-çerpt', n. An extract; a sclection.

Ex-ăe'tion, n. Act of extort- Ex-çess', n. More than ing; a heavy tax. enough; surplus; intemperance.

Ex-cess'ive, a. Exceeding just limits; extreme. [ingly. Ex-çess'ive-ly, adv. Exceed-Ex-chânge', v. t. To give for something else. — n. Act of bartering; balance of money; place where merchants mect. Ex-change'a-ble (133), a. Ca-

pable of being exchanged. Ex-chan'ger, n. One who exchanges.

Ex-cheq'uer (-chek'er), n. A court in England that has charge of the public treas-[excise. Ex-çīs'a-ble, a. Subject to Ex-çīse', n. A duty on goods. r. t. To lay an excise or duty

Ex-cīse'man (143), n. One who inspects excised goods. Ex-cision (-sizh'un), n. Utter destruction.

Ex-çī'ta-bĭl'i-ty, n. Capacity of being easily excited. Ex-cī'ta-ble. a. Capable of

being roused into action. Ex'ci-ta'tion, n. Act of exciting.

Ex-çîte', v. t. To stir; to rouse; to stimulate; to call Into action.

Ex-cit'ing, p. a. Producing excitement. Ex-cite'ment, n. Act of ex-

citing; agitation.

Ex-elāim', v. t. To cry out. Ex'ela-mā'tion, n. A loud outery; a mark [!], noting some emotion.

Using, Ex-elăm'a-to-ry, a. or containing, exclamation. Ex-clude', v. t. To shut out;

to debar; to except. Ex-clū'sion, n. Act of cx-

cluding; rejection. Ex-elū'sive, a. Shutting out;

not including. Ex-elū'sive-ly, adv. To the

exclusion of others. Ex-clu'sive-ness, n. State of being exclusive. [out.

Ex-cog'i-tate, v. t. To think Ex-cog'i-ta'tion, n. Inveution by thought.

Ex'com-mu'ni-cate, v. t. To Ex-ec'u-tor, n. One who setexclude from communion. Ex'com-mū/ni-ei'tion.

Act of excommunicating. Ex-co'ri-ate, v. t. To flay; to strip off the skin of; to gall. Ex-co/ri-a'tion, n.

stripping off the skin. Ex'ere-ment, n. Matter dis-

charged from the body. Ex'ere-ment'al, a. Pertaining to exerement.

Ex-eres'çençe, n. Preternatural growth or protuberance.

Ex-cres'cent, a. Growing out Ex'em-pla-ry (101), a. Servunnaturally.

To discharge Ex-erete', v. t. Through the pores

Separation Ex-erē'tion, n. of animal matters through the pores.

Ex'ere-tive, a. Tending to Ex'ere-to-ry, exercte.
Ex'ere-to-ry, n. A little duct for discharging a fluid.

Ex-cru'ei-āte (-shi-āt), v. t.

To torture Ex-cru'ei-ā/ting (-shi-); a. Distressing; very painful.

Ex-cul'pate, v. t. To clear from fault or gullt or blame. Ex'cul-pa'tion, n. Act of

clearing from blame; excuse. Ex-cul'pa-to-ry, a. Clearing from blame.

Ex-eur'sion, n. [Lat. excursio, lit. a running out.] A ramble; a digression.

Ex-cur'sive, a. Wandering;

rambling Ex-eus'a-ble, a. Capable or Ex-ert', v. t. To use strength worthy of being excused.

pardon; to judge leniently. Ex-euse' (-kus'), n. Apology;

that which excuses. Ex'e-cra-ble, a. Detestable;

hateful. Detesta-Ex'e-era-bly, adv.

Ex'e-erate. v. t. To curse. Ex'e-cra'tion, n. Imprecation of evil.

Ex'e-eute, v. t. To carry into effect; to put to death by law; to complete. - SYN.

To accomplish; do; perform; effect; fulfill; finish. Ex'e-cut'er, n. One who ex-

centes Ex'e-eu'tion, n. Act of exe-

as a legal punishment. Ex'e-eu'tion-er, n. One who

puts to death by law.

Ex-5e'u-tive, a. Carrying hibits. into effect. -n. The person Ex'hi-bi'tion (-bish'un), n. A setting forth; public laws.

tles the cstate of a testator. Ex-ě ϵ 'u-tor-shǐp, n. of executor.

Ex-ĕe'u-to-ry, a. Performing official duties. [executor. Act of Ex-ĕe'u-trix, n. A female †Ex'e-ge'sis, n. Science of in-

terpretation. Ex'e-get'i e-al, a. Explanato-Ex-em'plar, n. Example to be imitated; copy; pattern.

Ex'em-pla-ri-ly, adv. way of example.

ing as a pattern; worthy of imitation Ex-em'pli-fi-ea'tion, n. Il-

lustration by example; a [trate by example. copy. Ex-ěm'pli-f \bar{y} , v. t. To illus-Ex-ěmpt'(81), a. Free. -v. t. To free from -n. Oue who

is not subject. Ex-emp'tion, n. from what others are liable

to; immunity. Ex/e-qua'tur, n. A written recognition of a person as consul.

Ex'er-çīşe, n. Use: praetice: performance; activity; a lesson. — v. t. (153) To use: to employ; to practice; to keep busy. - v. i. To take or use exercise.

Ex-ēr'ci-tā'tion, n. Practice. Ex-ērgue' (-ērg'), n. A little date, &c.

or effort; to strive.

Ex-euse' (-kuz'), r. t. To | Ex-er'tion, n. Act of exertfing; effort. Ex-fo'li-ate, v. i. To scale off.

Ex-fo'li-a'tion, n. A scaling off.

Ex-hal'a-ble, a. Capable of being exhaled.

Ex'ha-la'tion (101), n. Vapor. Ex-hale', v. t. To send out, as vapor. - v. i. To emit. Ex-haust', v. t. To drain to

emptiness; to cmpty.

Capable Ex-haust'i-ble, a. of being exhausted.

Ex-haus'tion, n. Act of ex-hausting; state of being ex-[exhausted. hausted.

x'e-eū'tion, n. Act of exe- Ex-haust'less, a. Not to be cuting; a putting to death Ex-hib'it, r. t. To display; to show publicly. - n. A paper produced in proof of facts.

Ex-hib'it-er, n. Onc who ex-

show; display.

Ex-hil'a-rate, v. t. To make chcerful; to enliven. Ex-hil'a-ra'tion, n. Act of

exhilarating.

Ex-hôrt', v. t. To advise. Ex/hôr-tā/tion, n. Act of advising; counsel.

Ex-hôr'ta-to-ry, a. Tending to exhort. [horts. Ex-hôrt'er, n. One who ex-Ex'hu-mā'tion, n A digging

up, as from the grave. Ex-hūme', v. t. To dig up, as from a grave.

Ex'i-gençe, n. Necessity; Ex'i-gen-cy, pressing want. Ex'i-gent, a. Pressing. Ex'lle (13), n. Banishment; a person banished. -v. t.

To banish; to transport.

Ex-ist', v. i. To be; to live; to derive support.

Ex-ist'ence, n. Being; life. Ex-ist'ent, a. Having being. Freedom Ex'it, n. A going out; dcparture; death.

Ex'o-dus, n. Departure, esp. of the Israelites from Egypt; second book in the Bible.

Ex-on'er-ate, v. t. To un-load; to free from a charge. Ex-on'er-a'tion, n. Act of

exoncrating. Ex'o-ra-ble, a. Capable of being moved by cutreaty.

Ex-ôr'bi-tance, \ n. Extrav-Ex-ôr'bi-tăn-çy, 5 agance;

enormity. space on a medal for the Ex-ôr'bi-tant, a. Excessive; unreasonable.

Ex-ôr'bi-tant-ly, adv. Excessively; enormously.

Ex'or-çīşe (153), v. t. To expel, as evil spirits, by conjuration.

Ex'or-cism, n. Act of exorcising.

Ex'or-cist, n. One who casts out evil spirits.

Ex-ôr'di-al, a. Introductory. Ex-ôr'di-um, n. Introduc- Ex-pend', v. t. To spend for tion, preface, or preamble. an object; to lay out. Ex'o-ter'ie, a. External; pub-

Ex-ot'ie, a. [Gr. exotikos, fr. exo, outside.] Foreign; not native. - n. A foreign plant.

Ex-pand'. v. t. or i. To open; to spread; to dilate. Ex-panse', n. Wide extent of

space or body.

Ex-păn/si-bil'i-ty, n. Capacity of heing expanded. Ex-păn'si-ble, a. Capahle of

being expanded

Ex-păn'sion, n. Act of expanding; dilatation; extent. Ex-per'i-ment, n. Trial; es-

Ex-pān'sīve, a. Spreading. Ex-pā'ti-ate (-shī-āt), v. i. To rove; to wander; to enlarge; to descant. (ish: Ex-pā'tri-āte, v. t. To ban-Ex-pā/tri-ā/tion, n. The quitting of one's country;

hanishment; exile. Ex-pěet', v. t. To look or wait for; to anticipate.

Ex-peet'an-cy, n. A state of

waiting. Waiting; Ex-pěet'ant, a. looking for. -n. One who is expecting.

Ex'pee-ta'tion, n. A waiting for; prospect.

Ex-pec'to-rant, a. Promoting discharges from lungs or throat. -n. A medicine that promotes such discharges.

Ex-pěe'to-rāte, v. t. To discharge from the lungs or

throat.

Ex-pěe'to-rā'tion, n. Act of discharging from the lungs or throat.

Ex-pěc'to-rā'tĭve, a. moting expectoration.

Ex-pē'di-ençe, | n. Fitness; Ex-pē'di-en-çy, | propriety. Ex-pē'di-ent, a. Fit; proper;

advisable. - n. Means to an end; shift; device.

Ex-pē'di-ent-ly, adv. Fitly; with advant

Ĕx'pe-dîte To hasten forward; to render easy. -SYN. To dispatch; accelerate; hurry. - a. Free of impediment; expeditions. Ex'pli-ea'tive, a. Serving Ex'pe-di'tion, n. Haste; dis-Ex'pli-ea'to-ry, to explain.

patch; a voyage; an enter- Ex-pliç'it, a. Clear; plain; prise. Ěx/pe-di'tious (-dish/us), a.

Done with dispatch ; quick. Ex'pe-di'tious-ly (-dish'us-), adv. With dispatch.

force out; to hanish; to eject.

Ex-pen'di-ture, n.

spending; sum expeuded. Ex-pěnse' (149), n. Cost; charge; money laid out. Ex-pěn'sive, a. Costly; dear.

Ex-pen'sive-ness, n.

Ex-pē'ri-ençe, n. Trial or repeated trial, or the instruction thus gained. - r. t. To try; to know by practice. Ex-pe'ri-enced (-enst), p. a.

Taught by experience; practiced; versed.

say; operation for proving some fact or principle. - v. i. To make trial; to try.

Ex-per'i-ment'al, a. Founded on experiment.

Ex-pěr'i-měnt'al-ly, adv. By experiment; hy trial. Ex-pěr'i-ment-er, n. One

who makes experiments. Ex-pērt', a. Skillful; dexterous. -n. One who is skillful. Ex-pert'ly, adv. Dexterously.

Ex'pi-a-ble, a. Capable of being expiated. Ex'pi-ate, v. t. To atone for,

as a crime. [satisfaction. Ĕx'pi-ā'tion, n. Atonement; Ex'pi-a-to-ry, a. Making explation; atoning.

Ex'pi-rā'tion, n. Act of breathing out; end; close.

Ex-pire', v. t. To breathe
out; to exhale. -v. i. To

die; to decease. Ex-plāin', v. t. To illustrate;

to interpret; to make plain.
- v. i. To give explanations. Ex-plāin'a-ble, a. Capable

of being explained. Ex'pla-na'tion, n. Act of

making plain : interpretation. Ex-plan'a-to-ry, a. Serving to explain.

Ex'ple-tive, n. A word that adds nothing to the sense. Ex'pli-ea-ble, a. Capable of being explained. Ex'pli-eate, v. t. To unfold;

to explain; to show. Ex'pli-ea'tion, n. An expla-

nation.

express; not obscure.

Ex-plig'it-ly, adv. Clearly.

Ex-plode', v. i. To burst with

a loud report. — v. t. To bring into disrepute.

Ex-pel' (129), v. t. To drive or Ex-ploit', n. An heroic deed. Ex'plo-ra'tion, n. Act of exploring; examination. Ex-plor'a-to-ry, a. Search-

ing; exploring. Ex-plore', v. t. To search

carefully; to examine. Ex-plo'sion, n. A sudden

bursting with a loud noise; a discharge.

Ex-plo'sive, a. Driving or hursting with force.

Ex-po'nent, n. Index of a powerin algebra; a representative.

Ex-port', v. t. To transport from one country to another. Ex'port, n. A commodity sent abroad. [being exported. Ex-port'a-ble, a. Capable of Ex'por-ta'tion, n. Act of exporting; that which is ex-

ported. [ports. Ex-port'er, n. One who ex-Ex-pose', v. t. To lay open or bare; to put in danger. †Exposé (ĕx'po-zā'), n. A for-

mal statement or exposition. Ex'po-si'tion (-zīsh'un), n. Explanation; interpretation; au exhibition of arts, &c.

Ex-pos'i-tor, n. An interpreter; expounder. [explain. Ex-pos'i-to-ry, a. Serving to Ex-post'u-late, v. i. To remonstrate earnestly.

Ex-post'u-la'tion, n. The act of expostulating; remonstrance.

Ex-post'u-la-to-ry, a. Containing expostulation.

Ex-pos'ure (50), n. Act of exposing, or state of being ex-

Ex-pound', v. t. To explain. Ex-pound'er, n. One who explains or interprets.

Ex-press', v. t. To press out; to utter in language; to make known. — SYN. To denote; declare; indicate; exhibit. - a. Plain; direct; explicit. - n. A special messenger or conveyance.

Ex-press'i-ble, a. Capable of heing expressed.

Ex-pres'sion (-presh'un), n. A pressing out; act or mode of speech. [express. Ex-press'ive, a. Adapted to

Ex-press'ive-ly, adv. With force.

132

Ex-press'ive-ness, n. State Ex-ter'min-atte, v. t. To Ex-trav'a-gant, a. Exceeding or quality of being expressive. [terms. Ex-ter'min-a'tion, n. Deigne Synch Ex-ter'min-a'tion, n. Deigne Synch Excessive; Ex-press'ly, adv. In direct

Ex'pro-brate, v. t. To upbraid; to blame; to condemn. Ex'pro-bra'tion, n. Act of Ex-ter'nal, a. Outward.

upbraiding; censure. Ex-pūgn' (-pūn'), v. t.

take by assault. Ex-pug'na-ble, or Ex-pugn'a-ble (-pūn'-), α. of being conquered.

Ex-pul'sion, n. Act of expelling; state of being ex-

Ex-pul'sive, a. Having power to expel. [punging. Ex-pune'tion, n. Act of ex-Ex-punge', v. t. [Lat. expungere, to prick out.] To blot out; to efface.

Ex'pur-gate, or Ex-pûr'-gate, v. t. To eleanso; to purify; to expunge.

Ex/pur-gā/tion, n. Act of expurgating. [ing. Ex-pûr'ga-to-ry, a. Purify. Ex'qui-site, a. Very fine; exeellent; keenly felt. - n. A fop.

Ex'qui-site-ly, adv. Nicely. Ex-scind', v. t. To cut off. Ex-sie'eant, a. Tending to dry.

Ex'sic-cate, or Ex-sic'eate, v. t. To dry. [ing. Ex'sie-ea'tion, n. Act of dry-Ex'tant, a. Now in being;

existing. Ex-těm/po-rā/ne-ous, Ut-Ex-tem'po-ra-ry, without previous study; unpremeditated.

†Ex-těm'po-re, a. or adv. Without previous study. Ex-těm'po-rīze, v. i. To ut-

ter without study.

Ex-tend', r. To stretch out; to spread; to reach. Ex-těn'si-bĭl'i-ty, n. Quality

of being extensible. Ex-těn'si-ble, a. Capable of

being extended. Ex-těn'sion, n. Act of extending; enlargement.

Ex-těn'sive, a. Large; wide; of great extent.

Ex-ten'sive-ly, adv. Widely: largely.

Ex-tent', n. Space; compass. Ex-ten'u-ate, v. t. To palliate; to lessen.

Ex-těn'u-ā'tion, n. Act of

externating; palliation. Ex-te'ri-or, a. Outward : forcign. - n. Outside; surface. Ex-te'ri-or-ly,adv.Outwardly. struction; extirpatiou.

Ex-ter'min-a/tor, n. One who exterminates.

Ex-ter'nal-ly, adv. Outward-

ly; in show. Ex-ter'nals, n. pl. Outward

x-pūgn'-Capable Ex-tinet', a. Extinguished; ended; dead. Ex-tine'tion. n. Destruction;

suppression. Ex-tin'guish (-ting'gwish), v.

t. To queuch; to put out; to destroy. Ex-tin'guish-a-ble, a. Capa-

ble of being extinguished. Ex-tin'guish-er, n. A utensil to put out candles.

Ex-tin'guish-ment. putting out or quenching;

destruction; abolition. Ex'tir-pate, or Ex-tir'pate. v. t. To root out; to de-

stroy. Ex'tir-pa'tion, n. The act of [[extirpates. rooting out. Ĕx'tir-pā'tor, n. One who

Ex-től' (130), v. t. To praise greatly. - SYN. To exalt;

lawfully; to wrest.

Ex-tôr'tion, n. Unlawful exaction. [ive. Ex-tôr'tion-ate, a. Oppress-Ex-tôr'tion-er, n. One who

practices extortion. Ex'tract, n. A substance drawn from another; a passage from a book or writing. Ex-tract', v. t. To draw out; to take. [out; lineage. Ex-trăe'tion, a. A drawing Ex-trăct'ive, a. Capable of

being extracted. Ex-tract'or, n. One who, or

that which, extracts. Ex'tra-di'tion (-dish'un), n. Delivery on the part of one government to another of an

accused person. Ĕx/tra-ju-dĭ/cial (-dĭsh/al), α. Out of the regular course of [not intrinsic. Ex-tra'ne-ous, a. Foreign;

Ex-traôr'di-na-ri-ly (-trôr'- or -tra-ôr'-), Uncomadv. monly.

Ex-traôr'di-na-ry (-trôr'- or -tra-ôr'-), a. Uncommon; unusual; remarkable.

Ex-trăv'a-gançe, n. State of being extravagant; excess; prodigality.

prodigal; wasteful.

Ex-trav'a-gant-ly, adv. Lavishly; profusely.

Ex-trav'a-sate, v. t. To let out of the proper vessels, as

Ex-trăv'a-sā'tion, n. A letting out of the proper vessels, as blood.

Ontermost; Ex-trēme', a. utmost; greatest: highest. -n. Utmost limit; extrem-[most degree.

Ex-treme'ly, adv. In the ut-Ex-trem'ist (133). n. A supporter of extreme doctrines or practice.

Ex-trem'i-ty, Utmost n. point or degree; necessity. Ex'tri-en-ble, a. Capable of

being extricated.

Ěx'tri-cāte, v. t. To disentangle : to set free.

Ĕx'tri-eā'tion, n. Act of extricating; discntanglement. Ex-trin'sic. | a. Outward; Ex-trin'sic-al, | external. Ex-trude', v. i. To thrust out.

Ex-tru'sion, n. Act of thrusting out. [ous abundance. laud; eulogizo; glorify. Ex-ū'ber-ance, n. Superflu-Ex-tôrt', v. t. To exact un Ex-ū'ber-ant, a. Luxuriant;

superabundant. Ex-u'ber-ant-ly, adv. Very

abundantly; luxuriantly. Ex'u-da'tion, n. The act of sweating out.

Ex-ūde', v. t. To discharge through the pores. — v, i. To flow; to issue forth.

Ex-ult', v. i. To rejoice triumph. greatly. Ex-ult'ant, a. Rejoieing in Ex'ul-ta'tion, n. Expression

of great joy. The organ of (1), 21. sight; a bud .- v. t. To watch; to observe; to view. leve. Eye'ball, n. The ball of the Eye'brow, n. Hairy arch over the eyes.

Eÿe'-glass, n. A glass to assist the sight.

Hair on the Eÿe'laslı, n. edge of the cyclid.

Eye'less (7/less), a. Having no eyes; blind. for cord. Eye'let, n. A hole for a laco Eye'-sērv'ant n. A servant

that require watching. Eÿe'-sẽrv'içe, n. Se done only under the employ-

er's eve. Eye'sight (-sit), n. Sight of the eye.

sive to the eve or sight.

Eye'-tooth (143), n. An upper tooth next the grinders, pointing up toward the eve.

Eÿe'sore, n. Something offen- | Eÿe'-wa/ter, n. A medicated | Êyre, n. A court of itinerant

who sees a thing done.

water or lotion for the eyes.

Eye'-wit'ness, n. One who Ey'rie \ (\bar{a}\try \bar{y}\), n. A place saw what he testifies; one Ey'ry \ where birds of prey

huild and hatch.

A'BLE, n. A fictitious story enforcing a useful truth. -v. t. To feign; to lie; to falsify.

Făb'rie, n. A building; an edifice; a structure; a manufactured article, as cloth.

Făb'ri-eate, v. i. To construct; to manufacture; to devise falsely; to forge. Făb/ri-eā/tion, n. Aet of

fabricating or building; construction; invention.

Făb'ri-eā/tor, n. Oue who constructs or forms.

Făb'u-list, n. One who writes or invents fables.

Făb'u-lous, a. Feigned; invented; unreal; false. †Fa-çāde' (fa-sād' or fa-sād'),

n. [Fr.] A front elevation of a building.

Face (140), n. Fore part of the head; visage; front; principal surface; holdness.

-v. t. To meet in front; to oppose.

Făc'et, n. A little face; a small surface. [witty. Fa-çē'tious, a. Humorous; Fa-çē'tious-ly, adv. With humor:

Fā'cial (fā'shal), a. Pertaining to the face.

Făç'île, a. [Lat. facilis, from facere, to do.] Easy to be done, or to yield; pliant; flexible. [easy.

Fa-çil'i-tāte, v. t. To make Fa-çil'i-ty, n. Ease; easiness; dexterity; (pl.) means to render easy.

Fāç'ing (133), n. A covering in front. [ness.

Fac-sim'i-le, n. Exact like-Făet, n. [Lat. factum, a thing done.] An act; deed; reality; truth; circumstance.
Făe'tion, no donall political party; a casal a clique.

Făe'tious, a. orven to faction; thrbulent: disorderly.

Fae-ti'tious (-tish/us), Made by art; artificial.

Făc'tor-age, n. Commission allowed to a factor.

Făe'to-ry, n. House of a factor; hody of factors; a manufactory.

Fae-tō'tum, n. A servant to do all sorts of work.

Făe'ul-ty, n. Power of the mind; ability; power; tal-ent; officers of a college; members of a profession.

Fade, v. i. To wither or deeav; to lose color or vigor.

Fadge, v. t. To suit; to join

Fæ'çēş. See Feces. Făg, v. i. To become weary. -n. A drudge; one obliged to drudge for another.

Făg'-ĕnd', n. Untwisted end of a rope; refuse; meaner

part.

Făz'ot, n. A bundle of twigs. Fail, v. i. To decay; to perish; to decline; to miss; to become iusolvent. — v. t. (126) To desert; to disappoint; to omit .- n. Omission. Fāii'ūre (fāl'yılr), n. Defect ; deficiency; fault; act of bc-

coming insolvent. Fain, a. Glad. - adv. Gladly. Faint, a. Weak; langaid. — v. i. To swoon; to sink from loss senseless

strength. Faint'ish, a. Slightly faint. Faint'ly, adv. Feebly; weakly. Faint'ness, n. State of being fuint; feebleness.

Fâir, a. Free from blemish, perversion, &c.: of a light shade. - SYN. Pure; frank; honest; equitable. - adv. Openly; frankly; civilly; justly. - n. A handsome woman; a stated market. -The Fair, the female sex.

Fâir'ly, adv. Openly; honest-Fâir'ness, n. State of being

fair ; clearness ; beanty ; candor. Făe'tor, n. An agent in trade. Fâir'y (141), n. A fahled spirit. -a. Belonging to, or

given by, the fairies.

Faith, n. Belief; object of belief; creed; fidelity; honor; promise given.

Fäith'ful (139), a. Firm to the truth ; loyal ; exact : true.

Faith'ful-ly, adv. With faith. Faith'ful-ness, n. Firm adherence to truth or trust.

Faith'less, a. Without faith.
—SYN. Treacherous; unbelieving; disloyal; false.

Făl'eāte, | a. Hooked; bent Făl'eāt-ed, | like a siekle. Fal'chion (fawl'chun), n. A

short crooked sword.

-v. t. To compel to drudge. Fal'con (faw'kn), n. A hawk trained for sport.

Fal'con-er (faw'kn-), n. A person who trains hawks for taking wild fowl.

Fal'eon-ry (faw'kn-ry), n. Art of training hawks; practice of taking game by means of hawks

Fall (123), v. i. [imp. FELL; p. p. FALLEN.] To drop; to decline; to happen; to apostatize. - n. Descent : degradatiou ; decrease ; cadence ; a cascade or eataract; autumn.

Fal-lā/cious, a. Producing mistake; deceitful; delusive. Făl'la-çy, n. Deceitfulness;

deception; sophistry. Fall'en (fawln, 55), p. p. of Ito err. Făl'li-bĭl'i-ty, n. Liableness Făl'li-ble, a. Liable to err.

Fall'ing-siek'ness, n. A disease in which the patient falls down senseless: epilepsy.

Făl'low, a. Pale red, or yellow; plowed but not sown .-n. Land left untilled. - v. t. To plow, harrow, and hreak. as land, without seeding it.

False, a. Not true; counterfeit; not faithful or honest; hypocritical. [treacherously. False'ly, adv. Erroneously; False'hood, n. Want of truth Fals'i-ty, or veracity; a Fals'i-ty, false assertion.

Fal-sět'to, n. A kind of voice in man above his natural voice.

Fal'si-fi-ea'tion, n. Act of falsifylng; a falsehood.

Fal'si-fi'er, n. One who falslfies.

Fal'si-fy, v. t. To counterfeit; to prove to be false. - v. i. To tell lies.

Fal'si-ty; n. Contraricty to

truth; falsehood. Fal'ter (130), v. i. To hesitate in specch; to waver.

Fal'ter-ing, a. Hesitating.

Fame, n. Reputation; renown; celebrity.

Famed, a. Celebrated; noted. Fa-mil'iar (103), a. [Lat. familiaris, fr. familia, family.] well-known Intimate; knowing intimately; common; affable. - n. An intimate acquaintance; a demon.

Fa-mil-iar'i-ty, n. Intimate acquaintance; ease in intercourse. [custom.

Fa-mil'iar-ize, r. t. To ac-Fa-mil'iar-ly, adr. Intimate-

Făm'i-ly (141), n. Household; lineage; race; class. Făm'ine, n. Want of suffi-

cient food.

Făm'ish, v. i. To die of hunger. - v. t. To destroy with hunger; to starve.

Făm'ish-ment, n. Extreme hunger. Fa'mous, a. Renowned; not-Fā'mous-ly, adv. With great

renown.

Făn (140), n. An instrument to blow and cool the face; also, one to winnow grain. v. t. (129) To blow with a fan; to winnow. [siast.

in opinions. [fanaticism. Fa-năt'ie-al-ly, adv. With Fa-năt'i-çişm, n. Extravareligious gant notions ;

frenzy. lined. Făn'cied, a. Conccived : imag-Făn'ci-ful (135), a. Dictated

by fancy; whimsical; odd; visionary. Făn'çy, n. Imagination ; no-

tion; groundless opinion; preference; taste .- r. t. or i. To imagine; to conceive; to suppose; to long for. - a. Pleasing the fancy; fine.

Fan-dăn'go, n. A lively Spanish dance.

Fan-făr'on-āde', n. A valu boasting: bluster. Fång, n. Tusk of an animal;

a long claw; talon. Fan-tä'şi-å (-tä'ze-å), n. A

fanciful piece of music.

Fan-tas'tie, a. Fanciful; Fan-tas'tie-al, whimsical. Făn'ta-sy, n. A fancy; conceit; whimsey.

Fär (85), a. Distant; remote. -adv. At or to a great distance; very much.

Färce, n. A short, ludicrous play. - v. t. To stuff.

Fär'ci-cal, a. Belonging to a farce; ludicrous.

Fâre, v. i. To be in any state. good, or bad; to be enter-tained. — n. Price of passage; food.

Fâre'well, or Fâre-well', n. Wish of welfare at parting; act of taking leave. |adieu.

Fâre-well', interj. Good-by; Fa-rī'na, or Fa-rī'na, n. Pollen of flowers; the flour of grain, starch, &c.

Făr'i-nā'ceous, a. Consisting of meal or flour; mealy.

Färm, n. Land occupied by a farmer. - r. t. To lease or rent for a price; to cultivate, as a farm.

Färm'er, n. One who cultivates land. fing land. Färm'ing, n. Practice of till-Fâr'o, n. A game at cards.

Far-ra'go (115), n. A medley. Făr'ri-er, n. [From Lat. fer-rum, iron.] A horse-shoer; one who cures the diseases of horses. farrier.

Făr'ri-er-y, n. Business of a Făr'row, n. A litter of pigs. a. Not producing a calf in the year. - v. t. or i. To

Fa-năt'ie, n. A wild enthu-Fa-năt'ie, a. Wild and Far'ther (85), n. Being at a Fa năt'ie-al, enthusiastic greater distance; more remote. - adv. Beyond; more remotely. See Further.

Far'thing, n. The fourth of a penny. [ticoat. Fär'thin-gale, n. A hoop pet-Făs'çi-ele, n. A kind of inflorescence.

Fas-çie'u-lar, a. United in a Făs'çi-nāte, v. t. To charm; to captivate; to enchant.

Făs'çi-nā'tion, n. Act or power of charming.

Fash'ion, n. [From Lat. factis, a making.] Form ; custom ; general practice; mode; style. - v. t. To form; to

Fane, n. A temple; a church. Fash on-a-ble, a. Being ac-

cording to, or observant of, the prevailing mode.

Fash'ion-a-bly, adv. In a fashionable manner.

Fast, v. i. To abstain from food. — n. Abstinence from food; time or day for fasting. - a. Firmly fixed : steadfast : rapid; swift; dissipated. adv. With speed.

Fast'-day, n. A day set apart for fasting and prayer.

Fast'en (fas'n), v. t. To make firm; to hold together. Fast'en-ing, n. That which

confines or makes fast. Fas-tid'i-ous, a. Difficult to

please; squeamish; nice. Fas-tid'i-ous-ly, adv. With squeamishness.

Fast'ness, n. State of being fast; a strong fort.

Făt, n. An oily, concrete, animal substance. - a. Abounding in fat; plnmp; corpulent; gross; greasy. - v. make or grow fat.

Fā'tal, a. Neccssary; deadly; . destructive : mortal.

Fā'tal-ism, n. The doctrine of fate or inevitable necessity. Fā'tal-īst, n. One who holds

to fatalism. Fa-tăl'i-ty, n. Invincible necessity: mortality.

Fa'tal-ly, adv. Necessarily; mortally.

Fate, n. Inevitable necessity; final lot; (pl.) the destinies supposed to preside over men. — SYN. Destiny; fortune ; doom ; death

Fat'ed, a. Decreed by fate. Fä'ther, n. A maic parent; an ancestor; a protector. r.t. To adopt as one's own.

Fä'ther-länd. n. Native land of one's fathers. father. Fä'ther-less, a. Having no Fä'ther-ly, a. Like a fither; paternal; tender.

Fåth'om, n. A measure of length of six feet. -v. t. To sound the depth of; to penetratc.

Făth'om-less, a. Bottoniless. [bundle. Fa-tigue' (-teeg'), n. Great ited in a weariness; toil. - t. t. To weary to excess; to tire.

Făt'ling, n. A fat anlmal. Făt'ness, n. Fleshiness; fertility. ratites, v fortili Făt'ten, v o mi - r. i. To grow fat. o make fat.

Făt'ty, a. Containing, or con-

sisting of, fat; greasy.
a-tū'i-tv. n. Weakness of Fa-tū'i-ty, n. mind; mental imbecility.

Făt'u-ous, a. Fceble in mind; foolish; silly; impotent.

Fau'cet, n. A contrivance for drawing liquors from a cask,

Fault, n. Want; blemish; a defect; offense; failing.

Fault'less, a. Free from fault; perfect. Fault'y, a. Guilty of a fault;

defective; imperfect. Faun, n. A rural deity.

The entire group †Fau'na. n. of animals belonging to a country

Fa'vor (155), n. Kind regard; support; mildness; a gift. v. t. To countenance.

Fā'vor-a-ble, a. Propitious to success; kind; advanta-[or affection. geous. Fa'vor-a-bly, adv. With favor Fā'vor-ite, n. A particular friend. - a. Regarded with

favor; esteemed; preferred. Fā'vor-it-işm, n. Disposition to favor a friend; partiality.

Fawn, n. A young fallow deer. - v. i. To court, or flatter servilely.

Fāy (140), n. A fairy; an elf. -v.i. To join closely. Fē'al-ty, n. Homage; loyalty.

Fear, n. Apprehension of evil. - v. t. or i. To stand iu awe of; to be afraid; to dread.

Fēar'ful, a. Afraid; terrible. Fēar'ful-ly, adv. In a fearful manner; with fear.

Fear'less, a. Free from fear; undaunted; intrepid. [fear. Without Fēar'less-ly, adv. Fēar'less-ness, n. Freedom from fear; courage; bold-

ness; intrepidity. Fēa/si-bīl'i-ty, n. Practica-Fēa/si-ble-ness, bility.

Fēa'si-ble, a. Capable of being performed; practicable. Feast, n. A sumptuous enter-

tainment; a festival; a holiday. - v. i. To eat sumptuously. - v. t. To entertain sumptuously.

Feat, n. An extraordinary action; exploit; trick.

Feath'er, n. A plume; that which forms the covering of birds. - v. t. To cover with plumage; to adorn.

Fěath er-b bed stuffed wit ers. Fěath'er-y, a.

or resembling, feathers. Fēat'ūre, n. Form or appearance, especially of the face; lincament.

Fěb'ri-fūģe, n. A mediclne to cure fever.

Fē'brile, or Fěb'rile, a. Pere'brile, or taining to fever.

The second

Fěb'ru-a-ry, n. The month of the year.

Fē'eal, a. Containing dregs. Fē'çēş, n. pl. Excrement; dregs.

Fěe'u-lençe, n. Foul matter in liquors; lecs; dregs. Fěe'u-lent, a. Foul; full of

dregs.

Fěe'und, a. Fruitful; fertile; productive. [prolific. To make Fěe'un-dāte, v. t. Fĕ€'un-dā'tion, n. Act of making fruitful. [ness. Fe-cun'di-ty, n. Fruitful-Fed, imp. & p. p. of Feed.

Fěd'er-al, a. [Lat. fædus, a lcague.] Pertaining to a league or contract.

Féd'er-ate, a. Leagued.
Féd'er-ā'tion, n. Act of uniting in a league; a confederacy; a league.

Fěd'er-a-tive, a. Joining in league.

Fee (140), n. A reward; recompense: perpetual right.

-v. t. To retain by a fee. Fee'ble, a. Wanting in

strength or activity. - SYN. Infirm; imbecile; languid. Fee'ble-ness, n. Infirmity. Fee'bly, adv. Weakly ; faintly. Feed, v. t. [imp. & p. p. FED.]

To give food to; to supply. -v. i. To cat; to take food. - n. Food; meat; pasture.

Feed'er, n. One that feeds; any medium of supply.

Feel, v. t. or i. [imp. & p. p. FELT.] To perceive by the touch; to be affected; to experience. -n. Sensation communicated by touching. Feei'er, n. One who, or that

which, feels; antenna of an insect.

Feel'ing, n. Touch; sensibility; emotion. -a. of sensibility; tender. Feel'ing-ly, adv. Tenderly.

Fee'-sim'ple, n. An absolute or unconditional fee. Feet, n.; pl. of Foot.

Feign (fan), v. t To pretend; to counterfeit. [pretense. Feint (fant), n. A false show; a Fe-liç'i-tate, v. t. To make happy; to congratulate.

Fe-lic'i-ta'tion, n. Kind wish: congratulation.

Fe-lic'i-tous, a. Happy; delightful; very appropriate.

ness. - SYN. Bliss; bllssfulness; blessedness. [cats. Fē'līne, a. Pertaining to

Fěll, a. Fierce ; savage ; cruel. -v. t. To prostrate; to strike or cut down; to hem, as a seam. -n. Skin; hide of a beast. -v., imp. of Fall. Fel'low, n. An associate or

equal; a person. — v.t. To match; to pair with; to suit. Fěl'low-ereat/ure, n.

of the same race. A like Fěl'low-feel'ing, n.

feeling; sympathy. (bcir. Fěl'löw hêir (-âr), n. A joint Fěl'lőw-ship, n. Society; intercourse; companionship; foundation for maintaining a

resident scholar.

Fěl'ly, n. Rim of a wheel. †Fē'lo-de-sē', n. A suicide. Fěl'on, n. One guilty of fel-Quy; a painful tumor.

Fe-lo'ni-ous, a. Having the quality of felony; villainous. Fe-lo'ni-ous-ly, adv. In a felonious manner.

Fěl'o-ny, n. A heinous or capital crime.

Felt, imp. & p. p. of Feel. — n. Cloth or stuff of wool. v. t. To make compact by fulling.

Fe'male, a. One of the sex that bears young. - a. Feminine; not male.

†Fěme-cov'ert, n. A married woman. [woman. †Fěme-söle', n. An unmarried

Fěm'i-nine, a. Pertaining to females of the human race; tender; effeminate.

Fěm'o-ral, a. Belonging to the thigh.

Fěn, n. A marsh; bog; morass. Fěnçe (140), n. [Abbreviated from defence.] A wall or other structure to inclose land. -v.t. To inclose with a fence. -v.i. To practice fencing.

Fěnçe'less, a. Destitute of a Fěn'çer, n. One who fences. Fěn'çi-ble, n. A soldier soldier

trained for defensive warfare.

Fěn'çing, n. Materials for fences; art of self-defense with the sword; use of the foil.

Fěnd, v. t. To repel: to keep or ward off. - v. i. To parry. Fend'er, n. One who, or that which, fends or wards off.

Fěn'nel, n. An aromatic plant.

Fe-lic'i-ty, n. Great happi- Fen'ny, a. Marshy; boggy.

Feoff (fef), v. t. To invest with the fee of land.

Feoff'ment, n. Graut of a fee: gift in fee of land, &c., with delivery of possession.

Fē'ri-al, a. Pertaining to holidays or week-days.

Fê'rîne, a. Wild; savage. Fêr'ment, n. Tumult; agitation; that which causes agitation.

Fer-ment', r. t. To excite by internal motion .-- v. i. To undergo fermentation.

Fär'men-tä'tion, n. Act of fermenting: a certain chemical change in animal and vegetable substances.

Fer-ment'a-tive, a. Causing fermentation.

Fern, n. A genus of plants. Fe-ro'cious, a. Savage; wild and cruel; fierce.

Fe-roç'i-ty, n. Savage wild-ness and fierceness; cruelty. Fěr're-ous, a. Made of, like, or pertaining to, iron.

Fěr'ret (130), v. t. To drive from a lodge. - n. An anifrom a lodge. -n. mal of the weasel kind.

Fěr'ri-age, n. Fare or toll for passing a ferry.

Fer-ril'gi-nous, a. Partaking of, or containing, iron. Fer'rule (fer'ril or fer'ryl), n.

A ring on the end of a stick. Fěr'ry, n. A place for passing a river or lake; a boat. - v. t. To convey over water in a boat. [attends a ferry. Fer'ry-man (143), n. One who Fer'tile, a. Fruitful: pro-

ductive; prolific; rich. Fer'til-īze, v. t. To enrich, as fand. [soil; fruitfulness.]
Fer-til'i-ty, n. Richness. Fěr'ule (fěr'il or fěr'lll), n. A flat picce of wood for punishing children. — v. t. To punish with a ferule.

Fër'ven-çy, n. Heat of mind; zeal; ardor; fervor.

Fer'vent, a. [Lat. fervens, boiling.] Warm; ardent. Fer'vent-ly, adv. With fer-

vor: zealously.

Fēr'vid, a. Warm: vehcment. Fer'vid-ly, adv. With glowing warmth. [warmth of mind. Fēr'vor, n. Heat; ardor; Fes'eue, n. A wire or straw

to point out letters. Fěs'tal, a. Relating to a

feast; joyons: merry Fes'ter, v. i. To rankle; to grow virulent. - n. A sore that rankles and discharges. Fěs'ti-val, a. l'ertaining to a Fidg'et-y, a.

feast; joyous. - n. A feast; a solemn or joyful anniversarv.

136

Fes'tive, a. Gay; mirthful; festal. [mirth; gayety. Fes-tiv'i-ty, n. Social joy or Fes-toon', n. A kind of wreath. - v. t. To adorn

with festoons.

Fětch, v. t. To go and bring; to bring; to sell for. - n. A stratagem; artifice; trick. Fête (fat), n. A festival. - v. t.

To feast. [ing. Fět'id, a. Ill-smelling: stink-Fět'lock, n. Tuft of hair behind the pastern joint of a

horse. Fět'ter, n. A chain for the feet; a restraint. - t. t. To

chain; to shackle; to bind. Fe'tus, n. (pl. Fe'tus-es.) An animal in the womb or egg. Feud, n. Quarrel; broil; a

feudal tenure; a ficf; a fce. Feud'al, a. Held of a lord; pertaining to ficfs or fees.

Feud'al-ism, n. The system of feudal tenures.

Fē'ver, n. A disease marked by heat, thirst, and accelerated pulse.

Fe'ver-ish, a. Affected with slight fever; hot: fickle. Few (fa, 99), a. Not many;

small in number. Few'ness. n. Smallness of

number; pancity.
Fi'at, n. A decree; command. Fib', n. A lie; falsehood. -

Fi'ber ((151), n A slender Fi'bre thread or threadlike substance.

Fi'bril, n. A small fiber. Fi'brous, a. Containing, or consisting of, fibers. [mind. Fick'le, a. Changeable in Fick'le-ness, n. Inconstancy. Fie'tile, a. Moulded into form

by art. Fie'tion, n. An invented story; a lie. — SYN. Fabrication; falsehood.

Fie-ti'tious (-tish'us), Feigned; counterfeit. Fie-ti'tious-ly (-tish/us-),

adv. Falsely. Fid'dle, n. A violin. — v. i. To play on a violin.

Fid'dler, n. One who plays on a fiddle.

Fi-děl'i-ty, n. Faithfulness; loyalty; honesty; integrity. Fidg'et, v. i. To move by fits

and starts. - n. Uneasy motion of the body. feasy. Restless; un-

Fī-dū'cial, a. Confident; Fī-dū'cia-ry, held in trust. Fī-dū'cia-ry, n. One who holds in trust: a trustee. Fie, interj. denoting dislike.

Fief, n. An estate held of a superior on condition of military service; a fee; fend.

Field, n. A piece of inclosed land; a battle-ground; compass; extent; space. Field'-book, n. A book used

in surveying. Field'-mar'shal, n. The com-

mander of an army; - a high military title. Field'-of'fi-cer, n. A major.

lieutenant-colonel, or colo-

Field'-piece, n. A small can-Fiend, n. An implacable foe; the devil; an infernal being. Fierçe, a. Violent; eager in

attack; furious; ferocious. Fiërçe'ly, adv. Fnriously. Fiërçe'ness, n. Violence; ve-

hemence; rage. Fi'er-i-ness, n. Great heat.

Fi'e-ry, a. Consisting of, or like, fire; hot; irritable;

fierce; passionate.

Fife, n. A small musical pipe.

- v. i. To play on a fife.

Fifer, n. Oue who plays on a

fife. Fif'teen, a. Five and ten.

Fifth, a. The ordinal of five; an interval of three tones and a semitone. [place. Fifth'ly, adv. In the fifth Fif'ti-eth (135), a. Next after

the forty-ninth. [added. Fif'ty, a. Sum of five tens Fig, n. A tree and its fruit.

Fight (fit), v. i. [imp. & p. p.
FOUGHT.] To contend in
battle or in single combat.

v. t. To war against. n. A battle; a combat. Fight'er (fit'cr), n. One who

fights. [tion. Fig'ment, n. Invention; fic-Fig'u-ra-ble, a. Capable of being formed.

Fig'u-rate, a. Of a certain determinate form or figure. Fig'u-rā'tion, n. Act of giv-ing figure or determinate

form. Fig'u-ra-tive, a. Metaphori-

cal; represented by figure. Fig'u-ra-ti adv. ally. figure ;

Fig'ure, h. Shape; fashion;

image; pattern; a character standing for a number; a type. -t. t. To make an image of; to symbolize .-

v. i. To make a distinguished appearance. Fii'a-ment, n. A slender

thread: a fiber. Fil'a-ment'ous, a. Consisting

of filaments; like a thread. Fil'a-to-ry, n. A machine for spinning threads.

Fil'a-ture, n. The reeling of silk from eoeoons.

Fil'bert, n. The nut of the eultivated hazel. [fer. Filch, v.t. To steal; to pil-File, n. A tool for smoothing wood, iron, &c.; a row; a series; bundle of papers. — v. t. To smooth with a file; to place in order, as papers.

— v. i. To march in file.

Fil'ial (fil'yal), a. [Lat. filius, a son; filia, a daughter.] Relating to, or becoming, a

Fil'i-ā'tion, n. The relation of a son to a parent. Ornamental

Fĭl'i-gree, n. work in gold or silver like threads or grains.

Fil'ings, n. pl. Particles rubbed off by a file.

Fill, v. t. or i. To make become full. -n. Fullness. Fillet, n. A head-band; a joint of meat.—v. t. To bind with a fillet. [ing.] Fil'ling, n. The woof in weav-Fil'li-bus'ter, n. A lawless

military adventurer Fil'lip, v. t. To strike with the nail of the finger forced from the ball of the thumb. A jerk of the fiuger

from the thumb. Fii'ly (141), n. A young mare;

a wild girl.

Film, n. A thin skin or pellicle. - v. t. To cover with a thin skin.

Film'y, a. Composed of film. Fil'ter, n. A strainer for liquor. -v. t. To purify by passing through a strainer. Filth, n. Foul or dirty matter. Filth'i-ness, n. Dirtiness.

Filth'y, a. Abounding in filth; foul; dirty; obscene. Fil'trate, v. t. or i. To filter;

to percolate. Fil-tra'tion, n. Act of filter-Fim'bri-āte, v. t. To fringe. Fin, n. An organ of a fish.

Fin'a-ble, a Deserving a fine. Fi'nal, a. Ending; conclusive; last.

Fi'nal-ly, adv. In conclusion. †Fi-na'le, n. Last part of a Fi-nance', n. The science of

piece in musie; termination.

raising and investing money: state income; revenue; (pl.) funds in the treasury. Fi-năn'cial, a. Pertaining to

finance. Fĭn'an-çiēr'. n. One skilled

in, or having the eare of, [bird. financial matters. Finch, n. A small singing Find, v. t. [imp. & p. p. FOUND.] To discover; to gain; to furnish; to estab-

Find'ings, n. pl. The tools, &e., which a journeyman provides for himself.

Fine, a. [From Lat. finitus, finished.] Elegant; showy; gay; handsome; sharp; nice; exquisite. — n. Penalty; forfeiture; the end. — v. t. To inflict a penalty on; to purify; to refine.

Fine'ly, adv. In minute parts; gayly; dexterously.

Fine'ness, n. State or quality of being fine. [metals. Fin'er, n. One who purifies Fin'er-y, n. Fine dress; jew-cls, trinkets, &c.; splendor.

Fi-nesse', n. Art; artifice; stratagem. — v. i. To use To use stratagem or artifice.

Fin'ger, n. Oue of the five extremities of the hand. v. t. To handle; to touch; to pilfer. [fastidious. Fin'i-cal, a. Affectedly fine; †Fi'nis, n. End; conclusion.

Fin'ish, r. t. To bring to an end; to perfect. -n. which finishes; last hard, smooth coat of plaster.

Fin'ish-er, n. One who finishes.

Fin'ish-ing, n. That which terminates or perfects. [ed. Fī'nīte, a. Bounded; limit-Fĭnned, a. Having fins. Fin'ny, a. Furnished with fins.

Fir, n. A tree allied to the pine, or its wood.

Fire, n. Heat and light; any thing burning; a conflagration; passion. - v. t. To set on fire; to kindle; to discharge. - v. i. To take fire.

Fire'-arms, n. pl. Guns, pistols, &e. [wood on fire. tols, &e. [wood on fire. Fire'-brand, n. A piece of Fire'-damp, n. An explosive gas in mines.

Fire'-ĕn'ġine, n. An engine to extinguish fires.

Fîre'-fly, n. A winged, lu-minous insect.

Fīre'lŏck, n. A musket.

who extinguishes fires, or who tends the fires of a steam-engine.

Fīre'-plāçe, n. Part of a chimney; hearth.

Fire'-plug, n. A plug for drawing water at fires. Fire'proof, a. Incombustible.

Fire'-ship, n. A ship to set others on fire.

The hearth; Fīre'sīde, n. home.

Fire'ward, \ n. An officer Fire'ward-en, \ whose duty is to guard against fires.

Fire'wood, n. Wood for fuel. Fire'-works (-wûrks), n. pl. Preparations of powder for exploding in the air.

Fir'ing, n. Fucl. Fir'kin, n. A vessel of eight or nine gallons.

Firm, a. Fixed; solid; strong; compact. - n. A partnership; a house or its uame.

Firm'a-ment, n. The region of the air; the sky.

Strongly ; Firm'ly, adv. steadily; with fixedness. Firm'ness, n. Compactness;

solidity; constancy.
First, a. Earliest; foremost;

ehief. - adv. Before any [child. thing else. Fîrst'-bôrn, n. The eldest First'-fruits, n. pl. produce. [est excellence. First'-rate, a. Of the high-First'ling, n. Offspring of cattle first produced.

Fise'al, a. Pertaining to a public treasury. — n. Publie revenue; a treasurer.

Fish (140), a. An animal living in water, particularly one breathing by gills. -v. t. To search, as for fish. -v. i. To try to eateh fish.

Fish'er-man (143), n. One employed in fishing.

Fish'er-y, n. The business or place of fishing. Fish'hook, n. A hook for

eatching fish.

Fish'ing, n. The practice of eatehing fish.

Fish'-mon'ger (-mung'ger), n. A dealer in fish.

Fish'y, a. Tasting or smelling like a fish; fish-like. [split. Fis'sĭle, a. Capable of being Fis'sure (fish'yur), n. cleft; a narrow chasm.

Fist, n. The hand clinched.
-v. t. To beat with the fist. Fist'i-euffs, n. pl. Blows with the fist. [ehronic abseess. Fire'man (143), n. A man Fist'u-la, n. A deep, narrow,

Fist'u-lar, a. Hollow, like Fist'u-lous, a pipe or reed. Fit, n. Attack of spasms, or of disease; a passing humor.

- a. Suitable; convenient; proper. - v. t. (129) To suit; to adapt; to equip; to qualify .- v. i. To be becoming. Fit'ful, a. Varied by fits.

Fit'ly, adv. Suitably.
Fit'ness, n. State of being fit.
— SYN. Adaptation; just-[priate. ness; propriety. [priate. Fit'ting, p. a. Fit; appro-Five, n. or a. Four and one. Fix, v. t. To set firmly; to

fasten. - r. i. To settle Fix-a'tion, n. Act of fixing; firm state; stability.

Fix'ed-ness, n. Stato of being fast.

Fix'i-ty, n. Firm coherence of parts; fixedness. Fixt'ure (fikst') Hr), n. Fixed

furniture or appendage. Fizz. \ v. i. To make a hiss-Fiz'zle, | ing sound; to bungle. [state. Flab'bi-ness, n. A flabby Flab'by, a. Soft; yielding; loose; easily shaking. [ber. Flae'cid, a. Weak and lim-Flac-çid'i-ty, n. Laxness; want of tension.

Flag, v. i. To become weak; to droop. - v. t. To lay with flags or flat stones. - n. A plant; a flat stono; colors,

or an ensign.

Fläg'el-läte, r. t. To scourge. Flag'el-la'tion, n. Act of whipping. whipping. [flute. Fläg'eo-let, n. A kind of Fläg'gy, a. Weak; flexible. Fla-gi'tious (-jish'us), a. Ex-[flute. tremely wicked; atrocious.

Flag'-of'fi-cer, n. The commander of a squadron.

Flag'on (39), n. A vessel with a narrow mouth, for liquors. Flagran-cy, n. Heinousness; enormity.

Fla'grant, a. [Lat. flagrans, flaming.] Ardent; enormous; eager; notorious.

Fla'grant-ly, adv. Notoriously.

Fläg'-ship, n. The ship which bears the commander of a squadron. Fläg'-staff (142), n. A staff

to support a flag. Flag'-stone (18), n. A flat

stone for a pavement. Flail, n. An instrument for

thrashing grain. Flake, n. A scale of snow; a scale; a scaffold. - v. t. To form into flakes. - v. i. To break into flakes.

Flāk'y, a. Consisting of flakes. Flam, n. A pretense; a lie. v. t. To deceive : to gull. Flăm'beau (flăm'bō), n. A

lighted torch.

Flame, n. Light emitted from fire; blaze; ardor. — v. i. To burn with a blaze

Flām'ing (133), a. Burning with blaze; bright; violent. Fla-min'go, n. A bird of a bright red color, with long legs and a long neck.

Flange, n. A projecting edge

or rim, as on a car-wheel. Flank (79), n. Side of the body, or of an army or fleet, &c. - v. t. To attack or turn the flank of; to border on. -r. i. To border; to touch. Flan'nel, n. A soft woolen cloth of loose texture.

Flap, n. A piece of cloth that flaps; noise or motion of a flap. -v. t. To move, as wings. -v. i. To make a motion, as with wings.

Flap'jack, n. A griddle-cake. Flap'per, n. One who, or that which, flaps.

Flâre, v. i. To waver: to burn with an unsteady light; to open or spread out. - n. A broad, unsteady light.

Flash, n. A sudden burst of light. - v. i. To burst anddenly, as light. [show. Flash'i-ly, adv. With empty Flash'y a. Gay; showy; gaudy; insipid.

Flask (5), n. A narrow-necked bottle; a powder-horn.

Flask'et, n. A long, shallow basket.

Flåt, a. Level; Insipid; vapid; positive; in music, depressed. - n. A level piece of land; a shoal; mark of depression iu music. - v. t. To make flat. - v. i. To become flat. [peremptorily. Flat'ly, adv. Ilorizontally; Flat'ness, n. State of being

[come flat. Flat'ten, v. To make or be-Flät'ter (130), v. t. To praise

Flat'ter-er, n. One who flat-Flat'ter-y, n. Act of flattering; praise, especially false praise; adulation.

Plat'u-lence (49), n. Wind in the stomach or intestines.

Flăt'u-lent, a. Windy: producing wind in the stomach.

Fläunt, v. i. To display ostentatiously.

Fla'vor (155), n. A pecullar taste or smell; relish; savor.

— v. t. To give a peculiar taste or smell to. [flavor. Flā/vor-oŭs, a. Pleasing in Flaw, n. A break; sudden gust; defect; fault.— v. t. To break; to crack. Flaw'y, a. Full of flaws. Flaw, n. A plant from the flaw. taste or smell ; relish ; savor.

Flax, n. A plant from the fiber of the bark of which lineu is

Flax'en,] a. Like, or pertain-.

Flax'y, ing to, flax. Flay, v. t. To strip off the skin of; to skin. Flēa, n. A troublesome insect.

Fleam, n. An instrument for lēam, n. opening veius.

opening veius.

t. To spot; to

Flěck. v. t. streak or stripe. [fleck. Flěck'er, v. t. To spot; to Flěc'tion, n. Act of bending, or state of being bent.

Fled, imp. & p. p. of Flee. Fledge, v. t. To furnish with feathers. [bird just fledged. Fledge'ling, n. A young Flee, v. i. [imp. & p. p. FLED.] To run away with rapidity; to try to escape.

Fleece, n. A coat of wool that covers a sheep. -v. t. To deprive of a ficece; to strip by severc exactions.

Flee'cy, a. Covered with wool; like wool; woolly. Fleer, v. i. To grin with

scorn; to deride. - n. Derision; mockery.

Fleet, a. Moving with velocity; quick in motion. n. A number of ships in company; a navy -v. i. To

pass swiftly; to flit.
Fleet'ing, a. Not durable,— 'SYN. Transient; transitory. Fleet'ness, n. Swiftness. Flem'ish, a. Pertaining to

Flanders, or to its lnhabitants.

Flěsh, n. The museular parts of animals; animal nature; carnal state; human family. - v. t. To train by feeding with flesh; to glut; to accustom.

Flěsh'-brůsh, n. A brush to excite action of the skin.

Flësh'-eòl'or (-kŭl'ur), n.
The color of the flesh.
Flësh'i-ness (185), n. Corpu-

lence. [sions and appetites. Flesh'li-ness, n. Carnal pas-Flěsh'ly, a. Animal; corpoFlěsh'y, a. Corpulent; fat. Flew (flu, 27), imp. of Fly. Flex, v. t. To bend.

Flex'i-bil'i-ty, n. Pliancy. Capable of be-Flex'i-ble, a. Capable of being bent; pliant; tractable. Flex'ile, a. Pliable; easily bent.

Flěx'ion (flěk'shun), n. Act of bending; a bend; a turn. †Flex'or, n. A muscle that produces flexion.

Flex'ure (fleks'ynr), n. bending or winding.

Flick'er, v. i. To flutter; to flap the wings as a bat.

Flight (flit), n. Act of flying; flock of birds; series, as of stairs. Flight'i-ness (flit'-), n. Ca-

pricious feeling; delirium. Flight'y (flit'y), a. Wild; fanciful; fleeting. Flim'şi-ness, n. Thin, weak

texture. Flim'sy, a. Slight and weak

in texture; feeble. Flinch, v. i. To draw back;

to shrink, from irresolution. Fling, v. t. [imp. & p. p. FLUNG.] To cast from the hand.—v. i. To flounce; to utter harsh language. — n. A gibe; a sneer.

Flint, n. A hard stone. Flint'y, a. Mado of, or re-

sembling, flint; hard. Flip, n. A drink made of beer, spirit, and sugar, heated. Fip'pan-çy, n. Volubility of

tongue. [and pert. Flip'pant, a. Voluble; fluent Flip'pant-ly, adv. In a flippant manner.

Flirt (16), v. t. To throw with a jerk. - v. i. To coquet. n. A sudden jerk; a co-

quette; a pert girl. Flir-ta'tion, n. Desire of attracting notice; coquetry. Flit (129), v. i. To flutter; to

dart along; to remove. Flitch, n. A side of pork cured.

Float, n. Something that floats; a raft; a kind of wooden trowcl. -v. t. or i. To swim on the surface. Adhesion Flŏe'eu-lence, n.

in small locks. Floc'eu-lent, a. Adhering

in small locks.

Flock, n. A collection of small animals; a crowd; a lock, as of wool, -v. i. To gather in a crowd; to. assemble.

Flüe, n. A largo mass of floating ice.

Flog, v. t. To whip; to lash; to chastise.

Flog'ging, n. Chastlement. Flood (flud), n. Flow of tide; the sea; inundation. — v.t.To overflow; to inundate.

Flood'-gate, n. A gate to stop or let out water.

Floor, n. The bottom of a room or of a building; a story; platform. -v. ι . To eover with a floor; to prostrate: to silence. ffloors.

Flöoring, n. Materials for Flöp, v. t. To flap. †Flö'rå, n. [Lat., from flos, flower.] All the vegetable species native in a given locality or period. Floral, a. Pertaining to flow-Flo-res'cence, n. A bursting

into flower; a blossoming. Flö'ret (86), n. A small or

partial flower.

Flor'id (84), a. [Lat. floridus, from flos, flower.] Flushed with red; flowery; embellished.

Flo-rid'i-ty, n. Freshness or brightness of color; redness. Flor'in, n. A coiu of different values. [vates flowers. Flö'rist, n. One who eulti-Flöt'age, n. Act of floating; something that floats ...

Flo-til'là (140), n. A little fleete

Flot'sam, \ n. Goods found Flot'son, floating on the

Flounge, v. t. To deck with flounces. — v. i. To struggle violently; to flounder. -n. A loose trimining ou apparel; a sudden jerk or dash. Floun'der, r. i. To flounce;

to struggle violently. - n. A flat fish allied to the halibut. Flour, n. The fino part of ground grain, esp. wheat. v. t. To sprinkle with flour.

Flour'ish (flur'ish), v. i. or t. To thrive; to embelish; to brandish. - n. (140) Decoration; show; parade of words; musical embellishment.

Flout, v. t. To treat with contempt. — v. i. To sneer. — n. A contemptuous fling.

Flow (flo), v. i. To move as a liquid; to rise as the tido; to hang loese and waving; to issue, -v, t. To cover with water; to flood. - n. stream; current.

Flow'er (flour), n. The blossom of a plant; choicest

part. -v, i. To blossom forth; to bloom. -v. t. To embellish with figures.

Flow'er-de-lüçe', n. A plant of several species; iris. Flow'er-et, n. A small flower.

Flow'er-ing, n. Season of blossoming.

Flow'er-y, a. Full of flowers; highly ornamented; florid. Flowing, a. Liquid; flnent. Flown, p. p. of Flee or Fly.

Fluet'u-ate, v. i. To waver; to rise and fall, as a wave. Fluet/u-ā/tion, n. Sudden

rise and fall; undulation. Flue, n. A passage for smoke; soft fur or down.

Flü'en-çy, n. Facility of ut-

terance; volubility. Flu'ent, a. Flowing; volublo; eopious.

Flu'ent-ly, adv. With easy flow of utterance; volubly.

Flū'id (27), a. Having parts which easily move, as water or air; liquid. - n. A liquid or flowing substance.

Flu-id'i-ty, \ n. The quality Flū'id-ness, \ of being fluld. Flūke, n. The part of an anchor which fastens in the ground.

Flume, n. A channel for wa-Flum'mer-y, n. A kind of jelly of milk and flour; flattery.

Flung, imp. & p. p. of Fling. Flur'ry, n. A hasty blast; sudden gust or commotion. - v. t. To agitate; to disturb.

Flüsh, a. Fresh; full of vigor; affluent; liberal; level. — n. A flow of blood to the face ; sudden excitement. - v. i. To redden suddenly. - v. t. To make red; to start; to

cause to flush. [agitate. Flus'ter, v. t. To confuse; to Flute, n. [From Lat. flatus, a blowing.] A musical pipe; a furrow in a column. - v. i. To play on a flute. — v.t. To furrow or channel. °

Flūt'ing, n. Furrows on a column, &c. [flute. Flūt'ist, n. A performer on tho

Flut'ter (130), v. i. To move or flap the wings rapidly; to fluctuate. — r. To agitate. — n. Act of fluctering; hurry; confusion.

Flū'vi-al, Flū'vi-ăt'ie, a. Belonging to a river. Flux, n. A flowing; a substance for melting metals; dysentery. - v. t. To melt or fuse.

Flux'i-bil'i-ty, n. Capacity of | being fused. [melted. Flux'i-ble, a. Capable of being Flux'ion (fluk'shuu), n.

flowing; a method of mathe-

matical analysis.

Fly, v. i. [imp. FLEW; p. p. FLOWN.] To move with the wings; to move rapidly; to shun; to part or burst open. - n. (141) A winged insect; part of a machine to regulate

the rest; a light carriage. Fl \bar{y}' -blow, n. The egg of a fly. -v. t. To lay an egg in or

on, as a fly.

Fly'-fish, v. i. To angle for fish by baiting with flies.

Fly'-leaf, n. A blank leaf at the beginning or end of a book.

Fly'ing-bridge, n. A bridge of pontoons or of boats. Fly'-wheel, n. A wheel at-

tached to machinery to equalize its movements.

Foal, n. The young of a mare.
-r. i. To bring forth a colt. Fōam, v. i. To froth; to be in a rage. -n. Froth; rage. Foam'y, a. Covered with foam

or froth; frothy.

Fob, n. A small watch-pocket. -v.t. To trick; to defraud. Fô'eal, a. Belonging to a focus.

ō'eus, n. (pl. Fō'eus-es, †Fō'çī, 147.) The point in which rays of light meet, Fō'eus. when reflected or refracted; a central point.

Föd'der, n. Food for cattle. - v. t. To feed, as cattle. Foe (140), n. An enemy; an ad-

versary; an ill-wisher.

Fog, n. A thick vapor from the earth or water.

Fŏg'gi-ness (135), n. State of being foggy. [filled with fog. Fög'gy, a. Dark with a fog; Fö'gy, n. A stiekler for old things; one opposed to prog-[ness; a failing. A moral weak-

Foi'ble, n. A moral weak-Foil, v. t. To frustrate; to defeat. - n. Defeat: a blunt sword; a thin leaf of metal. Foist, v. t. To insert wrong-

fully or secretly.

Föld, n. A doubling; a plait; a pen for sheep. — r. t. To double over; to confine in a fold. -v. i. To double over another. [fold paper. An instrument to Föld'er, n. Fō'li-ā'eeous, a. Leafy or

with scales.

Fö'li-age, n. Leaves of trees. Foot'man (143), n. A man-

Fo'li-āte, v. t. To beat into a plates. thin plate. Fō'li-ā'tion, n. A beating into Fo'li-o (fo'li-o or fol'yo, 140), n. A book of two leaves to a

sheet; a page. Fölk (fök, 18), or Fölks (föks),

n. pl. People in general. Fŏl'ii-ele, n. A simple pod opening down the inner sut-

Fŏl'lōw, v. To go or come after; to copy or imitate; to

succeed; to result. Föl'low-er, n. One who follows; a disciple; an adherent. Fol'ly, n. Want of sense: absurd action; criminal

weakness.

Fo-ment', v. t. To apply lotions to; to abet. Fö'men-tā'tion, n. A bath-

ing with warm lotions. Fond, a. Poolish; silly; lov-

ing. [caress. Fon'dle, v. t. To dont on; to Fond'ling, n. One fondled or

caressed much Fond'ly, adv. Lovingly. Fond'ness, n. Affection; love. Font, n. A baptismal basin;

an assortment of type. Food, n. That which supplies nutriment. - SYN. Suste-

nance; provisions; fare. Fool, n. One destitute cf reason; a buffoon. - v. t. To impose on; to cheat.

Fool'er-y, n. Acts of folly. Fool'-hard'y, a. Madly rash or adventurous.

Fool'ish, a. Silly; indiscreet. Fool'ish-ly, adr. Weakly; absurdly.

Fool'ish-ness, n. Want of understanding; folly.

Fools'cap, n. [From theoriginal water-mark.] A long folio writing paper.
Foot (143), n. That on which

a thing stands; the bottom of the leg; a measure of 12 inches; measure in poetry; infantry. -v. i. To dance; to walk. -v. t. To kick; to tread : to sum up.

Foot'-ball, n. An inflated ball for kicking about.

Foot'-boy, n. A boy in livery. Foot'fall, n. A footstep.

Foot'-hold, n. That which sustains the fect firmly; basis; support; state; settlement. Foot'ing, n. Ground for the

foot: firm position; foundation. [servant. Foot'pad, n. A highwayman. Foot'-path (96), n. A way for foot-passengers.

Foot'step, n. Mark of a foot; track: mark; way. [feet. Foot'stool, n. A stool for the Fop, n. A vain, triffing fellow; a coxcomb; a dandy.

Fŏp'per-y, n. Foolish vanity in dress or manners.

Fŏp'pish, a. Fop-like; vain; gaudy; affected. Fop'pish-ness, n. Foppish

dress or manners. Fôr (122), prep. In the place of; because of; during. -

coni. Bceause : since. For'age, n. Food for horses or cattle; provisions. - v. 1. To go in search of provision

for horses; to plunder; to spoil. Fôr'as-much', adv. or conj.

Since : seeing.

Fo-rāy', or Fŏr'āy, n. A pillaging excursion.

For-bade', imp. of Forbid.
For-bear', v. i. or t. [imp.
FORBORE; p. p. FORBORNE.] To cease; to abstain; to delay.

For-beâr'ançe, n. Long-suf-

fering; abstinence. For-bid', v. t. [imp. FORBID; p. p. FORBIDDEN.] To command not to do: to prohibit. For-bid'ding, a. Repulsive.

For-borne', p. p. from Forbear. Forçe (85), n. Strength; active

power; vigor; efficaey; armament : compulsion .- v. t. To compel; to urge; to ravislı.

Förge'-meat, n. Spiced meat chopped finc.

Fôr'ceps, n. pl. A pair of surgeon's tongs or pincers.

For'ci-ble (183), a. Manifest. ing force; violent: mighty. For'ci-ble-ness, n. Force.

For'ci-bly, adv. With violeuce; powerfully. Ford, n. A shallow place where

water is passed on foot. - v. t. To pass by wading. [foot. Ford'a-ble, a. l'assable on Fore, a. Coming or going first — adv. Before; in the

forepart. forehand. Fore-arm'. v. t. To arm be-Fore-bode', v. t. To prognos-

ticate: to predict. Fore-east', v. t. or i. To plan

beforehand; to foresee. Före'east, n. Contrivance beforehand: foresight.

Fore'eas-tle (-kas-l), n. The

orepart of a ship, under deck, where the sailors live.

Fore-elose', v. t. To shut up; to stop; to preelude; to cut off from right of redemp-

Före-elös'üre (-klö/zhur), n. Act of precluding.

Fore'fä-ther, n. An ancestor.

Fore-fin'ger, n. The finger next to the thumb. Fore'front, n. Front; van.

Fore-go', v. t. [p. p. FORE-GONE.] To forbear to possess; to give up. Fore-gone', a. Formed before-Fore'ground, n. The front part of a picture.

Fore'hand-ed, a. Early; timely; easy in property.

Fore'head (for'ed), n. Upper part of the face.

For'eign (for'in), a. Belonging to another country; not to the purpose. - SYN. Alien; remote; extrinsic.

For'eign-er (for'in-), n. An alien, or one from another country. [know before.

Fore-know' (-no'), v. t. To Fore-knowl'edge (-nol'cj), n. Knowledge of inture events. Fore'land, n. A promontory

or cape; a headland. Före'löck, n. A lock of hair

on the forehead. Före'man (143), n. Chief man

of a jury or in a shop. Före'möst, a. First in order.

Fore'noon, n. First half of the day.

Fo-rěn'sie (127), a. Relating to courts of law.

Fore'er-dain', v. t. To ordain beforehand. Före-ôr'di-nā'tion, n. Pre-

vious ordination or appoint-

Före'pärt. n. Part before. Fore'rank, n. The first or

front rank. Före-run', v. t. To precede. Fore-run'ner, n. One sent

before; a precursor. Fore-see', v. t. [p. p. FORE-SEEN.] To see beforehand.

Fore-short en, v. t. To represent as seen obliquely.

Fore-show', v t. [pf p. FORE-SHOWN.] To indicate beforehand.

Fore'sight (-sit), n. A seeing beforehand; prescience. Fore'skin. n. The skin that

covers the glans penis. Fŏr'est (84), n. An extensive

wood.

Fore-stall', v. t. To buy, as

market; to anticipate.

For'est-er, n. Oue who guards, or who lives in, a forest. Fore'taste, n. Anticipation .-

r. t. To anticipate.

Fore-tell', v. [imp. & p. p. FORETOLD.] To predict. Fore'thought (-thawt),

Previous thought; provident show.

Före-tö'ken, v. t. To fore-Före'top, n. Hair above the forehead; platform at the head of the foremast.

For-ev'er, adv. Through endless ages; to eternity.

Fore-warn', v. t. To warn beforehand. [admonition. Före-warn'ing, n. Previous För'feit (för'fit, 39), v. t. To lose by an offense .- n. What

is lost by an offense. For'feit-a-ble, a. Subject to

forfeiture. For'feit-ure, n. Act of forfeit-

ing; thing forfeited. For-gave', imp. of Forgive. Forge, n. A place where iron is beaten into form .- v. t. To form by hammering; to coun-

terfeit.

Förg'er, n. One who forges. Forg'cr-7, n. Act of counter-feiting; thing counterfeited. For-get', v. t. [imp. FORGOT; p. p. FORGOT, FORGOT-

TEN.] To lose the remembrance of; to neglect.

For-get'ful, a. Apt to forget. For-get'ful-ness, n. Aptness to forget; neglect.

For-give', v. t. [imp. FOR-GAVE; p. p. FORGIVEN.] To pardon; to excuse.

For-give'ness, n. Pardon. Fer-giving, a. Inclined to forgive; mereiful.

For-got', imp. & p. p. from Forget.

For-got'ten, p. p. from For-Fork, v. i. or t. To shoot into branches; to divide. — n. An instrument with prongs.

Fôrked (forkt), a. Divided into branches or prongs. Fôrk'y, a. Divided iuto shoots

or branches.

For-lôrn', a. [A.-S. forloren, lost.] Forsiken and wretched; helpless. - Forlorn hope, a detachment of men to lead in an assault, &c.

Fôrm (85), n. Shape; figure; method; manner; model; order; show. — v. t. To give

shape to; to model; to plan; to make.

goods, before they reach the | Form, n. A long bench or seat; a class in a school.

According to Fôrm'al, a. form; stiff; eeremonious. Fôrm'al-ist, n. Au observer

of forms.

For-măl'i-ty, n. Observance of ceremony. to forms. Fôrm'al-ly, adv. According For-ma'tion, n. Act of form-

ing: creation; production. Fôrm'a-tive, a. Forming or tending to form. - n. Part of a word that gives it form and is distinct from the root; a word formed agreeably to

some analogy.

Fôrm'er, n. One who forms. Fôr'mer, a. First of two; preceding; previous. [past. fr'mer-ly, adv. In time Fôr'mer-ly, adv.

Fôr'mi-da-ble, a. Adapted to excite fear; tremendous. Adapted Fôr'mi-da-bly, adv. manner to excite fear. In a

Fôrm'less, a. Having no regular form. form. Fôrm'u-là (147), n. Preseribed Fôrm'u-la-ry, n. A took of stated forms. — a. Stated.

Fôr'ni-eā'tion. n. Incontinence of unmarried persons. Fôr'ni-ca'tor, n. One guilty

of fornication.

For-sake', v. t. [imp. for-sook; p. p. forsaken.] To quit entirely .- SYN. To abandon; renounce.

For-sooth', adv. In truth; verily.

Fer-swear', v. [imp. For-SWORE; p. p. FORSWORN.] To renounce or deny upon oath; to swear falsely.

Fort, n. [Lat. fortis, strong.] A fortress; a castle.

Forte, n. That in which one excels.

Forth, adv. Forward; abroad. Forth-com'ing (-kum'ing), a. Ready to appear.

Forth-with' or Forth-with'. adv. Immediately.

Fôr'ti-fi-ea'tion. n. Military architecture; a work for defense: a fortified place.

Fôr'ti-fy, v. t. To creet works for the defense of; to confirm.

Fôr'ti-tūde (50), n. Firmress of mind to endure. - SYN. Resolution; endurance.

Tho Fôrt'nīght (-nīt). n.

space of two weeks. Fôr'tress, n. A fortified place.

For-tū'i-tous, a. Accidental. For-tū'i-tous-ly, adv. By chance; accidentally.

For-tū'i-ty, n. Any thing oc- | Four, a. Two and two added. curring by chance. Fôrt'u-nate (49), a. Lucky;

successful.

Fôrt'u-nate-ly, adv. Luckily. Fôrt'une (fôrt') lin), n. The good or ill that befalls man; luck : riches. - r. i. happen: to befall.

Fôrt'une-těl'ler, n. One who tells the events of one's life. Fôr'ty, a. Four times teu.

Fö'rum (140), n. A public place in Rome; a court of instice: tribunal.

Fôr'ward, a. Being before or in front: prompt; bold. - v. t. To advance; to promote. -adv. In front; onward. Fôr'ward-ness, n.

ness; promptness.

Fösse, n. A ditch; a moat. Fos'sil, a. Dug from the earth; a petrified plant or animal dng from the earth.

Fŏs'sil-ĭf'er-oŭs. a. Containing fossil remains.

Fős'sil-ist (130). n. One versed in the knowledge of fossils. Fos'ter, v. t. To nurse; to feed; to cherish.

Charge of Fŏs'ter-age, n. nursing a child.

Fös'ter-broth'er, n. A male nursed at the same breast.

Fős'ter-chīld, n. A child nursed by another than its parent.

Fős'ter-sis'ter, n. A female nursed at the same breast. Fös'ter-son. n. One brought

up like a son. Föth'er, n. A weight of lead containing 2400 pounds.

Fought (fawt), imp. and p. p. of Fight.

Foul, a. Turbid; impure; defiled; not clear or fair. - r. t. To make foul; to pol-Foul'ly, adv. Filthily. [lute. Foul'ness, n. Filthiness. Found, inp. & p. p. of Find.

-v. t. To lay a basis; to establish: to cast of metal. Foun-da'tion, n. Settlement;

basis: establishment; bottoni; support; endowment. Found'er, n. One who founds or builds; a caster of wares. -v. i. To fill and sink. -v.

t. To make lame. Foun'der-y, | n. A place for Found'ry, | casting metals. Found'ling, n. A deserted or

exposed child found.

Fount. (n. A spring: Fount'ain, source; jet; head of a river; first cause.

Four'fold, a. Four times as [feet. much.

Four'foot-ed, a. Having four Four'i-er-ism, n. The scheme of Fourier for the reorganization of society.

Four'score, a. Lighty. Four'square, a. Having four

equal sides. Four'teen, n. Four and ten. Fourth, a. Next after the third. place.

Fourth'ly, adv. In the fourth Fowl, n. [A.-S. fugol, allied to fleogan, to flv.] A winged animal; a bird. - v. i. To catch or klll wild fowl.

Fowl'er, n. A sportsman who catches birds.

Fowl'ing-piece, n. A gun for shooting birds.

Fox, n. A wild animal remarkable for its cunning. -- v. t. To cover the feet

of, as boots, with new leather. Frā'eas (140), n. A noisy quarrel.

Frac'tion, n. A fragment; part of an integer or whole number.

Frăc'tion-al, a. Pertaining to, or consisting in, fractions. Frăc'tions, a. Apt to quarrel; cross; fretful; peevish. Fract'ure. n. A breach of a solid; disruption. - v. t. To break or erack, as a bone.

Frag'ile, a. Easily broken; brittle; wcak; frail. Fra-ġil'i-ty, n. Brittleness;

frailty; weakness. Frag'ment, n. A piece broken off; a small portion.

Frag'ment-a-ry, a. Composed of fragments. [smell. Fragrance, n. Sweetness of Frā'grant, a. Sweet-smell-

ing; odorous. Frāil, a. Weak; liable to error; of easy virtue. - n. A basket made of rushes.

Frāil'ty, n. Weakness; infirmity: foible.

Frame, r. t. To construct;

to adjust and put together; to form; to fashion. -n. Fabrie; structure; timbers of an edifice; form; humor. Frame'-work (-wark), n. The

frame. A French coin, †Frane, n. value of 18 cents, 6 mills. Fran'chişe (fran'chiz), n. [Fr., from franc, free.] A privilege: immunity. - v. t. To make free.

Frăn'gi-bil'i-ty, n. Quality of being frangible. [break. Från'gi-ble, a. Llable to Frånk (79), a. Free in uttering sentiments .- SYN. Open : caudid; ingenuous; undisguised. - n. A free letter. v. t. To exempt from post-

age. Frank-in'cense, or Frank'in-cense, n. A fragrant resinous substance.

Frank'ly, adv. Freely; open-Frank'ness, n. Ingenuousness; openness; candor.

Fran'tie (127), a. Transported with passion; wild. Fran'tie-ly, adv. Wildly: madly.

Fra-ter'nal, a. Brotherly. Fra-ter'ni-ty, n. A brotherhood; a society or associa-

tion. Frā'ter-nīze, or Fra-tēr'-nīze, r. i. To associate as brothers.

Frăt/ri-cīd'al, a. Pertaining to fratricide.

Frat'ri-çide, n. Murder, or the murderer of a brother. Fraud, n. Deception; deceit; trick; breach of trust.

Fraud'u-lençe, n. Fraud; deceitfulness.

Fraud'u-lent, a. Deceitful; crafty; trickish. [fraud. Fraud'u-lent-ly, adv. By Fraught (frawt), a. Loaded; laden; filled; full.

Fray, n. A quarrel; a riot.
-t. t. To rub; to wear.

Freak, n. A whim; a capricious notion. Whimsical; Frēak'ish. a. Frěck'le (frěk'l), n. A yellowish spot on the skin. - v. To

give or acquire freekles. Freck'led (frek'ld), a. Full of freekles.

Frěck'ly, a. Full of freckles. Free, a. Being at liberty; candid; liberal; easy; licentious. - c. t. To deliver from restraint or bondage.

Free'boot-er, n. A robber. Free'bôrn, a. Born free. Freed'man (143), n. A man freed from slavery.

Free'dom, n. Exemption from the control of another; lib-

erty: famillarity. Free hold, n. Land held by

free tenure. [freehold. Free'höld-er, n. Owner of a Free'ly, adv. At liberty; liberally; in abundance.

Free'man (143), n. One who | Fret'ful-ly, adv. Peevishly. enjoys liberty, or is entitled | Fret'ful-ness, n. Peevishness. to the privileges of citizenship. fing free

Free'ness, n. Quality of be-Free'-school (-skool), n. A

school open to all.

Free'stone, n. A stone composed of sand, and hence easily cut.

Free'think-er, n. One who disbelieves revelation.

Free-will', n. Power of acting at pleasure. - a. Voluntary; spontaneous.

Freeze, v. t. or i. fimp. FROZE; p. p. FROZEN.]
To congeal with cold; to die or cause to die by cold

Freight (frat), n. Lading, as of a ship; price of transporting. - r. t. To load, as a vessel.

Freight'er (fr. t/-), n. One who receives and forwards freight.

French, a. Delonging to France. — n. The language of France.

Frěnch'-hôrn, n. A windinstrument of music.

Frěn'zied, a. Affected with [mind. frenzy. Fren'zy, n. Distraction of

Fre'quen-çy, n. Occurrence often repeated.

Fre'quent (99), a. Often done, or happening; common. Fre-quent', v. i. To visit

often. Fre-quent'a-tive, a. Denoting frequent repetition.

Fre-quent'er, n. One who frequents.

Frē'quent-ly, adv. Often. Frēs'eo, n. A kiud of paintiug on fresh plaster.

Fresh, a. New and strong; receutly made, or obtained; raw; green; cool; brisk; not salt. - n. A freshet.

Frěsh'en (frěsh'n), v. t. To make fresh; to revive. Fresh'et, n. A flood in rivers.

Fresh-ly, adv. In a fresh manner; newly; coolly.

Fresh'man (143), n. One of the youngest class in an American college.

Fresh'ness, n. State of being fresh

Frět (129), v. t. or i. To wear away by rubbing; to irritate; to be peevish; to corrode. n. Agitation of liquor; irritation of mind.

Frět'ful (139), a. Disposed to fret. - SYN. Peevish; cross. Frět'work (-wûrk), n. Raised work.

Frī'a-bil'i-ty, n. The qual-Frī'a-ble-ness, ity of being easily reduced to powder. Frī'a-ble, a. Easily crumbled.

Fri'ar, n. [Fr. frère, Lat. frater, brother.] A member of any religious order; a

monk. Frī'ar-y, n. A monastery. Frīb'ble, a. Frīvolous; silly.

-n. A triffing fellow. Frie'as-see', n. Dish of stewed or fried fowls. - v. t.

To dress in fricassee. Frie'tion, n. A rubbing; at-

trition. Frī'day, n. Sixth day of the Friend, n. A person attached to another by affection; a Quaker. [friends. Witbout Friend'less. a. Friend'li-ness, n. State of

being friendly. Friend'ly, a. Kind; amicable ; favorable.

Friend'ship, n. Intimacy based ou mutual esteem.

Frieze, n. A coarse woolen cloth, with a nap; part of the entablature of a column.

Frig'ate, n. A ship of war, carrying from 28 to 50 guns. Fright (frit), n. Sudden terror; panie. - v. t. To dis-

turb with sudden terror. Fright'en (frit'n), v. t. affect with sudden terror.

Fright'ful (frit'-), a. Adapted to excite sudden terror. Fright'ful-ly (frit'-), adv.

Dreadfully. right'ful-ness (frit'-), n. The quality of impressing Fright'ful-ness

sudden terror.

Frig'id, a. Cold; dull; insensible; impotent. [ness. Fri-gid'i-ty, n. Coldness; dull-Frig'id-ly, adv. Coldly;

dully ; impotently, Frig'o-rif'ie, a. Causing cold. Frill (123), n. An edging or ruffle. -v. i. To shiver with

cold. Fringe, n. A kind of trimming. - v. t. To adorn with

fringe. Frip'per-y, n. Old clothes; ridiculous finery; useless

matter. Frisk, v. i. To leap, dance, skip, or gambol.

Frisk'et, n. A frame to confine sbeets of paper in printFrisk'i-ness (135), n. Liveliness; airiness; gayety. Frisk'y, a. Lively; frolic-

some; gay; wanton.
rit, n. Materials of which

Frit, n. Materials of which glass is made after being baked, but before fusion.

Frith, n. Narrow arm of a sea. Frit'ter, n. A kind of pancake; a fragment; a bit. v. t. To break into fragments .- To fritter away, to diminish gradually.

Fri-vŏl'i-ty, \n. Acts or Friv'o-lous-ness, habits of trifling. [fling. Friv'o-lous, a. Light; tri-Friz, or Frizz, v. t. To curl

or crisp. Friz'zle (friz'zl), v. t. To crisp in short curls. — n. A little

crisp curl. Fro, adv. From; back.

Frock, n. An outer garment. Frog, n. A well-known amphibious animal.

Fről'ie (127), a. Gay; full of pranks; playful. — n. A wild prank; merriment. v. i. (128) To be merry.

Fről'ie-some, a. Full of gayety and mirth.

From (122), prep. Out of; by reason of; by aid of; -notiug departure, absence, separation, &c.

Frond, n. The leaf peculiar to palms and ferns.

Fron-des'çençe, n. Time of putting forth leaves. Front (frunt), n. The fore-

part; forebead; face; impudence. - v. t. To stand beforo; to stand or oppose face to face. - v. i. To stand foremost or opposite.

Front'age, n. The front part of an edifice or lot.

Front'al, a. Belonging to the front. - n. A pediment over a small door or window.

Front'ier, n. Utmost verge of a country .- a. Bordering; lying ou the exterior part.

Front'is-picce, n. A picture facing the first page of a book. [impudent. Front'less, a. Void of sbame;

Front'let (frunt'let), n. bandage woru ou the forehead.

Frost (19), n. Frozen dew: severe cold weather. - v. t. To cover with frost, or with. something like frost.

Frost'-work (-wark), n. Work resembling hoar frost.

Frost'y, a. Like frost; freez- | Frus-trā'tion, n. Disappoint- | Ful'vous, a. Yellow. ing; frozen. Foam ; empty Froth (19), n.

show of wit. Froth'y, a. Full of foam;

empty; vain.

To curl or Frounce, v. t. frizzle, as the hair. - n. A wrinkle or curl.

Frou'zy, a. Musty; fetid. Fro'ward, a. Perversely disobedient, - SYN. Refractory; wayward; cross.

Fro'ward-ly, adv. In a froward manner.

Fro'ward-ness, n. Perverseness; way wardness.

Frown, n. A wrinkled look; a scowl. -v. i. To express displeasure by contracting the brow; to scowl. -v. t. To rebnke with a look.

With a Frown'ing-ly, adv. [Freeze. frown. Froze, imp. and p. p. of Fro'zen, p. p. of Freeze. Frue-tes'çençe, n. The time when fruit ripens. [fruit. Frue-tif'er-ous, a. Bearing Frue'ti-fi-ea'tion, n. Act of fructifying.

Frue'ti-fy, v. t. [Lat. fructus, fruit, and facere, to make.] To make fruitful; to fertilize. Fru'gal (29), a. Saving of ex-

peuses: economical. Fru-găl'i-ty, n. cconomy; thrift. Prudent [omy. Fru'gal-ly, adv. With ccon-Fru-gif'er-ous, a. Producing

Fruit, n. Produce of the carth, of trees, or animals; effect or consequence. [eral. Fruit-age, n. Fruit in gen-Fruit'er-er, n. One who deals [storing fruit. in fruit. Fruit'er-y, n. A place for Fruit'ful, a. Producing fruit; fertile; prolific.

Fruit'ful-ness, n. Productiveness; fertility. Fru-i'tion (-ish'un), n. En-

joyment; realization. Fruit'less, a. Destitute of

fruit; uuprofitable; useless. Fruit'less-ly, adv. Unprofitably.

Fruit'-tree (106), n. A tree cultivated for its fruit.

Fru'men-tā'eeous, a. of, or resembling, grain. Fru'men-ty, n.

of wheat boiled in milk. Früsh, n. A tender horn in the sole of a horse.

Frus'trate, v. t. To disappoint; to defeat; to nullify.

ment; defeat.

Frus'tum, (pl. †Frus'ta or Frus'tums.)

Part of a Frustums. solid left after cutting off the

, v. t. To cook with fat in a frying-pan. - v.i. To be heated, as meat in a pan over the fire. -n. A crowd of small fish.

Frying-pan, n. A kitchen utensil to fry food in. Fud'dle, v. t. To make drunk. Fudge, interj. Expressing contempt or disbelief.

Fü'el (26), n. Any substance that feeds fire. Fu-gā'cious (92), a. Fleeing

away: volatile. Fu-găç'i-ty, n. Volatility. Fū'gi-tive, a. Flying; wan-

dering. - n A ruuaway; a deserter. Fü'gle-man (143), n. One who

stands in front of soldiers at drill to show them the movements: a director.

Fügue (füg), n. A repetition of parts in music.

Ful'erum, tFul'era A (pl. or Ful'-Fulcrum. erums, 147.) The A, lever; c. ful-prop on crum; w, weight.

which a lever rests. Ful-fill' (135, 139, v. t. To Ful-fil') accomplish; to carry into effect; to complete.

Ful-fill'ment, n. Complete Ful-fill'ment, performance. Ful'gen-cy, n. Brightness. Ful'gent, a. Shiniug; bright. Full, a. Having all it can

contain; complete; ample. -Complete measure. adv. Fully; quite. -v.t. To thicken and scour, as cloth, in a mill. Full'er, n. One who fulls Full'ness | (131), n. State of Ful'ness. | being full; reple-

tion; plenty.
Ful'ly, adv. To the full.
Ful'mi-nate, v. i. or t. explode: to utter denunciation: to denounce.

Fŭl'mi-nā'tion, n. Explosion; detonation; denunciation of censure.

Fül'some, n. Gross; disgusting; nauseous.

Fum'ble, v. i. To attempt awkwardly; to grope about. Fum'bler, n. One who fum-

bles; an awkward person. Fume (26), n. Smoke; vapor; rage. -v. i. To smoke; to give off vapor; to rage.

Fū'mi-gāte, v. t. To smoke. Fū'mi-gā'tion, n. Diffusion of smoke or vapors in healing or cleansing.

Füm'y, a. Producing fumes. Fun, n. [A. S. fean, joys.] Sport; merriment.

Fu-năm'bu-list, n. A rope-[ployment. dancer. Fune'tion, n. Office: cm-Fune'tion-al (79) a. Pertaining to some office.

Fune'tion-a-ry, n. One who holds an office; an official. Fund, n. A stock: capital; (pl.) money for supplies. — r. t. To invest in funds.

Fun'da-ment, n. The seat. Fun'da-ment'al, a. Pertalning to the foundation; essential.

Fŭn'da-měnt'al-ly, Primarily; essentially.

Fü'ner-al, n. A burial; procession at a burial. — a. Used at the interment of the dead.

Fu-në're-al, a. Suiting a funeral; mournful: gloomy; [crescence. sad.

Fun-gos'i-ty, n. Fungous ex-Fün'gcus, a. Like a mush-

room; spongy.

Fun'gus, n. (pl. †Fun'gī or
Fun'gus-es, 147.) An order of plants including mushrooms, toadstools, mildew, mold, &c.; proud flesh. Fū'ni-ele, n. A small cord or

ligature; a fiber. Fun'nel (130), n. Passage for smoke; a tunnel for pouring liquors into bottles.

Fun'ny, a. Droll; comical. Fur, n. Finc, soft hair; skins; a coating, as on the tongue.

- v. t. To line with fur.

Fûr'be-low, n. Fur or fringe round the lower part of a lady's dress. - v. t. To adorn with furbelows.

Fûr'bish, v. t. To polish; to scour; to rub up.

Für'cate, a. Forked. Fü'ri-ous (86), a. Rushing violently; transported with passion. - SYN. Vehement; boisterous; fierce: mad.

Fü'ri-ous-ly, adv. With fury; vehemently; madly.

Fürl, v. t. To fold and fasten | Für'ther-more, adv.

to a yard, &e.

Fûr'long, n. [Lit. furrow long, i.e. the length of a furrow.] Eighth part of a mile. Fûr'lough (fûr'lo), n. Tem-

porary leave of absence from military service. -v. t. To furnish with a furlough.

Fûr'nāçe, n. A place for melting metals, or for heating water; inclosed fire-place. Fûr'nish, v. t. To supply; to

provide; to equip. Für'nish-er, a. One who supplies. [goods.

Fûr'ni-tūre, Movable n. Fûr'ri-er, n. A dealer in furs. Fŭr'row, n. A trench made by a plow; a wrinkle. -r. t. To cut in furrows; to trench; to wrinkle.

Fûr'ry, a. Covered with fur. Fûr'ther, a. More distant; additional. - adv. To or at a greater distance. - v. t. To assist; to promote; to advance. ftion.

Fûr'ther-ance, n. Promo-Für'ther-er, n. A promoter.

over; besides. Fûr'ther-most, \ a. Most dis-

Fûr'thest, } tant. Fûr'tive, a. Gotten by theft or stealth; secret; sly.

Fü'ry, n. Madness; passion; rage; a raging woman. Fûrze, n. A thorny evergreen

shrub. furze. Fûrz'y, a. Abounding with Fus'cous, a. Of a brown

color.

Fuse, v. t. To liquefy by heat. — v. i. To be unelted. Fu-see', n. A firelock.

Fū'si-bil'i-ty, n. The quality of being fusible. [melted. Fū'si-ble, a. Capable of being

Fü'sil, n. A light musket.
Fü'si-leer', n. Au infantry
soldier wearing a bear-skin

Fū'sion (fū'zhun), n. operation of converting a solid into a liquid by heat; union, as of parties.

Füss, n. A tumult; a bustle. Füss'y, a. Bustling in small matters.

More- Fus'tian (fust'yan), n. A kind of coarse cotton stuff; a swelling style; bombast. -a. Made of fustian.

Füs'tie (127), n. A West India wood used for dyeing yel-

Füs'ty, a. Moldy; musty. Fü'tile (26), a. Useless; vain; worthless; ineffectual.

Fu-til'i-ty, n. W portauce or effect. Want of im-

Fut'tock, n. One of the timbers raised over the keel, which form the breadth of the ship .- Futtock shrowls, small shrouds over the lower ones.

Fūt'ūre (fūt/yyr), a. Liable to come or be hereafter. — n. Time to come.

Fu-tū'ri-ty, n. State of being yet to come; future time or event; the future.

Fuzz (125), v. i. To fly off in small particles. -n. Fine, light particles; loose, volatile matter.

Fŭz'zy, a. Light and loose. Fy, interj. Expressing dislike, contempt, or abhorence.

AB, n. The mouth; loquacity. - v. t. To prate. Găb'ar-dine, n. A kind of coarse frock.

Găb'ble, v. i. To talk fast or without meaning. - n. Loud or rapid and senseless talk.

Gā'bi-on, n. A wicker cylinder filled with earth, used in hasty defenses.

Gi'ble, n. Triangular end of building from the caves to the top.

Găd, n. A wedge; a goad ; a spearpoint. -v. i. Gable. To ramble or rove about idly.

Găd'a-bout, \ n. One who Găd'der, roves about idly. Istings cattle. Găd'fl \bar{y} , n. An insect which Găff (123), n. A light spear; a

sort of boom or yard. Găf'fer, n. An old man; a term

of address, [cocks, Găl'ac-tōm'c-ter, n. An instrument for ascertaining the gag, v. t. To stop the mouth of. -v. i. To heave with -v. In the strument for ascertaining the quality of milk.

Something | nausea. — n. thrust into the mouth, to hinder speaking.

Gāġc, n. A pledge or pawn; a nieasure. - v. t. To pledge; to measure, as a cask. Gāi'ly. See Gayly.

Gāin, n. Profit; advantage; bencfit.—v. t. To obtain; to reach.—v. i. To advance.

Gāin'ful (139), a. Producing profit; lucrative.

Gāin'less, a. Unprofitable; useless; without gain.
Gāin-sāy', or Gāin'sāy, v. t.
[imp. & p. p. GAINSAID.]

[A.-S. gean, against, and say.] To deny; to oppose; to contradict.

Gāin-sāy'er, or Gāin'sāy-er, n. One who gainsays. Gâir'ish, a. Gaudy ; showy.

Gait, n. Manner of walking. Gāit'er, n. A covering for the leg or foot. Gā'là, n. Show; festivity.

Găl'ae-tom'e-ter, n. An instrument for ascertaining the

Găl'ax-y, n. The milky way, a spleudid assemblage.

Gāle, n. Strong wind; breeze. Gall (123), n. A bitter yellowish animal fluid; the bile; rancor; an exerescence on the oak. -v.t. To hurt the skin of; to fret; to vex.

Gal-lant', n. A man attentive to ladies; a lover. - v. t. To wait on, as a lady. - a. Polite and attentive to ladies. Găl'lant, α. High-spirited;

daring in fight; brave. Gal'lant-ly, adv. Bravely. Gal-lant'ly, adv. In the man-

ner of a gallant. Găl'lant-ry, n. Bravery ; nobleness; politeness to ladies;

in a bad sense, intrigue. Găl'le-on, n. A large Spanish ship formerly in use.

Găl'ler-y (141), n. A covered walk; a kind of platform with scats, on brackets or columns; a collection of paintings, or statues, &c. Gal'ley (141), n. A kind of low,

flat-built vessel; cook-room of a ship-of-war; a frame for

holding type that has been set up. [works in the galleys. Găl'ley-slave, n. A slave who

Găl'lie, a. French.
Gal'lie, a. Belonging to gall-

om. Găl'li-cism, n. A French idi-Găl'li-găs'king, n. pl. Large open hose or trousers; leather guards for the legs.

Găl'li-nā'ceous, a. Pertaining to fowls of the barn-door or pheasant kind. [quito.

Gål'li-nip/per, n. A large mos-

Găl'li-pŏt, n. A surall pot, painted and glazed, used by apothecaries.

Gall'-nut, n. An excrescence on the oak, used in dyeing, [quarts.

Găl'lon, n. A measure of four Gal-loon', n. A kind of ribbon of silk, cotton, &c., for bind-

Găl'lop (39, 130), r. i. To move by leaps, as a horse. -n. A running by leaps, of a quadruped.

Găl'lows (găl'lus), n. frame for the execution of criminals. Ga-löche' (-losh/), n. 6

An

over-Gallows.

Gal-văn'ie, a. Pertaining to galvanism.

Gål'van-ism, n. [From Gal-vani, the discoverer.] A species of electricity. Găl'van-îze, v. t. To affect

hy galvanism.

Găm'bit, n. A mode of opening the game, in chess-play-[money. Găm'ble, v. i. To play for Găm'bler, n. One who gam-

Cam-boge', or Gam-boge', n. A reddish-yellow gum-resin.

Găm'bol, n A skipping and leaping: — v. i. (130) To leap and skip in sport. [a horse. Găm'brel, n. The hind leg of Game, n. Sport; play; scheme;

animals hunted. - v. i. To play for money: to sport. — a. Brave; courageous. Game'some, a. Gay; sportive.

Gāme'ster, n, Oue addicted to gaming.

Gam'mer, n. An old wife; -

a term of address. Găm'mon (39), n. Thigh of a hog smoked; a hoax; humbug. — v. t. To pickle and

Găm'ut, n. The scale of notes Găm'der, n. Male of the goose.

Gang, n. A crew; a band. Gan'gli-on, n. A tumor in the tendiuous parts.

Găn'grene, n. Mortification of living tiesh. — v. To mortify.

Găn'gre-nous, a. Mortified. Găngue (gang), n. The mineral substance inclosing a

vein of metallic ore. Găng'wāy, n. A passage.

Găn'net, n. A sea-fowl allied to the pelican.

Gănt'let, n. A kiud of military punishment in which the criminal runs between two files of men, receiving a blow from each.

Gāol (jāl), n. A jail. See Jail. Gāol'er, n. A jailer. Gāp, n. A breach; opening.

Gape, v. i. To open the mouth wide involuntarily ; to jawu. Gärb, n. Clothes; dress; appearance.

Gårb'age, n. Offals of animals. Gär'ble, v. t. To pick out or

sift; to mutilate. Gär'bler, n. One who garbles. Gär'den (gär'dn, 69), n. A place for the cultivation of plants, fruits, flowers, &c. -v. i. To cultivate a gar-

den. [a garden. Gär'den-er, n. One who tills Gär'get. n. A disease in the

udders of cows.
Gär'gle, v. t. To wash or rinse, as the throat. -n. A liquid for washing the throat. Gär'land (18, 140), n. wreath of flowers.

Gär'lie, n. A plant having a strong smell and taste.

Gär'lick-y. a. Like garlic. Gär'ment, n. An article of clothing, as a coat or gown. Gär'ner, n. A store-house for grain; a granary. - v. t. To [gem. store in a granary. Gär'net, n. A red mineral or

Gär'nish, v. t. To adorn; to decorate. -n. Decoration. Gär/nish-ee', n. One in whose

hands property of another is attached. Gär'nish-ment, \ n. Furni-

ture; or-Gär'ni-tūre. nament; decoration. Găr'ret, n. l'art of a house

directly under the roof. Găr'ret-eer', n. One who lives in a garret.

smoke; to impose upon; to Găr'ri-son (găr'ri-sn), n. A boat, in backgammon, in a certain manner. [in nusic. c. t. To place soldiers iu for defeuse.

Gar-rote', v. t. To seize by the throat from behind, so as to strangle and rob. ness.

Gar-ru'li-ty, n. Talkative-; Găr'ru-lous, a. Disposed to talk much; loquacious.

Gär'ter, n. A band to hold up a stocking .- v. t. To fasten with a garter.

Găs (by some pron. găz), n. (pl. Găs'eş, 123, 140) An aëriform, elastic fluid.

Găs'con-āde', n. A boasting. -v. i. To boast; to bluster. Găş'e-ous (129), a. Being iu the form of gas.

Gash, n. A deep and long cut. -v. t. To make a long, deep cut in. fgas. Găs'i-fv. v. t. To convert into Gas'-light (-lit), n. Light

produced by gas. Gas-om'e-ter, n. A reservoir

for collecting gases.

Gasp (5). v. t. To labor for breath; to pant. - r. t. To emit convulsively. - n. A painful catching of the breath.

Găs'trie, a. Belonging to the stomach. Gas-tril'o-quist, n. A ventril-Gas-tril'o-quy, n. Ventrilo-Gas-tril'o-quy, n. quism.

Gas-trŏn'o-mer, n. One who likes good living.

Găs tro-nom'ie. a. Pertaining to gastronomy.

Gas-tron'o-my, n. [Gr. gaster, stomach, and nomos, law.] Art of good living; epicurism.

Gāte, n. Passage-way; a large door or frame-work for closing a passage.

Găth'er, v. To eollect. - n. · A plait or fold. Găth'er-er, n. Oue who Găth'er-ing, n. A collection; an accumulation. Oue who

Gaud'i-ly, adv. Showily. Gau'di-ness, n. Showiness. Gaud'y (135), a. Showy; os-

tentatiously fine. Gāuġe (g:j), v. t. To measure the contents of, as of a cask.

-n. A measure; a rod for measuring.

Gaug'er (goj'er), n. One who gauges.

Gäunt (gänt), a. Lean: thin. Gäunt'let, n. A glove with metal plates on the back; a loug glove.

Gauze, n. A thin silk or linen. Gave, imp. of Give.

Găv'el, n. A small heap or parcel of grain; mallet of a presiding officer.

Gawk, n. A enckoo; a fool. Gawk'y, a. Foolish; awkward. -n. An awkward and overgrown or stupid person.

Gāy, a. Cheerful; merry; jovial; fine; showy.

Giy'e-ty, n. Merriment. Giy'ly (133), adv. Finely; merrily; with mirth.

Gaze, v. i. To look intently. -n. A fixed or eager look. Ga-zělle',

n. A beautiful speantelope. Ga-zětte, n. A newspaper. v. t. To announce

Gazelle. officially. Găz'et-teer', n. A geographieal dictionary; a writer for a gazette. [at with scorn.

Gāz'ing-stock, n. One gazed Gēar, n. Goods; dress; apparatus; harness. — v. t. To put gear on.

Geese', n.; pl. of Goose.

Ge-lăt'i-nate, v. t. or i. To make into, or to become, jelly. Gel'a-tine (30), n. An animal substance that forms jelly.

Ge-lăt'i-nous, a. Of the nature of gelatine.

Ğĕld, v. t. [imp. & p. p. GELDED or GELT.] To deprive of an essential part; to eastrate. fliorse.

Gěld'ing, n. A eastrated Gěl'id, a. Cold, or very cold. Gěm, n. A bud; a jewel; a. precious stone. — v. t. (129) To adorn with jewels. - v. i. To bnd.

†Čěm'i-ni, n. pl. The Twins, -a constellation.

Gem-mā'tion, n. Form of budding in plants.

Gem'me-ous, a. Of the nature of gems. [gems. Gen'my, a. Resembling Gen'der, n. Sex, male or female. — v. To beget; to en-

gender. Gen'e-a-log'ie-al, a. Pertaining to genealogy.

Ġĕn'e-àl'o-ġĭst. One . skilled in genealogy. Ġĕn/e-ăl'o-ġŢ, n. History of

descents; lineage: pedigree.

tGen'er-a, n.; pl. of Genus. Gen'er-al, a. Common; publie; extensive. - n. Commander of an army, or of a division of an army.

Ġĕn'er-al-ĭs'si-mo (140), n. Commander in chief

Gen'er-ăl'i-ty, n. State of being general; the greatest [generalizing. Gen'er-al-i-zā'tion, n. Aet of Gen'er-al-īze, v. t. To arrange under general heads. Gen'er-al-ly, adv. In general: commouly.

Gen'er-al-ship, n. The skill or conduct of a general.

Gen'er-ate, v. t. To beget; to produce; to cause. Gen'er-a'tion, n. A race; fam-

ily; an age. Idnce. Gen'er-a-tive, a. Able to pro-Gěn'er-ā/tor, n. One who produces or begets.

Ġe-něr'ie, | a. Compre-Ge-ner'ie-al, hending, or pertaining to, a genns. Ge-něr'ie-al-ly, adv.

regard to genus. Ġěn'er-ŏs'i-ty, n. Liberality of soul: magnanimity. Gen'er-ous, a. Liberal; free.

Gen'er-ous-ly, adv. With liberality; magnanimously.

Gen'e-sis, n. Origin; the first book of Seripture.

Ġĕn'et, n. A small horse. Ġe-nĕt'ie, a. Relating to origin or production. Ge'ni-al, a. Contributing to

production; enlivening. Ge'ni-al-ly, adv. In a genial manner.

Ġē'nĭe, n. A fabulons being in Arabian mythology. Gen'i-tive, a. Noting the sec-

ond ease of Greek and Latin nonns.

Gen'i-tor, n. A sire: a father. †Ġē'ni-us, n. (pl. Ġē'ni-ī, 147.) A good or an evil spirit.

Gen'ius (jen'y us), n. (pl. Gen'ius-es.) Nature; special disposition; mental superiority: a man of remarkable mental vigor.

†Gens-d'ärmes (zhongdärm/), n. pl. Armed police in France.

Gen-teel', a. Polished in manners; polite: well-bred.

Gen-teel'ly, adv. With polite manners. [bitter root. Gen'tian, n. A plant with a Gin'tile (54), n. Any one not a Jew; a heathen. - a. Per-

taining to heathen. Gen'til-ism, n. Heathenism. Ġĕn/ti-lĭ'tious (-lĭsh/us), a. Peeuliar to a nation or people; hereditary.

Gen-til'i-ty, n. Politeness. Gentle, a. Well-born; refined; not wild.— Syn.
Tame; mild; meek; quiet.
Gentle-fölk (-fök). | n. pl.
Gentle-fölks (-föks), People

of good birth and breeding.

Gen'tle-man (143), n. A man

of good breeding.
Gen'tle-man-like, a. BeGen'tle-man-ly, coming a gentleman; polite; refined. Gen'tle-ness, n. Softness of

manners; mildness. Ġĕn'tle-wom'an (143), n. A

Gen'tly, adv. Softly; with Gen'try, n. People of education and good breeding. Gē/nu-flěc'tion, or Gen'u-

flěc'tion, n. [Lat. genu, knee, and fexio, a bending.] Act of bending the knee, as in worship.

Gen'u-inc, a. Free from adulteration; real; true: pnre. Gen'u-ine-ness. n. A gennine

quality: purity; reality. Ġē'nus (147), n. A class embracing many species.

Ge'o-cen'trie, a. llaving the same center as the earth. Ge-ŏd'e-sy, n. Art of meas.

uring the earth. Ge-og'ra-pher, n. One skilled

in geography. Ġē'o-graph'ie, a. Relat-Gē'o-graph'ie-al, (ing to

geography. Ge-og'ra-phy, n. Description

of the world and its inhabitants.

Ġē'o-lŏġ'ie-al, a. Pertaining to geology. · [geology. Ce-ŏl'o-gist, n. One versed in Ge-ol'o gy, n. The science that treats of the interior structure of the carth.

Ge čm'e-ter, n. A geometrician.

Ġē'o-mět'rie-al, a Relating or according to geometry. Ge'o-mět'rie-al-ly, adv. According to geometry.

Ge-om/e-tri/cian (-trish/an), n. One skilled in geometry. Ge-ŏm'e-try (117), n. The science of quantity and meu-

snration. Ġē'o-pŏn'ies, n. sing. Art or cience of cultivating the earth. |bandry.

Geôr'gie. n. A pocin on hus-Ge-rā'ni-um, n. A plant with showy flowers.

Germ, n. Seed-bud of a plant; Gib'lets, n. pl. Heart, liver, Gi-raffe', first priuciple.

Ger'man, a. Related by blood. Ger-mane', a. Entirely approprlate.

Ġer'mi-nal, a. Pertainiug to the germ, or seed-bud. Ger'mi-nāte, v. i. To bud; to sprout: to shoot.

Ger'mi-na'tion, n. Act of spronting.

Ger'und, n. A kind of verbal noun in Latin.

Ges-ta'tion, n. Act of carrying young in the would.

Ges-tie'u-late, v. i. To use gestures. [making gestures. Ges-tie u-la'tion, n. Act of Ges-tie'u-la/tor, n. Oue who gesticulates.

Gest'ure, n. Action; motion, as of the arms in speaking. -v. i. To make gestures; to

gesticulate.

Get, v. t. [imp. GOT; p. p. GOTTEN.] To gain; to obtain ; to win ; to procreate ; to persuade; to learn. - v. i. To gain; to become.

Gew'gaw, n. A showy trifle. Ghäst'li-ness (gäst'-), n. A

death-like look; paleness. Ghäst'ly (gäst'ly), a. [A.S. gastlic, ghost-like.] Deathly nale

Gher'kin (ger'kin), n. small pickled cucumber. Ghöst (göst), n. A disembodied

spirit; an apparition. Ghost'ly, a. Like a ghost;

pale ; spiritual. Gi'ant, n. A man of extraordinary stature. - a. Like a giant; unusually large.

Gī'ant-ess, n. A female giant. Gī'ant-līke, a. Like a giant; Gī'ant-ly, gigantic. Ġī'ant-ly, †Giaour (jour), n. An infidel,

as applied by the Turks to Christians. Gib'ber, v. t. To speak rapid-

ly and juarticulately. Gib'ber-ish, n. Rapid inarticu-

late speech; nonsense. Gib'bet, n. A kind . of gallows; the projecting beam of ! crane. - v. t. (130) To hang on

a gibbet. Gibbet. Gib-bos'i-ty, n. Couvexity; protuberance; roundness. Gib'bous (69), a.

swelling; protuberant.

Gībe, v. i. or t. To rail at sneeringly; to taunt; to flout. -n. A sneer; tauut;

gizzard, &e., of a fowl. Gid'di-ly, adv. With a swim-ming of the head.

Gid'di-ness, n. A swimming of the head : dizziness.

Gid'dy, a. Light-headed; reeliug; dizzy; wild; volatile; inconstant; unstable.

Gift, n. Any thing given; a present; a donation; au offer-

ing; faculty; power. Gift'ed, a. Endowed with a

faculty; talented.

Gig, n. A thing that whirls round; a light kind of chaise. Gī'gan-tē'an, (a. Like a giaut; of ex-Ğĭ-găn'tie, traordinary size; hugo; enormous; nighty.

Gig'gle, n. A laugh with short eatches of breath. - v. i. To laugh with short catches of breath; to titter.

Gild, v. t. [imp. & p. p. GILDED, GILT.] To overlay with gold; to illuminate; to brighten.

 \tilde{G} ild'er, n. One who gilds. \tilde{G} ild'ing, n. Art of overlaying with gold. [a plant. Gill (jil), n. Fourth of a pint; Gill (123), n. Organ of respiration in fishes.

Gil'ly-flow'er, n. A flowering plant.

Gilt, a. Overlaid with gold. Gim'bals, n. pl.

A combination . of rings to suspend a compass, so that it may always keep tho

Gimbals.

same position. [toy. Ġim'erack, n. A device: a Gim'let, n. A small implement for boring.

Gimp, n. A kind of edging or trimming for dresses.

Gin, n. Spirit distilled from rye and barley, and flavored with juniper berries or hops: a machine; trap; snare. v. t. To clear of its seed, as cotton, by means of a gin. Gin'ger (79), n. A plant and

its spicy root. Gin'ger-bread, n. A sweet cake flavored with ginger.

Gin'ger-ly, adv. Cautiously; daintily.

Ging'ham (ging'am), n. A kind of cotton clotin, the yarn of which is dyed before it is woven.

Gin'seng, n. A plant used in medicine, Ġĭp'sy, n. See Gypsy.

[Egyptian sorafe, i. e. longneck.] An African quadruped; the camelopard.

Gir'an-dole, n. A large branched candlestick; chaudelier.

Ğīrd, n. twitch; a pang; a gibe. — v. t. [imp. & p. p. GIRDED, GIRT] To bind; to tie round. [floor. Gird'er, n. Chief timber in a Gird'le, n. A band round the waist. - v. t. To bind; to cut a ring round in order to

kill, as a tree. Ğîrl (69), n. A young woman. Girl'hood, n. The state or time of being a girl.

Ğîrl'ish, a. Like a girl; giddy. Girl'ish-ness, n. Girlish manners; youthfuluess.

Girt, n. A strap for a sad-Girth, dle; a circular baud-age; measure round the waist; circumference.

Gist, n. Main point; pith. Give, v. t. or i. [imp. GAVE; p. p. GIVEN.] To bestow; to yield; to grant; to utter.

Giv'er, n. One who gives. Giz'zard, n. The museular stomach of a fowl.

Glā'brous, a. Smooth and shining.

Glā'cial, a. Like ice; icy; pertaining to glaciers. Glā'ci-āte (-shī-āt), v i become ice.

Glā'çier (glā'scer or glas'i-er), n. A great mass of ice moving slowly down mountain slopes or valleys.

Glā'çis, or Gla-çïs', n. sloping bank.

Glad, a. Affected with pleasure. - SYN. Delighted; gratified. - v. t. To make glad. Gläd'den, v. t. To make glad. Glade, n. An opening through or in a wood.

Glăd'i-ā'tor, n. [Lat., from gladius, a sword.] A swordplayer; a prize-fighter.

Glăd'i-a-tō'ri-al, a. Pertain-

ing to gladiators.
Glåd'ly, adv. With gladness;
joyfully.

Glad'ness, n. State of being glad; joy; pleasure. Glad'some, a. Pleased; gay;

causing joy.

Glâir, n. The white of an egg. | Glåir'y, a. Like glair. Glånçe, n. A sudden shoot of

light; a cast of the sight .v. To dart; to fly off.

Giand, n. A soft, fleshy organ of secretion in animals and plants.

Gländ'ers, n. pl. A contagious disease of horses.

Glan-dif'er-ous, a. Bearing acorns or other nuts.

Gländ'i-fôrm, a. Resembling a gland or nut.

Gland'u-lar, a. Consist-Gland'u-lous, ing of glands.

Gland'ule, n. A small gland. Glare, n. A bright dazzling light; a piercing look. - v. / To dazzle the sight; to look fiercely.

Glâr'ing, a. Open and bold; clear; uotorious.

Glass, n. A transparent substance; a mirror; telescope;

(pl.) spectacles.—v. t. To cover with glass. [like glass. Glass'i-ness, n. Smoothness, Glass'y, a. Made of, or like, glass; vitreous. [color.

Glau'cous, a. Of a sea-green Glaze, v. t. To furnish with glass; to cover with a vitreous or glossy substance.

Glā'zier (glā'zhur), n. One who

sets window glass.
Glāz'ing, n. The vitreous substance on potters' ware; art of setting glass.

Gleam, n. A faint shooting forth of light. - v. i. To shine with flashes of light.

Glēam'y, a. Darting light. Glēan, v. t. To gather after a reaper; to collect with patient and minute labor.

Glēan'er, n. One who gleans. Glēbe, n. Turf; soil; land belonging to a parish church.

Glee, n. Joy; merriment; a song in three or more parts. Glee'ful, a. Merry; gay. Gleet, n. A flux of thin hu-

mor from a sorc.

Glěn, n. A narrow valley.
Glřb, a. Smooth; slippery;

voluble: fluent. Glib'ly, adv. Smoothly; volu-

Glib'ness, n. Smoothness;

volubility.
Glīde, r. i. To flow gently. n. Act of passing smoothly: Glim'mer (130), v.i. To shoot feeble or scattered rays. -n.

A faint Glim'mer-ing, n. view; a glimpse.

Glimpse, n. A short, hurried view

Glis'ten (glis'n), v. t.

sparkle with a mild light. Glit'ter, v. i. To shine brightly. $-\dot{n}$. A sparkling light. Gloat, v. i. To gaze with eagerness or desire.

Globe, n. A round body; the sphere; the earth.

Glo-bōse', a. Round; globu-Glō'boŭs, lar; spherical. Glo-bŏs'i-ty, n. Roundness;

sphericity.

Glob'u-lar, a. Spherical. Glob'ule, n. A small round

mass. [ular. Glob'u-lous, a. Round; glob-Glom'er-ate, v. t. To wind or gather into a ball.

Glom'er-a'tion, n. The act of forming into a ball.

Gloom, n. Darkness; obscurity; sadness. -v. i. To shine obscurely.

Gloom'i-ly, adv. obscurely; sullenly. Darkly ; Gloom'i-ness, n. State or

quality of being gloonly. Gloom'y, a. Dark; dim;

melancholv. Glö'ri-fi-eā'tion, n. Act of

making glorious. Glo'ri-fy, v. t. To make glo-

rious; to extol; to adore. Glo'ri-ous, a. Splendid; illustrious; grand; renowned. Glō'ri-ous-ly, adv. Illustri-

ously; splendidly. Glō'ry (86), n. Brightness; splendor; honor; renown: Brightness; felicity of heaven. -v. i.

To exult; to rejoice; to boast. Gloss, n. Brightness; spe-

cious appearance; comment. -v. To make smooth and shining : to explain. Glos-sā'ri-al, a. Containing

explanations. [glessary. Glŏss'a-rĭst, n. Author of a Glŏss'a-ry, n. A vocabulary for explaining obsolete or peculiar words.

Glöss'i-ness, n. The luster of a smooth surface; polish. Gloss-og'ra-pher, n. A writer of glosses.

Gloss-og'ra-phy, n. The writing of glossaries or glosses. Gloss-ŏl'o-gy, n. Science of

language; philology. Glöss'y, a. Smooth and shin-

ing: bright Glot'tis. n. The narrow open-

ing at the upper part of the windpipe. Glove (gluv), n. A cover for the hand with a separate sheath for each finger.

Glov'er, n. One who makes gloves.

Glow, v. i. To shine with inteuse heat. — n. Intense heat; incandescence; brightness of color.

Glowing, a. White with heat; ardent; inflamed.

Glow'-worm (-wurm), n. An insect that emits light in the

Gloze, n. Flattery; adulation. -v. t. To flatter; to wheedle; to smooth over.

Glue, n. A kind of tenacious cement. - v. t. To coment with glue.

Glū'ey, a. Glutinous. Glum, a. Sullen; grave;

moody; morose. Glume, n. The calyx of certain plants; chaff.

Glut, v. t. To cloy; to over-More load. — n. than enough; superabundance.

Glu'ten, n. The tough adhesive part of dough. Glū'ti-nā'tion, n. A cement-

ing with glue. Glū'ti-nous, a. Viscous; vis-

cid: tenacious. Glut'ton (glut'tn), n. A voracious cater; an animal, called also wolverine.

Glut'ton-ous, a. Given to excessive cating. [ing. Glut'ton-y, n. Excess in eat-Glyc'er-ine, n. [Gr. glukeros, sweet.] A sweetish liquid ob-

tained from fat. Gnärl (närl), v. i. To growl. Gnärled (närld), a. Full of

knots. Gnash (nash), v. To strike

the teeth together. Gnăt (năt), n. A suiall bloodsucking fly.

Gnaw (naw), v. t. To bite off; to corrode.

Gneiss (nis), n. A crystalline rock resembling granite.

Gnome (nom), n. A fabled subterraneau being; a dwarf; a goblin.

Gnö'men (nö'nıen). n. The style or pin of a dial.

Gno-mon'ies (no-), n. sing. Art or science of constructing dials.

Gnos'tie (nos'-), n. One of a seet of early Christian philosophers. — a. Relating to the Gnostics.

Gnos'ti-çişm. n. The doctrines taught by the Gnosties.

Gnū (nū, 140), n. A kind of antelope found in South Africa.



Gnu.

Go, v. i. [imp. WENT; p. p. GONE] To move; to proceed; to walk ; to depart.

Goad (18), n. A pointed instrument to drive oxen. — v. To prick with a goad.

Göal, n. A starting-post. Göat, n. A well-known animai allied to the sheep. Goat'-herd, n. One who tends

goats. Goat'ish, a. Like goats; rank. Gŏb, n. A lunp; a mouthful. Gŏb'ble, v. t. To swallow hastily or in large pieces.—

v. i. To make a noise as a

Gob'bler, n. A greedy cater; a turkey-cock. [ing vessel. Gőb'let, n. A kind of driuk-Gőb'lin, n. An evll spirit. Gő'-by, n. Evasion; a thrusting away.

A machine to Gō'-cart, n. support children while learn-

ing to walk.

God, n. A divinity; a deity; the Supreme Being ; Jehovah. Gŏd'ehīld, n. Oue for whom a person becomes sponsor.

Gŏd'dess, n. A female deity. God'fä-ther, n. A male spousor for a child.

Gŏd'hĕad, n. Divine nature; firreligious. God'less, a. Ungodly; wieked; God'like, a. Resembling God or a god; divine.

Gŏd'li-ness (135), n. piety; a religious life. God'ly, a. Pious; religious. God'moth-er, n. A woman

who becomes sponsor for a child in baptism. God'send, n. An unexpected

piece of good fortune. God'son, n. A male child for whom another is sponsor.

Gog'gle, v. i. To roll the eyes.

Gŏg'gles (gŏg'glz), n. pl. Glasses to protect the eyes.

parture; way of life.
Goi'ter ((151), n. A swelling
Goi'tre; of the front part of Go'ing, n. Act of moving; de-

the neck. Goi'trous, a. Affected by the

[metals; money. One of the precious Göld, n.

Göld'en, a. Made of gold , Go-ril'là like gold. A beautiful

Göld'finch, n. yellow singing bird. Gold beaten

Göld'-lēaf, n. (into a thin leaf.

Göld'smith, n. One who works in gold. Golf, n A game played with

a ball aud club. Gŏn'do-

là (140), A pleas ure-boat used in Venice. Condola.

n.

Gŏn/doliēr', n. One who rows a gondola.

Gone (19), p. p. of Go. Defdrum. parted. A kind of metal Gŏng, n. Gö'ni-ŏm'e-ter, n. An instrument to measure solid angles,

especially those of crystals. Gō/ni-ŏm'e-try, n. Art of measuring solid angles.

Good, a. Having desirable qualities: virtuons: excellent; valid; sound; suitable; not bad. — n. That which possesses desirable qualities; advantage.

Good-by', n. Farewell; adieu. Good'li-ness, n. Beauty; grace.

Good'ly, a. Beautiful; come-Good'ness, n. Quality of being good; excellence.

Goods, n. pl. Movables; household furniture; merchandise. Good-will', n. Benevolenee;

business facilities. Goose (143), n. A fowl; a tai-

lor's utensil; a simpleton.
Goose'ber-ry, n. A thorny
shrub and its fruit.

Gôr'di-an knot. An inextricable difficulty.

Gore, n. Clotted blood; a triangular piece of cloth or land. - v. t. To wound with the horns.

Gôrge, n. The throat; a narrow passage between mountains or into a bastion. - v. t. To swallow with greediness; to satiate; to glut.

Gôr'ġeoŭs (-jus), a. Very fine or showy; splendid. [ly. Gôr'geous-ly, adv. Splendid-Gôr'get, n. Armor to defend the throat.

Gôr'gon, n. A fabled monster that turned beholders to stone.

(140), n. A iarge and feroeious monkey, of the size of a man, found in

Africa.



Gorilla.

Gôr'mand, n. A glutton. Gôr'mand-īze (153), v. i. To cat greedily. [cious eater. Gôr'mand-īz'er. n. A vora-Gôrse, n. A prickly shrub. Gōr'y, a. Stained with gore.

Gos'hawk, n. A kind of shortwinged, slender hawk.

Gős'ling, n. A young goose. Gős'pel, n. [A.-S. godspell, fr. gôd, good, and spell, tidings.] The history of Jesus Christ; any system of religious truth or doctrine.

Gŏs'sa mer, n. A filmy substance floating in the air

Gŏs'sip, n. One who tattles idly; tattle.—v. i. To tell idle tales. Got, imp. of Get.

Gŏt'ten (gŏt'tn), p. p. of Get. Göth, n. A barbarian.

Goth'ie, a. Pertaining to the Goths, or to a certain style of architecture; rude; barbarous.

Gouge (gowj; in Eng. gooj), n. A chisel with a round edge. -v. t. To secop out with, or as with, a gouge.

Gourd, n. A plant and its fruit, which has a hard outer rind. Gour'mand (goor'-), n. A ravenous eater; a glutton.

Gout, n. A painful disease; inflammation of the joints. Geut (goo), n. Taste; relish. Gout'y, a. Diseased with gout, or subject to it.

Gov'ern (guv'ern), v. t. To rnle; to control; to exercise authority; in grammar, to require to be in a particular case.

Gov'ern-a-ble, a. Subject to rule ; submissive.

Gov'ern-ance, n. Management; control; government. Gov'er-nante', n. A governess; an instructress.

Gov'ern-css, n. A female who governs or instructs.

Gov'ern-ment, n. Regulation; control; executive power; an empire or state.

Gov'ern-měnt'al, a. Pertaining to government.

Gov'ern-or, n. A chief magistrate; (Mach.) a regulator. Gown, n. A

woman's dress; a loose liabit or robe. Gowns'man

(143), n. A Governor. student; a man of letters.

Grāb, v. t. To seize suddenly. Grāçe, n. Favor; divine favor; religious affections; a brief prayer; ease of manner: beauty. - v. t. adorn; to dignify; to favor.

Grāce'ful (139), a. Beautiful with dignity; elegant. Grāce'ful-ly, adv. With dig-

[being graceful. Grice'ful-ness, n. Quality of Grāçe'less, a. Destitute of grace

Grā'cious, a. Favorable; kind: condescending. [ably. Grā'cious-ly, adv. Grā'cious-ness, n. Kind con-

descension. Gra-dâ'tion, n. Order; series.

Grăd'a-to-ry, a. Proceeding step by step.

Grade, n. Degree ; rank ; rate of ascent or descent. - v. t. To reduce to a level or to a regular slope.

Grā'di-ent, a. Moving by steps. — n. Degree of ascent or descent in a road; a grade.

Grad'u-al, a. Proceeding by degrees ; progressive. Grad'u-al-ly, adv. By degrees.

Grad'u-ate, v. i. [Lat. gradus, a step.] To receive an academical degree. - v. t. To mark with degrees.

Grad'u-ate, n. One who has received an academical de-

Grăd'u-ā'tion, n. Act of graduating, or state of being graduated.

Graft (5), n. A scion inserted in a stock. - v. t. To insert a shoot or seion in.

Grāin, n. Corn; a small sced; a minute particle; a very small weight; fibers, as of wood; (pl.) remains of malt. -v. t. To granulate; to paint in imitation of the grain

Gra-min'e-ous, a. Pertaining to grass; grassy.

Grăm'i-niv'o-rous, a. Feeding on grass.

Grăm'mar, n. Art of speaking

and writing a language correctly, or a system of rules for doing so.

Gram-mā'ri-an, n. One who is versed in grammar.

Gram-măt'i-cal, a. Accordiug to the rules of grammar. Gram-măt'i-eal-ly, adv. According to graumar.

Grăm'pus, n. A fish allied to the whale. {for grain.

Grăn'a-ry, n. A store-house Grănd, a. Very great; maguif-icent; principal.

Gran'dain, n. Grandmother. Gränd'daugh-ter (-daw'ter), n. Daughter of a son or

daughter. Grănd'child, n. A son's or daughter's child.

Gran-dee', n. A man of rank; a nobleman of high rank.

Grand'eur, n. Magnificence; state; greatness. Grand'fä-ther, n. A father's

or mother's father. Gran-dil'o-quence, n. Lofty [grand jury. speaking.

Grand-jū'ror, n. Grand-jū'ry, n. One of a A jury to decide on indictments.

Grand'moth-er, n. A father's or mother's mother.

Grand'sīre, n. A grandfather. Grand'son, n. The son of a son or daughter.

Grange, n. A barn; a farm with its buildings, &c. Grăn'ite (54), n. A stone com-

posed of quartz, feldspar, and [granite. Gra-nit'ie, a. Pertaining to Gra-niv'o-rous, a. Subsisting on grain or corn.

Grant, v. t. To bestow; to give; to yield; to coucede. n. A thing granted; act of granting; a conveyance in writing.

Grant-ee' (140), n. One to whom a grant is made.

Grant'er, \ n. One who makes Grant'or, \ a grant. Gran'u-lar, a. Consisting of

grains. [collect into grains. Grăn'u-late, v. To form or Grăn'u-la'tion, n. Act of forming into grains.

Grăn'ulc, n. A small grain. Grăn'u-lous, a. Full of grains. Grape, n. The fruit of the vine.

Grāp'er-y, n. A building for raising grapes in. Grāpe'-shot, n. A cluster of small shot in a bag or case.

Graph'ie, a. [From Gr. graph- Grav'el-ly, adv. Full of gravel. ein, to write.] Well deline- Grave'ly, ade. ated.

Graph'ite, n. A form of carbon; black-lead; plumbago. Grăp'nel, n.

A kiud of small anchor.

Grăp'ple, v. Grapnel. fast hold of -v. i. To contend closely. - n. A seizing; a kind of hook.

Grasp, v. t. To seize and hold.

— n. Gripe of the hands. Grass (5, 123), n. Herbage;

plants that form the food of cattle. - v. t. or i. To grow over with grass. A well-

Grass'hop-per, n. known insect.

Grass'y, a. Covered with, or resembling, grass.

Grate, v. t. or i. To rub hard; to fret; to vex. — n. A frame of metal bars.

Grāte'ful, a. Having a sense of favors; affording pleasure.
—Syn. Thankful; pleasing; agreeable; welcome. [tude.

Grate'ful-ly, adv. With grati-Grāte'ful-ness, n. Gratitude. Grāt'er, n. An instrument for grating.

Grăt'i-fi-€ā'tion, n. Pleasure enjoyed; satisfaction.

Grăt'i-fy, v. t. To indulge; to please; to humor.

Grāt'ing, a. Fretting; harsh.
-n. A partition of bars or lattice-work; a harsh sound of rubbing. [freely. dGrā'tis, adv. For nothing;

Grăt'i-tūde (50), n. Kind feeling toward a benefactor; thankfulness. . Gra-tū'i-toŭs, a. Free; vol-

untary; given without cause; asserted without proof.

Gra-tū'i-toŭs-ly, adv. Freely; without cause or proof. Gra- $t\bar{u}'$ i-ty, n. A free gift. Grăt'u-late, v. t. To salute

with declarations of joy. Grăt'u-lā'tion, n. A salutation

of joy. Grăt'u-la-to-ry, a. Express-Grāve, n. A pit for the dead.
—a. Serious; weighty; slow; solemn; not acute. -v. t. [imp. GRAVED ; [imp. GRAVED; p. p. GRAVED; GRAVEN.] To engrave; to clean, as a ship.

Grav'el, n. Small pebbles; concretions in the kidneys .v. t. (130) To cover with gravel; to puzzle.

Seriously; weightily.

son, ôr, do, wolf, too, took; ûrn, rue, pull; c. g, soft; c, g, hard; ag; exist; n as ng; this.

Grav'er, n. A tool to engrave with.

Grave'-stone, n. A stone set by a grave.

Grave'-yard, n. Burial place. Grăv'id, a. Pregnant.

Grav'i-tate, r. i. To tend toward the center.

Grav'i-ta'tion, n. Tendency to the center.

Grav'i-ty, n. Seriousness; weight; force which draws toward the center of attraction.

Grā'vy, n. Juice of cooked meat, made into a dressing. Grāy, a. Hoary; white with a

mixture of black.

Grāy'bēard, n. An old man. Grāy'ish, a. Somewhat gray. Grāy'ness, n. Quality or state of being gray.

Grāze, v. [From A.-S. grās, grass.] To eat grass; to rnb slightly in passing.

Grā'zier (grā'zhur, 104), n. One who feeds, or deals in, cattle.

Grease, n. Soft animal fat. Grease, or Grease, v. t. To smear with greasc.

Grēa'si-ness, or Great greasy.

Grēa'sy, or Grēas'y, a. Fat; oily; unctuous.

Great, a. Large; big; chief; pregnant; important; distinguished. [gree. Great'ly, adv. In a great de-

Great'ness, n. State or quality of being great. flegs. Greaves, n. pl. Armor for the Grē'eian (grē'shau), a. Per-

taining to Greece. Grē'çişm, n. A Greek idiom. Greed'i-ly, adv. Ravenously.

Greed'i-ness (185), n. Ravenousness; ardent desire. Greed'y, a. Ravenous; covet-

ous; eager to obtain. Greek, n. A native of Greece;

language of Greece. Green, a. Of the color of

growing plants; fresh; raw; inexperienced; not dry; not ripe. - n. A green color; a grassy plot. — v.t. To make green.

Green'-gro'cer, n. A retailer of fresh vegetables.

Green'hôrn. n. A raw youth. Green'-house, n. A house to keep plants in.

Green'ish, a. Somewhat green. Green'ness, n. State of being

room for the actors in a theater.

Greens, n. pl. Leaves and stems of young plants used for food. [turf. Green'sward, n. A close green

Greet, v. i. To salute ; to hail. Greet'ing, n. A salutation. Gre-gā'ri-ous, a. Keeping in

flocks; herding together. Gre-gā'ri-ous-ly, adv. In a

flock. [with gunpowder. Gre-nade', n. A ball filled Grěn'a-diēr', n. A soldier distinguished by his height and by uniform.

Grew (gru), imp. of Grow. Grey. See Gray.

Grey'hound

(grā/-), n. tall, fleet kind of dog. Grid'dle, n. A

shallow Greyhound. pan to bake cakes in; cover of a stove.

Grid'i-ron (-i'urn), n. A kind of grate to broil meat on. Grief, n. [From Lat. gravis, heavy.] A painful sense of loss; sorrow; sadness.

That which Griev'ance, n. causes grief.

Grieve, v. i. To mourn; to sorrow; to lament. -v. t. To wound acutely. Griēv'ous (39), a. Giving

pain; painful; afflictive. Griev'ous-ly, adv. Painfully. Grif'fin, n. A fabled ani-Grif'fon, mal, part lion and part eagle.

Grill (123), v. t. To broil. Grim, a. Fierce; hideous. Gri-māçe', n. A distorted or made-up face.

Gri-măl'kin, n. An old cat. Grīme, v. t. To sully deeply. - n. Dirt deeply insinuated. Grim'ly, adv. In a grim or fierce manner. visage. Grim'ness, n. Frightfulness of

Grin (129), v. i. To show the teeth. - n. A showing of the teeth.

Grind, v. t. [imp. GROUND.] To rub; to reduce to powder; to sharpen by rubbing; [a back tooth. to oppress Grind'er, n. One who grinds;

Grind'stone, n. A stone to grind edged tools on.

Grip, n. A seizing; a grasping. Green'-room, n. A retiring Gripe, v. t. To seize; to

clutch. - v. i. To get money by hard bargains. — n. A squeeze; a grasp; oppressiou; (pl.) pain in the bowels.

†Gri-şětte' (93), n. A young workwoman in France. Iful. Griş'ly, a. Horrible; fright-Grist, n. Corn ground, or for grinding, at once.

Gris'tle (gris'l), n. Cartilage. Grist'ly (gris'ly), a. Like gristle: cartilaginous. Grist'mill, n. A mill for

grinding grain. Grit, n. Coarse part of meal;

sand; gravel. Grit'ti-ness (129, 135), n. Quality of being gritty.

Grit'ty, a. Full of grit; sandy; spirited.

Griz'zle, n. A gray color. Grīz'zly, a. Somewhat gray. Grōan (130), v. i. To breathe with a deep noise, as in pain.

-n. A deep, mournful sound. Grōan'ing, n. Act of uttering groans; Immentation.

Groat (grawt), n. Fourpence sterling. Groats, n. pl. Oats or wheat

deprived of the hulls. Gro'çer, n. [Orig. one who sold by the gross, or by wholesale.] A dealer in sugar,

tea, liquors, spices, &c. Gro'cer-y, n. A grocer's shop or store; (pl.) goods sold by grocers.

Grog, n. Spirit and water. Grog'ram, n. A stuff made of silk and hair.

Groin, n. Part between the belly and the thigh; curve made by two intersceting arches.

Groom, n. One tends who horses; an Groin.

officer of the royal household; a newly married man. - v. t. To feed aud tend, as horses.

Groove, n. A furrow; a long hollow cut by a tool. - v. t. To cut a furrow or channel

Grope, v. i. To feel in the dark. Gross (124), a. Great; bulky; corpulent; inmodest; indelicate: dense; total. - n. The whole bulk : twelve dozen. Gröss'ly, adv. Thickly:

coarsely; palpably. Gross'ness, n. Thickness;

fatness; indelicacy.

Grót, a (pl. Grót/tōes.) A Guā/ia-cum (gwā/ya-), n. The Gui-tär', n. Grót/to, cavern; an orna-resin of lignum-vitæ. A stringed mental cave.

Gro-těsque' (-těsk'), a. Wildly formed; odd; whimsical. Gro-těsque'ly (-těsk'-), adv.

Fantastically.

Ground, n. Upper part of land; soil; foundation; (pl.) lees. -v. t. or i. To lay; to found; to run aground. imp. & p. p. of Grind.

Ground'-floor, n. The lower floor of a building.

Ground'less, a. Void of foundation.

Ground'less-ness, n. Want of just cause.

Ground'-nut, n. A plant and its fruit, of several kinds.

Ground'-plot, n. The site of a building. Ground'-rent, n. Rent for

building-ground. Ground'-work (-wûrk),

Foundation: first principle. Group, n. Cluster; crowd; assemblage. - v. t. To form into a cluster Grouse, n. A kind of wild

Grove. n A small wood. Groviel (58, 130), v. t. To creep on the earth.

Grov'el-ler, } n
Grov'el-ler, } One creeps. Gröw, r. t. or i. [imp. GREW; p. p. GROWN] To vegetate; to increase; to raise.

Growl, v. To grumble; to suarl. - n. A cross murmur. Grown, p. p. of Grow.

Growth, n. Increase of size; progress; vegetation.

Grüb, n. A small worm. — v. t. or i. To dig.

Grüdge, v. t. To part with reluctantly. — v. i. To be covetous or envious. - n. A cherished ground of ill-feeling ; spite; ill-will. Gru'el, n. Food made of meal

boiled in water.

Gruff (123), a. Stern; surly; grum; morose.

Gruff'ly, adv. In a gruff manner; with surliness. Gruff'ness, n. Quality of

being gruff; moroseness. Grum, a. Deep in the throat.

Grum'ble, v. i. To murmur with discontent; to growl; to complain unreasonably. Grume, n. Clotted blood.

Grum'ly, adv. In a grum manner; morosely.

Grunt, v. i. To utter a sound like a hog. — n. The sound made by a hog.

153

Mannre Guä'no (gwä'no), n. of the dung of sea-fowls.

Guăr'an-tee' (137), v. t. To warrant. — n. A surety for performance.

Guăr'an-tôr, n. A warrantor.

Guăr'an-ty, v. t. To under-take for the performance of, as of an agreement. - n. One who warrants; an engagement.

Guard (gard, 69), n. A watch; defense; a body of men for protection. - v. t. To watch;

to defend.

Guard'i-an, n. One who has the care of another. - a. Protecting. [a guardian. Guärd'i-an-ship, n. Office of Guard'-room, n. A room in

which guards assemble or

Guä'và, n. A tree, and its fruit, from which a jelly is made.

Gū'ber-na-tō'ri-al, a. taining to a governor. Gŭd'geon (-jun), n. A small fish; a person gulled; a pin

on which a wheel turns. Guer-ril'là (ger-ril'là, 140), a. An irregular or predatory

mode of warfare. Guess (124), v. t. [Allied to get, to obtain.] To conjecture; to suppose. - n. A conjecture.

Guest. n. A visitor. [leading. Guid'ance, n. Direction; a Guide, v. t. To lead; to direct.—n. One who shows the way; a regulator.

Guide'-post, n. A post to point out the way. Guild, n. An association of

workmen, &c.

Guild'er, n. A Dutch coin. Guile (69), n. Cunning; craft. Guile'ful, a. Deceitful; crafty. Guile'less, a. Free from guile; artless; sincere.

Guil'lo-tine' (-teen'), n. machine for beheading. - v. t. To behead with the guillotine.

Guilt, n. Criminality; sin. Guilt'i-ly, a/v. With guilt. Guilt'i-ness, n. Criminality. Guilt'less, a. Without guilt. Guilt'less-ness, n. Freedom

from guilt; innocence. Guilt'y, a. Criminal; wicked. Guin'ea (140), n An English gold coin of the value of 21 shillings sterling.

[dress. Guise (69), n. Manner; garb:

A stringed instrument of music, played with the fingers.

Gūles, n. (Herald-Guitar. ry.) Red.

Gulf, n. A large bay; an open [or.gulfs. sea; au abyss. a. Full of whirlpools, Gulf'y, a. Full of whirlpools, Gull (123), v. t. To cheat; to trick: to defraud. - n. sea-fowl; one easily cheated; a dupe.

Gul'let, n. Passage for food in the throat; esophagus. Gŭl'li-bĭl'i-ty, n. Credulity.

Gul'ly, n. A channel worn by water. -v.t. To wear by water into a channel.

Gulp, v. t. To swallow eagerly.—n. A swallow, or as much as is swallowed at once.

Gum, n. The fleshy substance that incloses the teeth; mucilage of vegetables hard-encd. - v. t. To unite or

stiffen with gum.

Gum-Ar'a-bie, n. A gum
from the acacia.

Gum'-boil, n. A boil or small abscess on the gum.

Gum'mi-ness, n. Quality or state of being gummy. ŭm'my, a. Consisting of, Gŭm'my, a. or like, gum.

Gump, n. A dolt; a dunce. Gump'tion, n. Shrewdness,

address; capacity. Gun, n. A cannon, musket, &c. -v. i. To practice fowl-

ing. Gun'-boat, n. A small ves-sel fitted to carry a gun or two at the bow.

Gun'ner, n. One who works a gun; a cannoneer.

Gun'ner-y, n. The art and science of firing guns. Gun'ning, n. Act of shooting.

Gun'pow-der, n. An explosive composition of saltpeter, sulphur, and charcoal mixed, dried, and granulated.

Gun'shot, n. The reach or range of a shot. - a. Made by the shot of a gun.

Gun'smith, n. A gun-maker. Gun'stock, n. Wood in which the barrel of a gun is fixed. Gun'wale (gun'nel), n. Upper edge of a ship's slde.

Gûrge, n. A whirlpool; abyss.

Gür'gle, v. i. To gush irregularly and noisily, as water from a bottle.

Gush, v. i. To rush out, as a fluid. - n. A sudden and violent issue of a fluid.

Gus'set, n. A piece of cloth inserted in a garment to streugthen it.

Gust, n. Tastc; enjoymeut; a sudden blast of wind.

Gus'to, n. Relish; taste. Gust'y, a. Subject to gusts, or blasts of wind.

Gut, n. The intestinal canal. -v. t. To disembowel; to destroy the interior of.

Gŭt'ta-për'eha, n. A substance exuding from certain trees in Asia and resembling properties.

Gut'ter, n. [Lat. gutta, a drop.] A passage for water; [Lat. gutta, n a small channel. - r. t. cause to become hollow or channeled.

Gŭt'tur-al, a. Belonging to, or formed in, the throat. Guy, n. A rope to keep a body steady ln hoisting.

Guz'zle, v. i. or t. To swallow

much or frequently. Guz'zler, n. Onc who guzzles.

Gym-nā'si-um (-nā'zhi-), n. A place for athletic exercises; a school for higher branches. Ġym'nast, n. One who teaches

or practices gymnastic exercises.

India rubber ln some of its Gym-năs'tie, a. Relating to athletic exercises for health. Ġym-năs'ties, n. sing. Art of

performing athletic exercises. Gyp'se-ous, a. Partaking of the qualities of gypsum.

Gўp'sum, n. Sulphate of lime; plaster-of-Paris.

Gyp'sy (141), n. One of a vagabond race scattered over Europe.

Gy'ral, a. Whirling; moving round; rotatory.

 $\ddot{G}\bar{y}$ - \ddot{a} /tion, n. A circular mo- $\ddot{G}\bar{y}$ re, n tion.

Gy'ra-to-ry, a. Moving in a circle or spirally.

Gyve, n. A fetter or shackle for the leg. - v. t. To shackle; to fetter.

A, interj. denoting surprise. †Hā'be-as Côr'pus. [Lat.,

you may have the body.] A writ to produce the body of

a prisoner in court. Håb'er-dåsh'er, n. A dealer

in small wares. Hăb'er-dăsh'er-y. n. Goods sold by a haberdasher.

Ha-bil'i-ment, n.

Dress; clothing; garment. Hăb'it, n. Ordinary state; temperament of body; fixed custom; dress; a garment.
-v. t. To clothe; to equip.

Hăb'it-a-ble, a. Capable of being inhabited.

Hăb'it-ā'tion, n. A place of abode; dwelling; resideuce.

Ha-bit'u-al (49), a. Formed by, or according to, habit. -SYN. Customary; usual.

Ha-bit'u-al-ly, adv. With frequent practice; commonly; customarily.

Hă-bit'u-ate, v. t. To accus-

tom; to iuure.

Hăb'i-tūde, n. Customary mode of living, feeliug, or

Hăck, v. t. To cut awkwardly. -v. i. To try to raise phlegm. -n. A horse or coach for hire; a notch; a cut. -a. Hackneyed; mercenary.

Hăck'le, v. t. To comb, as flax or hemp: to hatchel.

Håck'ney (141), n. A horse

for hire; common. — v. t. To use much; to make trite. Häck'neyed, a. Let out for

hire; much used; trite. Hăck'ney-coach, n. A coach for hire.

Håd, imp. & p. p. of Have. Hăd'dock, n. A fish much like the cod.

Häft, n. A handle; the hilt. Häg, n. An ugly old woman; a witch.

Hag'gard, a. Wasted by want

or suffering; ngly. Hăg'gish, a. Like a hag.

Hag'gle, v. t. To notch or hack. -v. i. To be difficult in making a bargain. [gles. Häg'gler, n. One who hag-Hā'gi-ŏg'ra-pher, n. A writer of sacred books.

Hā/ģi-ŏg'ra-phy, n. Sacred writings. [prise. Hah, interj. expressing sur-Hail, n. Frozen drops of rain: a wish of health. - v. t. To call; to-salute. - v. i. To fall, as icy masses.

Hāil'stone. n. A small mass of icc falling.

Hâir, n. A small animal filament, or a mass of them.

Hâir'-brĕadth, n. A very small distance. — a. Very narrow.

Hâir'-brush, n. A brush to smooth the hair with.

Hâir'-eloth, n. Cloth made of hair. [being hairy. or coach for hire. - a. Let Hâir'i-ness (135), n. State of

Hâir'less, a. Destitute of [of hair. hair. Hâir'y, a. Full of halr; made

Hal'berd (hol'-), n. A military weapou with au iron head.

Hăl'cy-on (hăl'sĭ-un), n. The kingfisher .- a. Calui; quiet;

peaceful; happy.
Hāle, a. Robustly healthy.
Hāle, or Hale, v. t. To drag; to haul.

Hälf (häf), n. (pl. Hälves, hävz, 142.) One of two equal parts. - adv. In part; in equal part. - a. Consisting of half.

Hälf'-blood (häf'-), n. A relation by one parent only. Hälf'-caste (häf'-), n.

born of a Hindoo and a European. [duced Hälf'-pāy (häf'-), n. [duced pay. Half'pen-ny (hap'pen-ny), n. Half a penny.

Hälf'-wit'ted (häf'-), a. Weak in intellect; silly: foolish.

Hal'i-but (hol'-), n. A large, flat sea-fish.

Hall (123), n. Entrance of a house; a public room; a stately edifice; college.

Hăl'le-lū'iah | (hal'le-lū'yå), Hăl'le-lū'jah | n. & interj. Praise ye the Lord.

Hal-loo'. v. i. or t. To ery out. - interi. An exclamation to excite attention.

Hăl'low, v. t. To consecrate; to keep sacred.

lusion of the imagination. Hā'lo (140), n. A circle round

the sun or moon.

Halt, v. i. or t. To limp; to stop. - a. Lame; crippled. -n. A stop; a limping.

Halt'er, n. A rope or strap to tie a horse; a hangman's rope. - v. t. To put a halt-

Hälve (häv), v. t. To divide into two equal parts.

Hälves (hävz), n.; pl. of Half. Hal'yard, n [From hale, or haul, and yard.] A rope or tackle for raising or lowering a sail.

Hăm, n. The hind part of the knee; thigh of a hog. Hăm'a-drỹ'ad, n. A kind of

wood-nymph.

Hāmeş, n. pl. A kind of collar for horses.

Hăm'let, n. A small village. Ham'mer, n. An instrument for driving nails. - v. t. (130) To drive with a hammer.

Hăm'mock (127),n. A hangi n g

Hammock.

bed. Hăm'per, n. A kind covered basket. -v. t. A kind To perplex; to embarrass.

Ham'string, n. One of the tendons of the ham. -v. t.To eut the tendons of the ham.

Hănd, n. The palm with the fingers; pointer of a clock. watch, or dial; manuer of writing. - v. t. To give; to deliver; to lead; to conduct.

Hand'bill, n. A loose printed sheet for public information "and'book, n. A manual of

reference.

Trand'euff, n. A manacle to confine the hands. - v. t. To put handcuffs on; to manacle. Hănd'ful (139), n. As much as the hand can hold.

Hănd'-găl'lop, n. A gentle [cupation. Hand'i-eraft, n. Manual oc-Hănd'i-ly, adv. In a handy manner; dexterously. Hănd'i-ness, n. Ease or dex-

terity in performance. Hănd'i-work (-wûrk), n. Work

done by the hands.

Hănd'ker-chief (hank/erchif, 167), n. A cloth used for wiping the face, &c.

manage; to treat of. -n. Part by which a thing is held. Hănd'māid, n. A wait-Hănd'māid-en, ing-maid. Hănd'-rāil, n. A rait to hold

by, as in a staircase.

Hand'-saw, n. A small saw. Hănd'sôme (hăn'sum), a. Comely; good-looking; appropriate; generous.

Hand'some-ly (hăn/sum-), adv. In a handsome manner; dexterously.

Hănd'spīke, n. A kind of wooden lever.

Hănd'y, a. Ready; dexterous; convenient; at hand.

Hång, v. i. [imp. HANGED, HUNG.] To be suspended. HUNG.] To be suspended. - v. t. To put to death on a gallows. * [sword. Hăng'er, n. A short broad-Hăng'er-ŏn, n. A dependent. Hăng'ings, n. pl. Drapery hung to walls.

Hang'man (143), n. A public executioner. [tied together. Hănk, n. Two or more skeins Hănk'er, v. i. To long for. Hănk'er-ing, n. Enger desire.

Hặp, n. That which comes unexpectedly; chance; accident.

Hăp'-hăz'ard, n. Extra hazard; chance; accident. Hăp'less, a. Unhappy;

[chance. fortunate. Hăp'ly, adv. Perhaps; by Hăp'pen, v. i. To come to pass; to occur.

Hăp'pi-ly, adv. Luckily; fortunately.

Hăp'pi-ness, n. State of enjoyment; unstudied grace. Hap'py, a. In a state of felicity; fortunate; ready.

Ha-rangue' (-rang'), n. noisy speech; an oration. v. To make a noisy speech; to declaim; to address.

Hăr'ass, v. t. To fatigue to excess; to perplex.

Här'bin-ger, n. A forernnner. Här'bor (155), n. A haven for ships; a lodging. - r. t. To lodge; to shelter; to entertain. - v. i. To take shelter.

Härd, adv. Close; nearly. a. Not soft; not easily penetrated; firm; solid; not easily done; difficult;

prosperous; rigorous; close. Härd'en, v. t. or i. To make or grow hard.

Härd'-heärt'ed, a. Unfeeling: crucl; inhuman. Härd'i-hood, n. Boldness.

Hal-lū'ci-nā'tion, n. A de- | Hăn'dle, v. t. To touch; to | Härd'i-ness, n. Firm intrepidity; robustness. Not easily:

Hard'ly, adv. with difficulty. Härd'ness, n. Quality or state

of being hard. Härds, n. pl. Coarse part of

flax; tow. Härd'ship, n. Any thing hard to bear; severe toil.

Härd'wåre, n. Wares made of iron, &e.

Härd'y, a. Strong; brave; bold; robust. Hâre, n. A

small, timid animal. Hâre'běll, n.

A plant with Hare.

blue bell-shaped flowers. Hâre'-brāined, a. Wild: giddy. fa hare's. Håre'lip, n. A divided lip like Ha'rem, n. Ladies' apart-

ment in a seraglio. Härk, v. i. To hear; to listen. - interj. Hear!

Här'le-quin (-kin or -kwin), n. A buffoon; a clown. Här'lot, n. A lewd woman. Här'lot-ry, n. Prostitution. Härm, n. Injury; hurt.

damage. - v. t. To injure; to hurt; to damage. Hurtful; in-

Härm'ful, a. jurious. Härm'less, a. Innocent; not

hurtful; unhurt. Härm'less-ly, adv. In a harm-

less manner. Härm'less-ness, n. Quality of being harmless; inno-

Har-mon'ie, a. Relating Har-mon'ie-al, to harmony; having musical proportion.

Har-mon'i e-a, n. A kind of musical iustrument. Har-mon'ies, n. sing. Scienco

of musical sounds. Har-mô'ni-oŭs, a. Agreeing together; accordant; music-

[harmouy. Har-mo'ni-ous-ly, adv. With Här'mo-nist, n. A musical

composer. Här'mo-nīze, v. t. or i. To

make or become harmonious: to agree.

Här'mo-ny, n. [Gr. harmo-nia, from harmozein, to fit together.] Agreement; concord of musical strains that differ in pitch and quality.

Här'ness, n. Equipments of a horse, &c. -v. t. To put on harness; to equip.

Härp, n. A stringed instrumeut of music. -v. i. To play on a harp; to dwell long. Härp'er, } Harp'ist. n. One who plays on a

Harp. Här-poon, n. A barbed fishing-spear. v. t. To strike with a har-

Har-poon'er, n. One who uses a harpoon.

Härp'si-ehôrd, n. A large striuged instrument of mu-

Här'py (141), n. A fabulous animal; an extortioner. Har'ri-er, n. A kind of hunt-

ing dog.

Har'row, n. An instrument to break or smooth land. v. t. To break with a harrow; to harass; to disturb.

Här'ry, v. t. To harass.

Härsh, a. Rough to the
touch, taste, or feelings.

Härsh'ly, ade. In a harsh manner; roughly. Härsh'ness, n. Roughness.

Härs'let, n. See Haslet. Härt, n. A stag or male deer. Härts'hôrn, n. Horn of the hart ; carbonate of ammouia. Ha-rus'pice, n. A soothsayer.

Här'vest, n. Season for gathering any crop; crop gathered; effects. - v. t. To gather, as a crop, when ripc.

Häsh, v. t. To mince; to chop. -n. Minced meat. Häs'let, n. Inwards of a hog, used for food.

Hasp, n. Clasp for a staple. r. t. To fasten with a hasp. Hăs'sock, n. A mat to kueel on in church.

Hast, second person of Have. Haste, n. Celerity of motion or action. - SYN. Hurry;

speed; dispatch. Häste, Häste, Häst'en (häs'n), v. t. or i. To make speed; to hurry; to move

fast; to dispatch. Hās'ti-ly, adv. With haste.

Hāst'i-ness, n. Haste; rashness. Hās'ty, a. Quick in action;

passionate: rash; irritable. Hat, n. A cover for the head. Hatch, v. t. To produce from

eggs. - n. A brood: one of | the openings in a ship's deck. Hătch'el, n. Au instrument to clean flax. -v. t. (130) To draw through the teeth of a hatchel, as flax.

Hătch'et, n. A small ax. Hătch'wāy, n. An opening in

a ship's deck. Hate, v. t. To dislike greatly.

- n. Great dislike; enmity; detestation. Hāte'ful (132, 139), a. Excit-

ing great dislike. [odiously. Hate'ful-ly, adv. With hate; Hā'tred, n. Great dislike or ill-will; hate.

Hăt'ter, n. A niaker of hats. Haugh'ti-ly (haw'-), adv. With pride and contempt. Haugh'ti-ness (haw'-), n. Ar-

rogance. Haugh'ty (haw'ty), a. Proud

and overbearing. To draw Haul (126), v. t. with force. - n. A pull;

draught. Häunch, n. The hip.

Häunt, v. t. or i. To frequent; to visit, as a ghost. - n. A place of frequent resort.

Haut'boy (hō/boy), n. [Fr. haut bois, lit. high wood, on account of its high tone.] A wind instrument of music.

Hăve, v. t. [imp. & p. p. HAD.] To possess; to hold; to own; to enjoy.

Hā'ven (hā'vn), n. A harbor. Hăv'oc (39, 127), n. Waste: devastation. - v. t. To lay waste.

Haw, n. The berry and seed of the hawthorn.

Hawk, n. A bird of prey; the falcon. -v. i. To force up phlegm. -v. t. To cry and sell, as goods; to hunt with hawks.

Hawk'er, n. One who hawks. Hawk'-eyed (-id), a. Having acute sight.

Haw'ser, n. A small cable. Haw'thôrn, n. A shrub much nsed for hedges.

Hāy, n. Grass dried for fodder. Hay'ing, n. Act or time of making hay.

Hāy'-loft, n. A scaffold for [hay. Hāy'-mow, n. A mow for Hāy'-rīck, n. A long pile of

hav in the open air. Hāy'-stăck, n. A conical pile of hay in the open air.

Hăz'ard, n. Risk of loss or evil; danger. - r. t. To risk; to expose to danger.

Paz'ard-ous, a. Exposing to danger; perilous.

Haze, n. A thin mist or fog. Hā'zel (58), n. A shrub bear-ing nuts. — a. Like a hazelnut; brown.

Hā'zi-ness (135) n. State of being hazy. (dark. Foggy; misty; Hā'zy, a.

He, pron. of the third person, masculinc geuder, referring to some male.

Hěad, n. Upper part of the

body; the chief; front; source. -v. t. or i. To lead; to direct; to get in front of; to form a head. (the head. Hěad'aehc (-ak), n. Pain in Hěad'-drěss (1(6), n. Covering woru on the head.

Hěad'i-ness, n. Rashuess; obstinacy. for easks. Hěad'ing, n. Material for heads Head'land, n. A promoutory. Héad'less, a. Without a head. Héad'long, a. Rash; pre-ipi-tate. — adv. Precipitately. Héad'-pièce, n. Armor for the head; a helmet.

Head'-quar'ters, n. pl. or sing. Quarters of a chief commander. Hěad'spring, n. Source: ori-

Head'stall, n. Part of a bri-Hěad'strong, a. Obstinate. Hěad'way, n. Progress of an

advancing ship. Hěad'-wind, n. A wind from the direction opposite to a

Hěad'y, a. Willful; rash; hasty; intoxicating.

become well.

Healds, n. pl. Harness for warp-threads in a loom.

Hěalth, n. Freedom from sickness; sound state.

Hěalth'ful, a. Free from disease; wholesome; salubrious. [manner. Hěalth'i-ly, adv. In a healthy Health'i-ness, n. State of being in health. [of health.

Health'y, a. Being in a state Hēap, n. A pile; accumulation; mass. - v. t. To pile;

to amass; to accumulate. Hear, v. l. To perceive by the ear. - v. i. To be told. Heard (herd), imp. & p. p.

of Hear. Hear'er, n. One who hears. Hear'ing, n. Sense of perceiv-

ing sounds; audience. Heark'en. v. i. To listen; to lend the ear.

Hearse, n. A carriago to bear the dead.

Hear'say, n. Report; rumor. Heart, n. Organ of the blood's motion; inner part; seat of love; spirit. [sorrow. Heärt'-āche (-āk), n. Deep

Heart'-bûrn. n. Burning sensation in the stomach.

Heart'-felt, a. Sincere; deep. Hearth (4), n. Floor of a fireplace.

Heart'i-ly, adv. From the heart; sincerely.

Heart'i-ness, n. Sincerity. Heart'less, a. Void of affection or courage; spiritless.

Heärt'less-ness, n. Want of affection or courage.

Heärt'-siek, a. Depressed. Heart'-strings, n. pl. A nerve or tendon thought to brace and sustain the heart.

Heärt'y. a. Exhibiting or promoting strength; strong; sincere; rich.

Caloric; great Hēat, n. warnith; glow. -v. t. To make hot. -v. i. To grow or become hot.

Heath, n. A shrub; a place overgrown with shrubs.

Hēa'then (55), n. [Orig. one who lived on the heath, or in the country] A pagan; a gentile. — a. Gentile; pagan. Hea'then-ish, a. Like heathen; idolatrous.

Hēa'then-işm, n. Paganism. Heath'er (heth'er), n. Heath. Heath'y, a. Full of heath.

Heave, v. t. [imp. & p. p. HEAVED, HOVE.] To lift; to raise; to throw; to throw off; to pant.—v. i. To try to vomit. -n. A rising; swell.

Hěav'en (55), n. Region of the air; expunse of the sky; place of the blessed.

Hěav'en-ly, a. Pertaining to heaven; celestial.

Heaves, n. A disease of horses Hei'nous (ha'nus), a. Characmarked by difficult breath-

ing. Hěav'i-ly, adv. With weight. Hěav'i-ness, n. Weight; de-

pression; affliction. Hěav'y, a. Weighty; ponder-

ous; grievous; dull; bur-

densome; clammy. Heb-dŏm'a-dal, a. Weekly. Hĕb'e-tāte, v. t. To blunt; to dull. [dullness.

Hěb'e-tūde, n. Bluntness; Hē'bra-ism, n. A Hebrew [Hebrew. idiom. Hē'bra-ist, n. One versed in Hē'brew, n. A Jew; the language of the Jews. — a. Relating to the Hebrews.

Hěe'a-tomb (-toom), n. sacrifice cf a hundred oxen. Hěe'tie, a. Habitual; constant. — n. A fever of irritation and debility.

Hěe'tor, n. A bully; one who teases. -v.t. To bully; to tease; to vex.

Hědge, n. A thicket or fence of shrubs. - v. t. To fence with a hedge.

Hědge'hŏg, n. A small animal armed with prickles

Hedgehog.

or spines. Hědge'-row, n. A row of shrubs planted for a feuce. Heed, v. t. To mind; to ob-

serve. - n. Care; attention; notice. [watchful. Heed'ful, a. Attentive ; Heed'less, a. Careless; inattentive; negligent.

Heed'less-ly, adv. Carelessly. Heed'less-ness, n. Carelessness.

Heel, n. Hind part of the foot. -v. i. To lean; to incline .v. t. To add a heel to.

Heft, n. Weight. - v. t. try the weight of by lifting. He-ġī'rà, or Hĕġ'i-rà, n. [Ar. hidjrah, departure.] Flight of Mohammed from Mecca, July 16, 622, from which date the Mohammedans reckon time; any flight.

Hěif'er, n. A young cow. Height | (hīt, 149), n. Dis-Hīght | tance from a point below; an clevated place;

elevation in excellence. Height'en ((hit'n), v. t. To Hight'en | raise higher; to advance; to enhance.

terized by great wickedness; atrocious.

Hei'nous-ly, adv. Hatefully. Heir (ar, 10), n. lle who inherits the property of an-

[heir. other. Hêir'ess (âr'-), n. A female Hêir'-loom (âr'-), n. furniture which descends to

an heir. Hêir'ship (âr'-), n. Condition of being an heir.

Hěld, imp. & p. p. of Hold. He-lī'ae-al, a. Rising or setting with the sun.

Hē'li-o-cen'trie, a. Relating to the sun's center.

Hē'li-o-trope, n. A plant with very fragrant flowers. Hē'lix, n. (pl. †Hěl'i-çēş.) A

spiral line, as of wire in a

Hěll (123), n. The place of the devil and the damned. Hěl'le-bore, n. A plant used

in medicine.

Hel-lën'ie, or Hel-lë'nie, a. Relating to Greece or the Greeks; Grecian. Hěl'len-işm, n. A Greek

phrase or idiom. Hěl'len-ĭst, n. One skilled in

the Greek language. Hěll'ish, a. Inferual; wicked. Hělm, n. The instrument by which a ship is steered.

Hělm'et, n. Defensive armor for the head. Hē'lot, or Hěl'ot, n. A Spartan slave; any

slave.



Hělp, v. i. To aid; to assist; Helmet. to preveut. -- v. t. To lend aid. - n. Aid; support; re-

lief. Hělp'er, n. One who helps. Help'ful, a. Affording help. Hělp'less, a. Destitute of help or of means of relief.

Help'less-ness, n. Want of help or support. Hělp'māte, in. A companion Hělp'meet, or helper.

Hěl'ter-skěl'ter, adv. In a hurry and without order. Hělve, n. Handle of an ax. Hěm, n. Border of a garment.

-v. t. (129) To fold and sew the edge of; to border. Hěm'i-sphēre, n. Half of a

sphere. Hěm/i-sphěr'ie, a. Con-

Hěm'i-sphěr'ie-al, staining half a sphere.

Hěm'i-střeh (-střk), n. Half a poetic verse.

Hěm'lock (127), n. A poisonous plant; an evergreen tree. Hěm'or-rhage, n. A flowing of blood from a rupture.

Hěm'or-rhoids, n. The piles. Hemp, n. A plant whose fibers are used for making rope, cloth, &c.

Hemp'en, a. Made of hemp. Hen, n. The female of birds. Hen'bane, n. A plant poison-ous to hens, &c.

Hěnçe, adv. From this place, time or cause.

son, ôr, do, wolf, too, took; arn, rue, pull; c, g, soft; e, g, hard; as; exist; n as ng; this.

Hence-forth', or Hence'-forth, adv. From this time. Hençe-fôr'ward, adv. From

this time forward.

He-păt'ie, a. Belonging to the liver. (seven sounds. Hěp'ta-chôrd, n. System of Hěp'ta-gon, n. A figure of seven sides and angles.

Hep-tag'o-nal, a. seven sides and angles.

Hěp'tärch-y, n. Government by seven rulers.

Her, pron. Objective form of She. - a. Belonging to a female.

Hěr'ald, n. An officer who regulates coats of arms; a forerunner. - v. t. To proclaim; to announce.

He-răl'die, a. Pertaining to heralds or heraldry. Her'ald-ry, n. The art or office

of a herald; blazonry. Herb (erb), n. A plant with a

soft or succulent stalk. Her-ba'ceous, a. Belonging

to herbs. Hērb'aģe (ērb'ej or hērb'ej), n. Herbs collectively; grass. Herb'al, n. A book on plants; collection of plants dried. -

a. Pertaining to herbs. Hērb'al-ist, n. One skilled in

herbs.

Her-bā'ri-um, n. (pl. Her-bā'ri-ums, or †Her-bā'ri-a, Her-147.) A collection of dried fherbs. plants. Her-biv'or-ous, a. Feeding ou Her-eu'ie-an, a. [From Her-cules, a Gr. hero famous for

his strength.] Very strong, great, or difficult.

Herd, n. A collection, as of beasts; a drove. - v. i. or i. To associate in herds

Hērd'man, \ n.. An owner Hērdş'man, \ or keeper of herds. for state. Hēre (85), adv. In this place Hēre'a-bout', adv. About Hēre'a-bouts', or near this place.

Here-aft'er, adr. In time after the present. - n. future state. faccount. Here-at', adv. At this; on this Here-by', adv. By this.

Hěr'e-dit'a-ment, n. Hereditary property.

He-red'i-ta-ry, a. Descending by Inheritance.

Here-in', adr. In this. Here-of' (-off' or ov'), adv. Of this; from this. Here-ŏn', On or

Here-on', adv. Here'up-on', up upon this.

or Hěnce'- Hěr'e-si-äreh, or He-rē'si- Hew'er, n. One who hews. ärch, n. A chief heretic. Hěr'e-sy, n. A fundamental error in doctrine.

Hěr'e-tře (120), n. One who errs in religious faith.

Containing He-rět'ie-al, a. heresy; not orthodox.

Hēre-to', | a/v. To this; Hēre'un-to', | unto this. Hēre'to-fōre', adv. Formerly. Here-with', or Here-with'. adv. With this.

Hěr'i-ta-ble, a. Capable of being inherited.

Hěr'i-tage, n. Inheritance. Her-maph'ro-dite. n. An animal or plant uniting both

Her-maph/ro-dit/ie, a. Partaking of both sexes.

Hěr/me-neū'ties, n. sing. The art or science of interpreting the Scriptures.

Her-mět'ie, a. Chemical; Her-mět'ic-al, perfectly close; air-tight. Her-met'ic-al-ly, adr. Close-Her'mit, n. [Gr. heremites, fr. heremos, solitary.] One

who lives in solitude. Hēr'mit-age, n. A hermit's dwelling.

Her'ni-a, n. A rupture. Hē'ro (86). n. (pl. Hē'rōes,

140.) A brave man; a great person.

He-rō'ie, a. Becoming a He-rō'ie-al, hero; bold. He-ro'ie-al-ly. adv. Intrepidly; courageously.

Her'o-ine, n. A female hero. Iier'o-ism, n. Distinguished bravery; gallantry. Hěr'on, n. A large wading Hěr'ring, n. A small fish. Hers, pron. Possessive form of

She [person. Her-self', pron. The female in Hěş'i-tan-çy, n. Uncertainty; doubt.

Hěs'i-tāte, v. i. To pause in doubt; to stop in speaking. -SYN. To waver; falter.

Hěs'i-tā'tion, n. A pansing; a stanmering in speech. Hes'per, n. The evening star. Hes-pē'ri-an, n. Western.

Hět'e-ro-dox, a. Contrary to an acknowledged standard, as the Bible; erroneous.

Hět'e-ro-dŏx'y, n. Ileresy. Hět/e-ro-gë/ne-ous, a. Of a different nature.

Hew, v. t. [imp. HEWED; p. p. HEWED, HEWN.] To eut off chips and pieces of; to chop; to form laboriously.

Hěx'a-gon, n. A figure with six

sides and an-Hex-ag'o-nal (117), a. Hav-

Hexagon. ing six sides and angles.

Hex'a-hē'dron, n. A cube. Hex-ăm'e-ter, n. A kind of verse of six metrical feet. Hex-ăn'gu-lar, a. Having six

angles. (interj. of exulta-

Hey'day, tion or surprise. Hi-a'tus, n. A chasm: a gap. Hī-ber'nal, a. Pertaining to winter. Hi'ber-nate, v. i. To pass the

winter in seclusion, as some beasts.

Hī/ber-nā'tion, n. Act of Ireland. hibernating. Hī-bēr'ni-an, n. A native of Hī-bēr'ni-çīşm, n. An Irish phrase or idiom.

Hie'eough (hik'np), n. A spasmodic affection of tho stomach. - r. i. To have a hiccough.

Hick'o-ry, n. A walnut tree. Hid'den, Not seen or known; con-

Hide, v. t. or i. [imp. HID; p. p. HID, HIDDEN.] [Icel. hyda, to spread hides over.] To conceal; to eover; to keep elose. - n. Skin of a

Hide'-bound, a. Having the skln too tight.

Hid'e-ous, a. Shocking to the eye or ear .- SYN. Frightful; horrible; ghastly.

Hid'e-ous-ly, adv. Horribly. Hĭd'e-ous-ness, n. Quality of being hideous.

Hīc (134), v. i. To hasten. Hī'e-rärch, n. The chief of a

sacred order. Hī'e-räreh'al. Hī'e-räreh'ie-al, J taining to a hierarchy.

Hī'e-rarch'y, n. Dominion in sacred things; order of ceiestial beings.

Hī'e-răt'ie, a. Relating to priests: sacerdotal.

Hi'e-ro-glyph'ie. \ n. A myssymbol in symbol in ancient writing. Hī'e-ro-glyph'ie,

Hī/e-ro-glyph'ie-al, pressive of meaning by symbols. Hī'e-rŏg'ra-phy, n. Sacred writing.

phant, n. A chief priest. Hig'gle, v. i. To carry pro-

visions about for sale; to

Hig'gler, n. One who higgles. High (hi), a. Elevated; lofty; exorbitant; exalted: dear.— adv. Aloft; eminently.— n. A high place.

High/-bôrn (hī/-), a. Being of

noble extraction. Hīgh'-flown (hī'-), a.

Elevated; lofty; proud. High'land (hi'-), n. A mount-

ainous country

High'land-er (hī/-), n. Scotch mountaineer. High'-mind'ed (hi/-), a. Ar-

rogant; magnanimous. High'ness (hi/-), n. Altitude; height; a title of honor.

High'-priest (hī/-), n. chief priest. [great degree. High'ly (hi'-), adv. In a Hight (hit), n. See Height. High'-press'ure (hī/-),

Pressure exceeding about 50 pounds on the square inch. High'-spir'it-ed (hī/-),

Irascible; bold; daring. High'way (hī'-), n. A public road.

High'way-man (hī/-), n. robber on the public road. High'-wrôught (hi/rawt), a.

Wrought with great skill. Hī-lăr'i-ty, or Hĭ-lăr'i-ty, n.

Mirth; gayety. Hill (123), n. An elevation of land. - v. t. To draw earth around. linence. Hill'ock (127), n. A small em-Hill'y, a. Abounding with [sword, &c. Hilt, n. The handle of a Him, pron. Objective case of [form of He. Him-sělf', pron. Emphatie Hīnd, a. Backward; back. n. Female of the red deer:

a rustie. Hind'er, a. On the rear. Hin'der (130), v. t. To impede

the progress of; to keep back. -SYN. To stop; interrupt; check; retard.

Hin'der-ance, \ n. Act of de-Hin'drance, \ laying; impediment.

a. Behind Hīnd'mōst, Hind'er-most, ∫ all others. $Hin'doo, \{n.$ A native of Hindostan. Hĭn'du,)

turns. - v. i. To turn or depend.

Hinge, n. [Allied to hang.]
The joint on which a door

Hī-ĕr'o-phant, or Hī'e-ro- Hint, v. t. To suggest. - v. i. | Hith'er-ward, adv. To allude to. -n. Slight allusion.

159

Hip, n. Joint of the thigh. Hĭp'po-çen'taur, n. A fabulous monster, half man and half horse.

Hĭp'po-drome, n. A circus

for horse-races, &c. Hip'po-griff, n. A fabulous

winged horse. Hip'po·pŏt'-

a-mus, n. The river horse; a large African quad- Hippopotamus.

ruped allied to the hog. Hĭp'-roof, n. A roof with an

angle. Hĭp'shŏt, a. Having one hip

lower than the other. Hire, v. t. To engage for pay ;

to bribe. - n. Wages; rcward. Hīre'ling, n. A mercenary. a. Serving for wages merely.

Hir-sute', a. Shaggy; rough [case of He. with hair. His (124), pron. Possessive His'pid, a. Set with bristles. Hiss (124), v. i. or t. To make, or to condemn by, a sibilant sound. - n. A sibilant noise; expression of con-

tempt. Hĭss'ing, n. Sibilant sound; expression of contempt.

Hist, interj. Hush; be silent. His-tō'ri-an, n. A writer or compiler of history.

His-tor'ie, a. Pertaining to history; His-tor'ie-al, containing history.

His-tor'ie-al-ly, adv. In the manner of history.

His-tō'ri-ŏg'ra-pher, n. writer of history. His-to'ri-og'ra-phy, n. The

writing of history. His'to-ry, n. A continuous narrative of cvents.

Hĭs'tri-ŏn'ie, a. Pertaining to the theater; theatrical.

Hit, v. t. [imp. & p. p. 111T.] To strike; to accord with. n. A striking; a blow; a lucky chance.

Hitch, v. t. To eatch or fast-en. -v. i. To move by jerks; A knot; to fidget. — n. noose; impediment; jerk.

Hith'er, adv. To this place.

—a. Nearest to the speaker.

Hith'er-möst, a. Pearest this way ; hither.

Hith'er-to', adv. To this time or place; as yet; until now.

This way; hither.

Hive, n. A box for bees to live in. -v. To collect into a hive.

Hives, n. pl. The croup.

Hō, interj. Halloo; attend;

Hōa, —a call to excite attention, or to give notice of

[white. approach. Gray with age; Hoar, a. Hoard, v. t. To collect; to amass. - n. A store laid up; a treasure.

Hōar'-frost, n. Dew frozen. Höar'i-ness (135), n. State of being hoary.

Hoarse, a. Having the voice rough or husky.

Hōarse'ly, adv. With hoarse voice.

Hōarse'ness, n. State of being hoarse.

Hōar'y, a. Gray; whitish. Höax, n. Deception for sport.

-v. t. To deceive for sport.

Höb, n. Flat part of a grate at

the side. Hob'ble, v. i. To walk lamely. -n. A halting walk.

Hob'by, n. A nag; a child's horse; a favorite object. Höb'by-hôrse, n. A hobby.

Hőb'gőb-lin, n. Apparition.

Hőck, n. The joint between
the knee and fetlock; a Rhenish winc. -v. t. hamstring.

Hō'eus-pō'eus, n. A juggler, or juggler's trick. [mortar. Hŏd, n. A bricklayer's tray for Hödge'pödge, | n. [From Fr. Hötch'pötch, | hocher, to shake, and pot, pot.] A mixed mass; a medley.

Hō'di-ēr'nal, a. Of to-day. Hŏd'man (143), n. A man who carries mortar to a mason.

Hoe (140), n. A farmer's tool. —v. t. (133, 137) To cut, dig, or weed. with a hoc.

Hŏg, n. A swinc; a greedy fellow.

Hog'gish, a. Filthy; greedy. Hogs'head, n. A measure of 63 gallons; a butt. fromp. Hoi'den, n. A bold girl; a Hoist, v. t. To raise; to lift. - n. Act of raising up.

Hoi'ty-toi'ty, interj. noting surprise or disapprobation.

Höld (18), v. t. [imp. & p. p. HELD.] To stop; to restrain; to grasp; to receive; to possess; to keep. - v. i. To endure; to refrain. -n. Catch; support; custody; interior of a ship.

Höld'er, n. One who holds; Höm'i-çī'dal, a. Pertaining something by which a thing to homicide; murderous. may be held.

Höld'fast, n. An iron hook Hôle, n. A hollow place; a cavity or perforation; cell.

 Höl'i-dāy, n. A festival day.
 Hö'li-ness (135), n. Perfect rectitude; a title of the pope. - SYN. Purity; piety; sanctity; sacredness.

Höl'löa, interj. used in an-Hol-lö', swer to a call.

Hŏl'lo, or Hol-lō', | v. i. call out. Hől'là. Höl'land, n. A kind of linen.

Höl'landş, n. A kind of gin. Hől'lów, n. Empty; not solid; deceitful; low; deep. -n. A low place; a hole. -v. t.

To make hollow Höl'low-ness, n. State of being

hollow; insincerity. Hol'ly, n. An evergreen tree. Hol'ly-hock, n. A flowering

plant. Hölm (höm, 18), n. The ever-

green oak. Hol'o-caust, A wholeburnt sacrifice.

Hŏl'o-grăph, n. A deed or will written wholly by the grantor's or testator's own hand.

Höl'ster (18). n. A horseman's case for pistols.

Hō'ly, a. l'erfectly pure; consecrated; pious; godly; sa-[tival. cred. Hö'ly-dāy, n. A religious fes-

Hom'age, n. Reverence; wor-

ship; respect.

Home (18), n. One's dwellinghouse; oue's country. - a. Domestic; close; poignant. — adv. severe ; To the point.

Hōme'-bôrn, a. Native; do-Hōme'-brěd, mestic. Hôme'li-ness, n. Plainness.

Höme'less, a. Having no home.

Hôme'ly (18), a. Plain; not handsome; coarse. [home. Hōme'-māde, a. Made at Hō'me-o-păth'ie, a. Pertain-Made at ing to homeopathy.

Hō/me-ŏp'a-thy, n. A medical theory founded on the principle that a medicine which will cause will also cure a disease.

Home'sick, a. Sick from being away from home.

Home'spun, a. Made in the family; course; plain; rude. Home'stěad, n. Home or seat of a family. [home. Toward Hôme'ward, adv.

Hŏm'i-çīde, n. (Lat. homicidium, fr. homo, man, and cwdere, to kill.] The killing of one human being by another. [of preaching. Höm'i-lět'ies, n. sing. Science Höm'i-ly, n. A familiar re-ligious discourse.

Hom'i-ny, n. Food of maize broken coarse and boiled. Ho-mo-ġē'ne-oŭs, a. Being

of the same kind throughout.

Höm'o-nym, In. A word hav-Höm'o-nyme, Ing the same sound as another, but different from it in meaning.

Ho-mon'y-mous, a. Equivoeal; ambiguous.

Hone, n. A whetstone for sharpening tools on. - v. t. To sharpen on a hone. Hon'est (on'est), a. Upright in

dealing; just; sincere; true. Hon'est-ly (on'est-) adv. Uprightly; justly.

Hon'est-y (on'est-), n. Justice; truth; probity. Hon'ey (hun'y, 39), n.

Sweet juice collected by bees from flowers.

Hon'ey-comb (-kom), n. Celis of wax for holding houey. Hon'e yed (136), a. Covered

with honey; sweet; flattering. Hon'ey-dew, n. A sweet substauce found on plants in small drops.

Hon'ey-moon, n. First month after marriage.

Hon'ey-suck'le, n. A sweetscented flowering plant. Hŏn'or (ŏn'nr, 155), n. Es-

teem paid to worth; reputation; bravery; dignity; a title. - v. t. To esteem; to exalt; to accept and pay. Hon'or-a-ble (ŏn'ur-).

Worthy of honor; actuated by noble motives; illustrious; conferring honor.

Hŏn'or-a-bly (ŏn'ur-), adv. With honor; nobly. Hon'or-a-ry (on'ur-), a. Con-

ferring honor. Hood, n. A covering for the

head. -v. t. To furnish with a hood; to hide. Hood'wink, v. t. To blind; to

[beast's foot. cover. Hoof, n. The horny part of a Hoof'bound, a. Having dry, contracted hoofs.

Hoofed (hooft), a. Furnished with hoofs

-v.t. To catch or fasten with a hook.

Hooked (hook'ed or hookt, 57), n. Having the form of a hook.

Hoop, or Hoop, n. A band of wood or iron for a cask. - v. t. To fasten with hoops.

Hoop, v. i. To cry out; to whoop.

Hoop'ing-cough (-kawf), n. A convuisive cough.

Hoot, n. A shout of contempt. - v. t. (130) To shout at in contempt. - v. i. To cry, as an owl.

Hŏp (129), v. i. To jump on one leg; to skip lightly. — n. A leap on one leg; a dance; an aromatic plant.

Höpe (18), n. Desire of good joined with expectation. — v. To desire with expectation.

Höpe'ful (135), a. Full of hope; giving hope or promise.

Hōpe'ful-ly, adv. With hope. Hōpe'less, a. Destitute of hope.—SYN. Despairing; desponding; forlorn. [hope. Hope'less-ly, adv. Without

Höpe'less-ness, n. Destitution of hope: despair.

Hop'per, n. One who hops; part of a mill.

Hop'ple, v. t. To tie the feet of loosely together. Hō'ral, a. Relatii Hō'ra-ry, an hour. Relating to

Horde, n. A wandering tribe or troop.

Ho-rī'zon (115), n. The apparent junction of the earth and sky.

Hŏr'i-zŏn'tal, a. Parallel to the horizon; level.

Hŏr'i-zŏn'tal-ly, adv. In a horizontal direction. Hôrn, n. The hard pointed

growth on an animal's head : a wind instrument.

Hôrn'-bởok, n. A primer; formerly covered with horn to protect it. [horns. Hôrned, a. Furnished with Hôr'net, n. [Named from its

large antennæ, or horns.] A large, strong kind of wasp. Hôrn'pîpe, n. A tune; a [horn. dance.

Hôrn'y, a. Made of, or like, Ho-rog'ra-phy, n. Art of constructing dials.

Hŏr'o-loge, n. A time-piece of any kind.

Hŏr'o-lŏg'ie-al, a. Relating to horology. [uring time. Hook, n. A bent piece of iron. Ho-rol'o-gy, n. Art of measHor'o-scope, n. Aspect of planets at the hour of birth. Hör'ri-ble, a. Exciting, or

tending to excite, horror; frightful; awful.

Hor'ri-bly, adv. Frightfully. Hor'rid, a Dreadful; hideous; horrible.

Hor'rid-ly, adv. Shoekingly. Hor-rif'ie, a. Causing horror. Hor'ror, n. A shuddering with fear; terror.

Hôrse, n. A well-known quadruped; eavalry; a wooden [horse.

flôrse'bǎek, n. Baek of a Hôrse'-chest'nut, n. A kind of shade-tree and its fruit. Hôrse'-guärds, n. pl. Cavalry for guards. fliorses.

flôrse'-hâir, n. The hair of Hôrse'-jock'ey, n. One who makes a practice of buying and selling horses.

Hôrse'-läugh (-läf), n.

loud, coarse laugh.

Hôrse'-lit'ter, n. A earriage borne on poles between horses. [rides on horseback. Hôrse'man (143), n. One who Hôrse'man-shǐp, n. Art of riding and training horses. Hôrse'-plāy, n. Rough, rude

play.

Horse'-pow'er, n. Power of a horre or its equivalent; 33,000 pounds raised one foot in a minute. [horses.

Hôrse'-race, n. A race by Hôrse'-rad'ish, n. A vege-A vegetable having a very pungeut root, used as a condiment. Hôrse'-shoe (-shoo), n. An

iron shoe for a horse. Hôrse'-thiếf (142), n. One who

steals horses.

Hôrse'whip, n. A whip for driving horses. -v. t. To lash with a horsewhip. [sel. Hor-ta'tion, n. Advice; coun-Hôr'ta-tīve, a. Giving ad-Hôr'ta-to-ry, monition. Hôr'ti-cult'ur-al, a. Pertain-

ing to horticulture. Hôr'ti-eŭlt'ūre (-kŭlt'yyr), n.

dulture of a garden. Hôr'ti-eult'ur-ist, n. One skilled in gardeniug.

†Hor'tus-Sie'eus, n. [Lat., a dry garden.] A collection of dried plants.

Ho-ṣăn'na, n. Praise to God. Hōṣe, n. (pl. Hōṣe, 146.) Stockings; eovering for the legs; a flexible pipe for eonveying

Hō'sier (hō'zher), n. One who deals in stockings.

(hō/zher-y), Hō'sier-y Stockings, socks, &c. Hŏs'pi-ta-ble, a. Kind to

strangers or guests. - SYN. Generous; liberal. Hos'pi-ta-bly, adv. In a hos-

pitable mauner.

Hos'pi-tal, n. A building for the siek or insane.

Hos'pi-tal'i-ty, n. Gratuitons entertainment of strangers and guests.

Host, n. One who entertains a stranger; an army; saerifiee of the mass; the consecrated wafer.

Hős'tage, n. A person given as a pledge for the performance of certain conditions.

Höst'ess, n. A female host; a landlady.

Hŏs'tĭle (54), a. Unfriendly; opposite. [publie foe. Hos-til'i-ty, n. Enmity of a Host'ler (hos'ler or os'ler), n. One who has the care of [eager; flery. Hŏt (129), a. Having heat; Hŏt'-bĕd, n. A garden bed

eovered with glass. Ho-těl', n. An inn for travel-

Hŏt'-hĕad'ed, a. Of ardent passions.

Hot'-house, n. A house kept warm to shelter plauts. [ly. Hŏt'ly, adv. Violently; keen-Hŏt'-press, v. t. To press between hot plates, so as to make smooth and glossy.

Höt'spur, n. A rash person. Hough (hok), n. The ham. v. t. To hamstring.

Hound, n. A dog for hunting. Hour (our), n. Twenty-fourth of a day; a particular time. Hour'-glass (our'-), n.

glass to show time by the escape of sand.

Hour'-hand (our'-), n. The hand of a clock or watch which points to the hour.

Hour'i (hour'y), n. [Ar. hûr, black-eyed (ones).] A nymph of the Mohammedan paradise

Hour'ly (our'-), a. Done, or happening, every hour; frequent. - adv. Every hour.

House, n. A place of abode; a family; branch of the legislature; a quorum.

House (houz, 88), v. t. To put under shelter; to harbor. House'-break'er, n. One who

breaks into a house.

House'-break'ing, n. Act of breaking into a house to steal.

House'hold, n. A family living together. -- a. Domestic. House'hold-er, n. Oue who keeps house.

House'keep er, n. One who occupies a house.

House'keep-ing, n. Care of domestic concerns. [plant. House'leek, n. A succulent House'less, a. Destitute of a [servant. house.

House'māid, n. A female House'wīfe (or huz'wif), n. Mistress of a family; female economist.

House'wife-ry (hŭz'wif-ry), n. Female management of domestie eoneerns.

Hous'ing, n. A shelter; a saddle-eloth.

Hove, imp. of Heave.

Hov'el, n. A shed; a cottage. Hov'er, v. i. To flap the wings; to move to and fro near.

How, adv. In what manner; to what extent; for what reason.

How-be'it, adv. Nevertheless. How-ev'er, adv. Nevertheless; stil; though; yet.

How'itz-er (-its-), n. A kind of mortar or eannon for throwing shells.

Howl, v. i. To cry as a dog or wolf. — n. The ery of a dog or wolf.

Howl'et, n. An owl; an owlet. How'so-ev'er, adv. However. Hoy (140), n. A small coasting vessel.

Hub, n. The nave of a wheel. Hub'bub, n. Uproar : tumult. Huek'ster, n. A retailer of small articles.

Hud'dle, v. i. or t. To erowd together. - n. A erowd without order; confusion.

Hüe, n. Color; dye; a clamor. Hüff (123), n. A swell of anger. — v. To bluster. [gant. [gant. Huff'ish, a. Insolent; arro-Huff'y, a. Swelled; arrogant. Hug, v. t. To embraco elosely; to sail near. - n. A close embrace.

Hūge, a. Bulky; vast. Hūge'ly, adv. Immensely. Hū'gue-not (-ge-), n. A Freuch

Protestant of the 16th cent. Hulk, n. Body of an old ship. Hull (123), n. The outer covering of a unt, or of graiu; frame of a ship. — v.t. To strip off the bulls of; to husk; to pierce the hull of.

Hum, v. To sing low; to buzz. -n. A low, buzzing sound;

deception.

Hū'man, a. Belonging to maur | Hŭn'dred, a. Ten times ten. kind; not divine.

Hu-māne', a. Benevolent; kind; compassionate. [ness. Hu-mane'ly, adv. With kind-Hū'man-ist, n. One versed in

the knowledge of human nat-

Hu-măn'i-ty, n. The nature of man; mankind; kind disposition; (pl.) grammar, rhetorie, poetry, and the ancient languages.

Hū'man-īze, v. t. To render [man race. humane. Hū'man-kīnd, n. The hu-Hū'man-ly, adv. manner of men. After the

Hum'ble, a. Low in feelings or condition. - SYN. Lowly; modest; unassuming; meek. — v. t. To make humble; to bring low; to abase.

Hum'bly, adv. In a humble manner; without pride.

Hum'bug, n. An imposition; a hoax. - v. t. (130) To impose upon; to hoax.

Hum'drum, n. A stupid fellow. -a. Dull; stupid.

Hū'mer-al, a. Pertaining to the shoulder.

Hū'mid. a. Moist; damp. Hu-mid'i-ty, \n. Moisture: Hū'mid-ness, \dampness. Hu-mil'i-āte, r. t. To humble; to mortify; to abase.

Hu-mil'i-a'tion, n. Act of humbling; state of being humbled. [mind

Hu-mil'i-ty, n. Lowliness of Hum'ming-bird, n. A very small bird noted for the swift motion and noise of its wings.

Hū'mor (or yn/mur, 155), n. Moisture; any animal fluid; temper; dispositiou; a delicate kind of wit; pleasantry. -v. t. To gratify; to in-"dulge by compliance. Hū'mor-al (or yy/mur-), a.

Pertaining to the humors.

Hū'mor-ĭst (or yŋ/mur-), n. A wag; a droll.

Hū'mor-ous (or yn'mur-), a. Exhibiting humor; joeular; waggish; pleasant; playful. Hū'mor-ous-ly (or yp'mur-), adv. With pleasantry.

Hū'mor-some (or yıl'mur-), a. Influenced by humor; droll. Hump, n. A swelling, as of flesh: protuberance.

Hump'baek, n. A person with a crooked back.

Huneh, n. A protuberance. -v. t. To push with the elbow; to erook the back.

- n. The sum of ten times ten; territorial division.

Hun'dredth, a. Ordinal of a hundred.

Hung, imp. & p. p. of Hang. Hun'ger (79), n. Craving appetite. -v. i. To erave food. Hun'gered, a. Hungry. Hun'gri-ly, adv. In a hun-

gry manner.

Hun'gry, a. Feeling distress from want of food.

Hunks, n. A miser. Hunt, v. t. To ehase, as game;

to seek for. - v. i. To go in pursuit of game. - n. Chase of game; parsuit; pack of hounds.

Hunt'er, n. One who hunts. Hunt'ress, n. A female hunter. Hunts'man (143), n. A man who hunts.

Hûr'dle, n. A texture of twigs; a crate; a sledge. Hûrl, v. t. To throw with

violence. - n. Aet of throwing with violence. Hûr'ly-bûr'ly, n. Tumult: Hur-ra', interj. of joy or Hur-rah', triumph.

Hür'ri-cane, n. A violent storm or tempest.

Hur'ry, v. t. To hasten. — v. i. To move hastily. — n.

Great haste. Hûrt, n. Whatever injures or harms .- SYN. Injury; harm: damage. -v. t. [imp. & p. p. HURT.] To wound or

bruise; to injure; to harm. Hûrt'ful, a. Injurious. Hûrt'ful-ly, adv. Injuriously. Hus'band, n. A man married to a woman. - r. t. To man-

age frugally. [farmer. Hŭs'band-man (143), n. A Hŭs'band-ry, n. Tillage; do-

mestic economy.

Hush, a. Still; silent; calm. -v. t. To silence; to quiet. Hush'-mon'ey (-mun'y), n. A bribe to secrecy.

Husk, n. Covering of certain fruits. - v. t. To strip the husks from. [harsliness. Husk'i-ness, n. Dryness; Husk'y, a. Abounding with husks; hoarse; rough in

tone; harsh.

Hus'sär' (hooz-zär'), n. mounted soldier.

Hus'sy, n. [Contracted from huswife, housewife.] A worthless woman.

Hus'tings, n. pl. A place where the election of a niem-A place ber of parliament is held.

Hus'tle (hus'sl), v. t. To shake together in confusion.

Huş'wife (huz'zif or huz'wlf), n. A female housekeeper. Hus'wife-ry (huz'zif-, or huz'-wif-), n. Female manage-

ment of domestic concerns. Hut, n. A poor cottage or

mean abode. - v. t. To furnish with huts. Hutch. n. A chest or box.

Huz-zä', interj. expressing joy or exultation. -n. A shout of joy. — v. i. (137) To shout in joy. [plant.

Hỹ'a-cinth, n. A flowering Hỹ'brid or Hỹb'rid, n. A mongrel.

Hỹ'brid, or Hỹb'rid, la. Pro-Hyb'rid-ous, duced by the mixture of two speeies; mongrel.

Hỹ'drà (140), n. A fabulous monster with many heads. Hy'drant, n. A pipe to dis-

charge water from an aque-[hydraulies. duct. Hỹ-draul'ie, a.

Relating to Hy-draulies, n. sing. science which treats of fluids in motion.

†Hý'dro-çěph'a-lŭs, n. Dropsy of the brain.

Hỹ'dro-gen, n. An inflam-mable gas which is one of the clements of water. Hy-drög'ra-pher, n.

versed in hydrography.

Hydro-graphie, a. Relating to hydrography. Hydrog'ra-phy, n. Description by

tion and representation by charts, of seas, lakes, rivers, water.

Hỹ-drŏl'o-gy, n. Science of Hỹ-drŏm'e-ter, n. An instrument to determine the specifie gravities, and thence the strength of liquids.

Hỹ-drŏm'e-try, n. Art of measuring the density of fluids. (to hydropathy. Hỹ/dro-păth'ie, n. Relating Hy-drŏp'a-thist, n. One who practices, or who believes in,

hydropathy. Hỹ-drop'a-thy, n. The water-cure: use of water to eure diseases.

Hỹ/dro-phō/bi-a, n. of water; canine madness.

Hÿ-drŏp'ie-al, a. Dropsical. Hy'dro-stăt'i€, (a.

Hy/dro-stăt'ie-al, to hydrostatics.

Hỹ/dro-stăt'ies, n. sing. The science which treats of the properties of fluids at rest.

Hỹ-ē'nà, n. [Gr. · huaina, orig. a sow.] A carnivorous

Hyena. animal of Asia and Africa.

Hỹ'gǐ-ēne, n. Science of the preservation of health.

Hy-grom'e-ter, n. An instrument for measuring the moisture of the atmosphere. Hv'men, n. The god of mar-

riage. Hỹ'men-ē'al, a. Pertaining Hỹ men-ē'an, to marriage. - n. A marriage song; an

epithalamium.

Hýmn (him), n. A song of praise. - v. t. (78) To praise in songs. Нўр, n. Melancholy.

Hỹ-pêr'bo-là, n. A curve formed by a certain section of a

Hỹ-pẽr'bo-le, n. Ex- Hyperaggeration.

Hỹ-ō'mal, a. Pertaining to Hỹ/per-böl'ie-al, a. Exag-winter: winter, Hỹ-pöt'e-nūse, or Hỹ-pöt'e-nūse, Hỹ/per-bō're-an, a. Northern. Hỹ/per-erit'ie, n. A critic

exact beyond reason. Hy/per-erit'ie-al, a. Critical

be ond use or reason. Hyper-eriti-çişm, n. cessive rigor of criticism.

Hỹ'phen (55), n. [Gr. huphen, for huph' hen, into one. | The mark (-) used to join syllables or the parts of some com-pound words.

Hypo-ehon'dri-a, n. Gloomy depression of spirits.

Hyp'o-ehon'dri-ae, n. affected with low spirits.

Hyp'o-chon-drī'ac-al, Melancholy; dejected.

Hy-poe'ri-sy, n. Dissimulation; insincerity. Hyp'o-crite, n. A dissembler;

a false pretender to virtue or piety. Hypo-eritie-al, a. Insincere.

Hyp'o-erit'ie-al-ly, adv. Insincerely.

H⊽'po-stăt'i€ (or hip/o-), Hy/po-stăt'ie-al - α. Constitutive; clementary; distinetly personal.

Longest side of a right-angled triangle.

Hỹ-poth'e-cāte, or Hỹ-poth'e-cāte, ab. Hyv. t. To pledge for potenuse. the security of a creditor. Hỹ/poth-e-ca'tion, or Hỹ-

poth'e-ca'tion, n. Act of pledging as security. Hy-poth'e-sis, or Hy-poth'e-sis, hi- or hi-), n. Supposition;

proposition assumed. Hy/po-thět'ic-al (or hip'o-), a.

Supposed. Hy/po-thět'ic-al-ly (or hip/o-), adv. Upou supposition. Hỹ'son (hĩ/sn), n. [Chineso hi-tshun, lit. first crop.] A

fragrant species of green tea. Hys'sop (his'sup or hi'zup), n. An aromatic plant.

Hys-těr'ie, a. Pertaining Hys-těr'ie-al. to hysteria; convulsive; fitful.

Hys-těr'ies, \ n. A nervous Hys-tě'ri-a, \ affection characterized by alternate laughing and crying.

hardness; concreted sugar. - |

v. t. To cover with icc or

Içe'-house, n. A place for

Cream fla-

concreted sugar.

vored and frozen.

floating icc.

keeping ice.

Ich-neū'-

mon, n.

A small

animal in Egypt

Içe'-crēam, n.

pron. of the first person. used by a speaker of himself; one's self.

Ī-am'bie, a. Relating to, or Tce'berg, n. A mountain of consisting of, iambuses. -n. An inmbus.

Ī-am'bus, n. consisting of a long and a short, OF an accented and an unaccent-

ed, syllable. I'bex (140), n. A'kind Thex. of goat found in the mountainous

parts of Europe. I'bis, n. A wading bird formerly reverenced in Egypt.

Içe, n. [A.-S. is, fr. Goth. eisan, to shine.] Water to congealed to



Ibis.

A poetic foot

Ichneumon. which destroys eggs. Ich-nog'ra-phy, n. Hor zontal section of au object. Hori-I'ehôr (ī/kôr), n. A thin watery humor. Ithin. I'chor-ous, a. Like ichor; Ĭeh/thy-ŏl'o-ġĭst, n. One vorsed in ichthyology. Ich'thy-öl'o-gy, n. Part of

zoology which treats of fishes. I'ci-ele (ī'si-kl), n. A pendent mass of ice. [being icy. I'ci-nc is (135), n. State of I-con'c-clast, n. A breaker or destroyer of images.

I'con-og'ra-phy, n. Description of ancient statues. Ie-těr'ie, a. Affected with Je-těr'ie-al, jaundice.

I'cy, a. Abounding with, or resembling, ice. I-dē'à (45, I40), n. A mental

image; conception; notion; thought.

I-dē'al, a. Existing in idea or in fancy. — SYN. Visiouary; fanciful; imaginary; unreal. -n. The conception of a thing in its most perfect state.

Ī-dē'al-ĭṣm, n. The doctrino of ideal existence.

I'de-ăl'i-ty, n. A lively imagi-nation united to a love of the beautiful. I-dē'al-ly, adv. In imagina-I-den'tic-al, a. Precisely the same. [identical manner. I-den'tie-al-ly, adv. In an I-děn'ti-fi-ea'tion, n. proving to be the same.

I-děn'ti-fŷ. v. t. To prove to be the same.

I-děn'ti-ty, n. Sameness. The 15th day of Ides, n.

tober, and the 13th of the other months.

Id'i-o-cy, n. Deficiency of understanding; imbecility. Id'i-om, n. An expression

peculiar to a lauguage. Id'i-om-at'ic, a. Peculiar to a language.

Id'i-o-syn'era-sy, n. A peculiarity of hodily or mental constitution.

Id'i-ot, n. A natural fool. d'i-ŏt'i€, a. Like an idiot. Id'i-ot-ism, n. An idion;

idiocy. I'dle, a. Not occupied; trifling. - r. t. To speud idly. I'dle-ness, n. Inaction. I'dler, n. Oue who idles.

I'dly, alv. Sluggishly; vain-ly; lazily; carelessly. I'dol, n. An image worshiped.

idols; a pagan.

Ī-dŏl'a-tress, n. A female idolater. [idols. I-dől'a-trīze, v. i. To worship I-dől'a-troŭs, a. Given to, or consisting in, idolatry.

I-dol'a-try, n. Worship of idols; excessive attachment. Ī'dol-īze, v. t. To love to excess or adoration.

Ī'dyl, or Ĭd'yl, n. A short pastoral poem.

If (123), v. t. (but commonly classed among conjunctions.) Grant; allow; suppose: ad-[fire. mit.

Ĭg'ne-oŭs, a. Consisting of †Ig'nis-Făt'u-us, n. A kind of meteor seen after dark in marshy places.

Ig-nīte', v. t. or i. To kindle. Ig-nīt'i-ble, a. Capable of being ignited.

Ig-ni'tion (-nish'un), n. Act of kindling or taking fire.

Ig-no'ble, a. Of low hirth: not honorable; base; mean. Ig-no'bly, adv. Meanly; basely; dishonorably.

Ig'no-min'i-ous, a. shameful; dishonorable. Ig'no-min-y, n. Public dis-

grace; infamy. Ig'no-rā'mus, n. An ignorant

person; a blockhead.

Ig'no-rance, n. Want or knowledge; illiteracy.

Wanting

knowledge; illiterate. Ig'no-rant-ly, adr. Without

knowledge. Ig-nore', v. t. To declare ig-

norance of; to refuse to take notice of.

lower bowels.

Ill (123), a. [Contracted from evil.] Bad; sick; Indis--n. Evil: harm; posed. -n. wickedness; misfortune. adv. Not well; amiss.

Il-läpse', n. Sudden eutrance. Il-la'tion, n. An inference. Il'la-tive, a. Capable of being

inferred. [impolite. Ill'-brěd, a. Not well-bred;

Il-le'gal, a. Contrary to law; unlawful. [ness. Ĭl'le-găl'i-ty, n. Unlawfull-Il-lē'gal-ly, adv. Unlawfully. Unlawful-

Il-leg'i-ble, a. Incapable of be read. being read. Il-leg'i-bly, adv. So as not to

Il'le-git'i-ma-cy, n. Bastardy; want of genuineness. Ille-git'i-mate, a. Born out

of wedlock; not genuine. I-dol'a-ter, n. A worshiper of Ill-fa'vored, a. Ill-looking;

ugly; homely. Il-lib'er-al. a. Not generous;

mean; not candid. Il-lib'er-al-ly, adv. Meanly; uncandidly

Il-lib/er-ăl'i-ty, n. Narrowness of mind; parsimouy. Il-lic'it, a. Uulawful.

Il-lim'it-a-ble, a. Incapable of being bounded or limited. Il-lit'er-a-çy, n. Want of learning; ignorance.

Il-lit'er-ate, a. Unlearned. Ĭll'-nāt'ure, n. badness of temper. Hahitual [ish. Ill'-nāt'ured, a. Cross: peev-

Ill'ness, n. Indisposition; sickuess; wickedness; evil. Il-log'ie-al, a. Not according to, or violating the rules of,

logic. Ill-stärred', a. Fated to be

unfortunate. [ceive. Il-lūde', $v.\ t.$ To mock or de-Il-lūme', $v.\ t.$ To enlight-Il-lūme', v. t. To enlight-Il-lū'mine, en; to adorn. Il-lū'mi-nāte, v. t.

lighten; to illustrate. Ĭl-lū'mi-nā'tion, n. Act of enlightening; display of

light on festive occasions. Il-lü'sion (119), n. An unreal image; false show; error.

Il-lū'sīve, \ a. Decciving by Il-lū'so-ry, \ false show. Il-lüs'trate, v. t. To explain;

to make clear; to elucidate. Il/lus-trā'tion, n. Explanation; elucidation. [explain. Ii-lüs'tra-tive, a Tending to

li-lŭs'tri-oŭs, α Distinguished for greatness or spleudor. - SYN. Emineut; conspicuous; celebrated.

March, May, July, and Oc- Il'i-Ae, a. Pertaining to the Ill'-will', n. Unkind or hostile feeling; enmity; malevolence. A likeness; Ĭm'aģe, n. statue : idol : idea. - v. t. To

> form a likeness in idea. Im-ăġ'i-na-ble, a. Possible to be conceived.

Im'age-ry, n. Sensible repre-sentation or lively description; figures of speech.

Im-ag'i-na-ry, a. Fancied; existing only in imagination. Im-ag'i-na'tion, n. Faculty

of forming mental images; conception; idea. Im-ag'i-nā/tive, a.

with, or pertaining to, imagination; fantastic. Im-ag'ine, v. t. or i. To

think; to conceive.

Im-bank', v. t. To inclose or defend with a bank. Im-bank'ment, n. Act of

imbanking. for body. Im'be-çile, a. Weak in mind Ĭm'be-cil'i-ty, n. Impotency; feebleness of mind or body.

Im-běď, v. t. To s'ik or cover, as in a bed. [absorb. Im-bībe', v. t. To drink in; to Im'bi-bi'tion (-bish'un), n. Act of imbibling. [bitter. Act of imbibling. To make

Im-bit'ter, v. t. To make Im-bos'om, v. t. To embrace or hold in the bosom.

Ĭm'bri-cate. a. Laid one Ĭm'bri-cā/ted, over auother, as tiles.

Ĭm'bri-eā'tion, n. An overlapping like that of tiles. Im-brown', v. t. To make

brown. Im-brue', v. t. To steep; to Im-brute', v. t. cri. To degrade or sink to brutality.

Im-buc', v. t. To tincture deeply; to cause to imbibe. Im'i-ta-ble, a. Capable or worthy of being imitated.

Im'i-tate, v. t. To follow as a pattern or model; to copy. Im/i-tā'tion, n. Act of imitating; a copy; likeness.

Ĭm'i-ta'tive, a. Tending to, or aiming at, likeness. Ĭm'i-tā'tor, n. One who imi-

tates. Im-măe'u-late, a. Without

blemish; morally spotless. Im'ma-nent, a. Inherent; having permanent existence.

Im'ma-te'ri-al, a. Not consisting of matter: unimportant. Ĭm'ma-tē'ri-al-işm, n. Doctrine of spiritual existence apart from matter.

Ĭrn'ma-tē'ri-al-ist, n. One who professes immateriality.

matter. (seasouable. Ĭm/ma-tūre', a. Unripe; un-Ĭm'ma-tūre'ly, adv.

seasonably

Ĭm/ma-tū'ri-ty, n. Unripeness; incompleteness.

Im-měas'ur-a-blc (-mězh/ur-), a. Incapable of being measured.

Im-měaş'ur-a-bly (-mězh'ur-), adv. Beyond all meas-{a medium ; instant. Without ſm-mē'di-ate, a. Im-me'di-ate-ly, adv. Without delay. [be cured.

Im-měd'i-ea-ble, a. Not to Ĭm'me-mō'ri-al, a. Of an origin which is beyond memory. Im-mense', a. [lat immensus, lit. not measured.] Vast in extent; without known limit. - SYN. Infinite; illim-

itable: monstrous. Im-měnse'ly, adv. Vastly. Im-měn'si-ty, n. Unlimited extension; vastness

Im-merge', v. t. To immerse. Im-merse', v. t. To put into a fluid; to engage deeply. Im-mer'sion, n. The act of

immersing, or state of being immersed.

Ĭm'me-thŏd'ie-al, a. Having no method.

Ĭm'mi-grant, n. One who immigrates.

Im'mi-grate, v. i. To remove into a country for residence. Ĭm/mi-grā'tion, n. Removal into a country for residence. Im'mi-nent, a. Impending. Im-mis'çi-ble, a. Not capa-

ble of being mixed. Im-mis'sion (-mish'un), n. Act of sending in. Im-mix', v. t. To mingle.

Im'mo-bil'i-ty, n. Resistance

to motion; unmoveableness. Im-mod'er-ate, a. Excessive. Im-mod'er-ate-ly, adv. Iu an excessive degree.

Im-mod'est, a. Unchaste; impudent.

Im-mod'est-ly, adv. Without [modesty. Im-mod'est-y, n. Want of Im'mo-late, v. t. To sacrifice. Ĭm'mo-lā'tion. n. Act of sacrificing: a sacrifice.

Im mor'al, a. Evil; wicked. Im'mo-răl'i-ty, n. Any act contrary to the divine law. Im-mor'al-ly, adv. Viciously. Im-môr'tal, a. Never dying. Im/mor-tăl'i-ty, n. Immortal existence.

Im/ma-tē/ri-āl'i-ty, n. Quality of being distinct from immortal. v. t. To make Im-pēach', v. t. To accuse by a public body; to bring

Im-mov'a-bil'i-ty, n. Quality of being immovable.

Im-mov'a-ble (-mooy/a-bl), a. Incapable of being moved. Im-mov'a-bly, adv. [privilege. firmness. Im-mū'ni-ty, n. Peculiar Im-mūre', v. t. To inclose

within walls; to imprison. Im-mū'ta-bĭl'i-ty, n.

eliangeableness.

Im-mū'ta-ble, a. Incapable of being changed; invari-[changeably. able. Im-mū'ta-bly, adr. Imp. n. A young or inferior devil.

Im-păet', v. t. To drive elose. Im'păet, n. Collision; force communicated.

Im-pâir', v. t. To make worse; to injure; to weaken.

Im-pāle', v. t. To fix on a stake. paling. Im-pale'ment, n. Act of im-Im-păl/pa-bĭl'i-ty, n. Quality of being impalpable.

Im-păl'pa-ble, a. Incapable of being felt.

Im-păn'el, v. t. To form or enroll, as a jury.

Im-par'i-ty. n. Inequality. Im-part', v. t. To grant; to bestow on; to make known. Im-pär'tial, a. Free from bias. - SYN. Unprejudiced; just; equitable.

Im-pär'ti-ăl'i-ty (-shi-ăl'- or -shal'-), n. Freedom from bias; j istice. Im-par'tial-ly, adv. Equita-Im-part'i-ble, a. Capable of being imparted. [passed. Not to be Im-pass a-ble, a. Im-păs'si-bĭl'i-ty, n. Ex-emption from suffering or

[of passion or pain. Im-păs'si-ble, a. Incapable Im-pas'sion (-pash'un), v. t. To affect strongly with pas-

[powerfully. Im-păs'sion-āte, v. t. To affect Im-pas's ioned (-păsh/und), Actuated by passion; a.

animated. Im-păs's ive, a. Exempt from suffering or pain.

Im-păs'sĭve-ly, adr. out sersibility to pain. With-

Im-pa'tience, n. Uneasiness under suffering; want; delay, &c.; restlessness.

Im-pā'tient (-pā'shent), a. Uneasy; not quiet: hasty. Im-pā'tien+-ly, adv.

into question; to censure.

Im-pēach'a-ble, a. Liable to impeachment.

Im-peach'ment, n. Accusation by authority; blame. Im-pěe/ea-bil'i-ty, n.

quality of not being liable to [to sin.

Im-pēc'ea-ble, a. Not liable Im-pēde', v. t. To hinder; to 'obstruct; to retard. [tion. Ini-pěd'i-ment, n. Obstruc-Im-pěl' (129), v. t. To urge forward.

Im-pël'lent, n. A power that drives. — a. Urging forward. Im-pěnd', v. i. To hang over; to menace : to be near.

Im-pěnd'ençe, n. A haug-Im-pěnd'en-çy, iug over. Im-pend'ing, a. Hanging over; imminent: menacing. Im-pěn'e-tra-bil'i-ty,

Quality of not being penetrable.

Im-pěn'e-tra-ble, a. Incapable of being penetrated

Im-pěn'i-těnçe, n. racy; hardness of heart.

Im-pěn'i-tent, a. Not repenting of sin. [out repentance. -Im-pen'i-tent-ly, adr. With-Im-per'a-tive, a. Expressive of command. [command. Im-për'a-tive-ly, adv. With Im-per-çept'i-ble, a. Not to be perceived.

Im-per-cept'i-bly, adv. So as not to be perceived.

Im-per'feet, a. Not perfect; having some defect; defective. Ĭm'per-fěe'tion. n. Defeet;

want; blemish; fault. Im-per'feet-ly, adv. Not ful-[perforated. ly. Im-per'fo-ra-ble, a. Not to be

Im-pē'ri-al, a. Belonging to an empire or an emperor. - n. A tutt of hair on the lower lip. Im-pē'ri-al-ist, n. A subject

or soldier of an emperor. Im-pěr'il, v. t. To endanger. Im-pē'ri-ous, a. Command-ing: haughty; arrogant.

Im-pc'ri-ous-ly, adv. Insolently.

Im-pe'ri-ous-ness, n. Quality of being imperious.

Im-pěr'ish-a-ble, a. Not liable to perish.

Im-per/me-a-bil'i-ty,n. Quality of not being permeable.

Im-pēr'me-a-ble, a. Incapable of being passed through. Im-per'son-al, a. Not varied according to the persons.

Im-për'son-ăl'i-ty, n. Want Im-pöl'i-tie, a. Inexpedient. of distinct personality.

Im-pēr'son-āte, v. t. To per-

Im-per'son-a'tion, n. Act of impersonating.

Im-per'ti-nence, n. Irrelevance: rudeness; incivility. Im-pēr'ti-nent, a. Irrelevant; rude; uncivil.

Im-pēr'ti-nent-ly, adv. Officiously; rudely.

Im'per-tur'ba-ble, a. Not to

be disturbed. [penetrated. Im-pēr'vi-ous, a. Not to be 710-Im-pět'u-ös'i-ty, n. lence; vehemence.

Im-pět'u-ous, a. Vehement; passionate; furious. [ously. Įm-pět'u-ous-ly, adr. Furi-Im'pe-tus, n. Force of motion; momentum.

Im-pī'e-ty, n. Ungodliness; [against. ifreverence. Im-pinge', v. t. To dash Im'pi-cus, a. Irreverent to-ward God; profane. To dash

With ir-Im'pi-ous-ly, adv. reverence: profanely.

Im-plā/ea-bĭl'i-ty, n. Qual-ity or state of being impla-

Im-pla'ea-ble, a. Not to be appeased. — SYN. Inexorable; unrelenting; irreconcilable; stubborn.

Im-plā'ea-bly, adv. With unappeasable enmity. [infix. Im-plant', v. t. To insert; to Im'plan-ta'tion, n. Act of implanting. [law.

Im-plead'. r. t. To sue at Im'ple-ment, n. [Lat. implementum, from implere, to fill up.] A tool or instrument; utensil.

Im'plex, a. Infolded; intricate; complicated.

Ĭm'pli-cāte, v. t. To involve. Im'pli-cā'tion, n. Act of involving; entanglement; inference not expressed.

Im-pliç'it, a. Tacitly implied. Im-pliç'it-ly, adv. By inference; unreservedly.

Im-plore', v. t. To call upon in supplication; to be seech. Im-ply, v. t. To contain by inference; to include virtually; to signify; to mean. Im-poi'son (-poi'zn), v. t. To

poison; to imbitter. Im-pŏl'i-çy, n. Inexpedience.

Im/po-lite', a. Not having politeness: uncivil; rude. Im'po-lite'ly, adv. Uncivilly Im'po-lite'ness, n. Want of good manners; incivility.

Im-pon'der-a-ble, | a. Hav-Im-pon'der-ous, ing no sensible weight. [pores. Ĭm'po-ros'i-ty, n. Want of

Im-pö'roùs, a. Having no pores; compact. Im-port', v. t. To bring in

from abroad or from another country; to signify; to mean. Im'port, n. Thing imported; signification; moment.

Im-port'a-ble, a. Capable of being imported.

Im-pôr'tance, n. Weight; consequence.

Im-pôr'tant, a. Weighty; momentous.

Ĭm'por-tā'tion, n. Act of importing; commodities imported. One who

Im-port'er, n. One w brings goods from abroad. Im-pôrt'u-nate, a. Pressing; urgent.

Im-pôrt'u-nate-ly, adv. With urgent solicitation.

Ĭm'por-tune', v. t. To urge. Im'por-tū'ni-ty, n. Urgency. Im-pos'a-ble (133), a. Capable of being imposed.

Im-pose', v. t. To put or lay on. - v. i. To deceive.

Im-pos'ing, p. a. Impressive; commanding. Ĭm'po-si'tion (-zish'un), n.

Act of laying on; deception. Im-pos/si-bil'i-ty, n. which can not be.

Im-pos'si-ble, a. Not to be or to be done.

Ĭm'pōst, n. Duty on goods; part of a pillar on which the weight of an arch or building rests.

Im-post'hu-mate, v. i. gather into an abscess.

Im-post'hūme, n. An abscess. Im-pos'tor, n. A deceiver. Im-post'ure, n. Deception. Im'po-tence, n. Im'po-ten-cy, ness; imbecility.

Im'po-tent, a. Weak; wanting competent power.

Weakly. Im'po-tent-ly, adv. Weakly. Im-pound', v. t. To confine in a pound.

Im-pov'er-ish, v. t. To reduce to poverty; to make poor; to exhaust the fertility of.

Im-pov'er-ish-ment, n. duction to poverty; exhaustion of wealth or strength. Im-prăe/ti-ea-bil'i-tv.

State or quality of being not practicable. Im-prăe'ti-ca-ble, a. Incapable of being done; impossible.

Ĭm'pre-eate, c. t. To invoke, as evil, on any one.

Ĭm'pre-cā'tion, n. Invocation of evil. - SYN. Curse; execration: anathema.

Im'pre-ca-to-ry, a. Of the nature of an imprecation. Im-prěg'na-ble, a be taken: invincible.

Im-preg'nāte, v. 1. To make pregnant: to infuse.

The act Im'preg-nā'tion, n. of impregnating; saturation. Îm'pre-seript'i-ble, a. Not

to be lost, impaired, or alienated; not depending on ex-

ternal authority.
Im-press', v. t. To stamp;
to print; to force into service, as seamen.

Im'press, n. Mark; stamp. Im-press'i-bil'i-ty, n. pacity of being impressible. Im-press'i-ble, a. Capable of receiving impression.

Im-prěs'sion (-prěsh'un), n. Stamp; edition; influence; [effect; susceptible. effect. Im-press'ive, a. Producing Im-press'ive-ly, adv. So as to make a deep impression.

Im-press'ment, n. The act of forcing men into service. Im-press'ure, n. Mark made by pressure. [place. Im-pri'mis, adv. In the first Im-print', v. t. To mark by pressure: to fix deep; to print.

Im'print, n. The publisher's name with date and place of publication.

Im-pris'on (-priz'n), v. t. To put in a prison; to confine. Im-pris'on-ment, n. Confine-

ment in a prison. Im-prob'a-bil'i-ty, n.

. likelihood. Im-prob'a-ble, a. Not likely. Im-prob'a-bly, adv. In a manner not likely

Im-prob'i-ty, n. Dishonesty. Im-promp'tu, adv. Without previous study; off-hand. n-nroper, a. Not proper;

Im-prop'er, a. unfit; unsuitable; unbecom-

Im-prop'er-ly, adv. Unsuita bly; not fitly

Im-pro/pri-a'tion, n. Act of putting a benefice into the hands of a layman.

Ĭm'pro-prī'e-ty, n. ness; unsnitableness to time, place, or character.

Im-prov'a-ble, a. Capable of being improved.

make better; to use to advantage; to cultivate. - v. i. To grow better.

Im-prove'ment (132), n. Progress from good to better; instruction; (pl.) valuable [foresight. additions. Im-prov'i-dence, n. Want of Im-prov'i-dent, a. Not mak-

ing provision; careless. Im-prov'i-dent-ly,

Without forethought. Im-provi-sation, n. Art or act of composing extemporaneously.

Im'pro-vise', v. t. or i. To compose extemporaneously. Im-pru'dence, n. Want of prudence; rashness.

Im-pru'dent, a. Indiscreet. Im-pru'dent-ly, adv. Indiscreetly. [rudeness. m'pu-dence, n. Effrontery; Im'pu-dent, a. [Lat. impu-dens, from in, not, and pu-dens, modest.] Wanting modesty; shamelessly bold.

Im'pu-dent-ly, adv. shameless cffrontery; rudely. Im-pūgn' (-pūn'), v. t. To

contradict; to oppose. Im'pulse, n. Force communicated; influence.

Im-pul'sion, n. Act of impelling : force communicated. Im-pul'sive, a. Communicating force; acting from im-

Im-pū'ni-ty, n. Exemption from punishment or injury. Im-pure', a. Not pure; foul; unholy; unchaste; lewd.

Im-pure'ly, adv. With impurity

Im-pū'ri-ty, n. Foulness. Im-pū'ta-ble, a. Capable of being imputed.

Ĭm'pu-tā'tion (121), n. Act of imputing; ceusure. Im-pu'ta-tive, a. Capable of

being imputed. Im-pūte', v. t. To charge

upon; to attribute. In, prep. Present, adv. Withiu some place, Want Present; within. -In'a-bil'i-ty, n. Want of

power, means, skill, &c. Ĭn'ae-çes'si-bil'i-ty, n. Qual-ity of being beyond reach. Ĭn'ae-çess'i-ble, a. Not to be

reached. [accuracy. In-ăe'eu-ra-cy, n. Want of In-ăe'eu-rate, a. Erroneous. In-ăe'eu-rate-ly, adv. Not-

correctly; erroneously. In-ae'tion, n. Want of action; state of rest; idleness. In-au'gu-rate, v. t. To in-

Im-prove' (-proov'), v. t. To | In-aet'ive, a. Unemployed; idle; sluggish; lazy. Want of Ĭn'ae-tiv'i-ty, n.

[ciency. activity; idleness. In-ăd'e-qua-çy, n. In-ăd'e-quate, a. Not equal to the purpose. - SYN. Unequal; incompetent; insuffi-

[fully. cient; defective. In-ad'e-quate-ly, adv. Not In'ad-mis'si-ble. α .

proper to be admitted. Ĭn'ad-vērt'ençe, Įn. Negli-Ĭn'ad-vert'en-çy, gence;

oversight. Ĭn'ad-vert'ent, a. Heedless. In'ad-vert'ent-ly, adv. With

negligence. [being alienated. In-al'ien-a-ble, a. Incapable of In-ane', a. Void; empty. In-an'i-mate, a. Void of life or spirit.

Ĭn/a-nĭ'tion (-nĭsh/un), n. Emptiness; exhaustion from

lack of food.

In-ăn'i-ty, n. Emptiness. In-ap'pe-tence, n. Want of appetence or appetite. In-ap/pli-ea-bil'i-ty, n. Qual-

ity of not being applicable. In-ap'pli-ca-ble, a. Not suitable to be applied; uufit.

In-ap'pli-ea'tion, n. Want of application; indolence. In-ăp'po-site, a. Not appo-

site or appropriate. Ĭn'ap-prē'çi-a-ble (-prē'shǐ-a-), a. Not to be estimated. Ĭn'ap-prô'pri-ate, a.

coming; unsuitable; unfit. In-apt', a. Not fitted. In-apt' i-tude, n. Unfitness. In-arch', v. t. To graft by joining a scion to a stock

without separating it from its parent tree. Ĭn'ar-tie'u-late, a. Not ut-

tered with articulation. In'ar-tie'u-late-ly, adv. Not with distinct syllables.

Ĭn'ar-tie'u-late-ness, (n. In-In/ar-tie/u-la/tion, tinctness of utterance. In-är/ti-fi'eial (-fish/al), a.

Not done by art; artless. Ĭn'aş-mŭeh', adv. Seeing that; since.

Ĭn'at-těn'tion, n. Neglect. Ĭn'at-těn'tive, a. Heedless. Ĭn'at-těn'tíve-ly, adv. Heedlessly; carelessly.

In-aud'i-ble, a. Incapable of being heard; making no sound. [to be heard. In-aud'i-bly, adv. So as not In-au'gu-ral, a. Relating to

' inauguration.

duct into an office; to cause to begin; to consecrate or dedicate.

In-au'gu-rā'tion, n. Act of inducting into office with appropriate ceremonies.

Ĭn'au-spi'cious (-spish'us), a. Unfortunate; unfavorable. In'au-spi'eious-ly (-spish/us-), adv. With ill omeus.

Ĭn'bôrn, a. Implanted by nature; innate.

In-breathe', v. t. To infuse by breathing. Inate. In'bred, a. Bred within; in-

In-cage', v. t. To confine in a cage, or as in a cage. In-eăl'eu-la-ble, a. Not to

be calculated. În'ea-les'cence, n. Incipieut In'ean-des'çençe, n. A white heat. [with heat. Ĭn'ean-des'cent, a. Glowing In ean-ta'tion, n. A magical charu; enchantment.

In-eā/pa-bĭl'i-ty, n. pacity; want of power or of qualifications.

In-eā'pa-ble, a. Wanting power: disqualified. [cious. Ĭn'ea-pā'cious, a. Not capa-În'ea-päç'i-tāte, v. t. To deprive of power; to disqualify. Ĭn'ea-păc'i-ty, n. Want of capacity.—SYN. Inability;

[prison. incompetency. In-ear'çer-āte, v. t. In-ear'çer-ā'tion, n. To imprisonment. fflesh. In-ear'nate, a. Clothed in Ĭn'eār-nā'tion, n. Act of elothing with flesh. [case. In-eāse', v. t. To inclose in a In-eau'tious, a. Unwary;

heedless; imprudent. In-eau'tious-ly, adv. With-

out caution; heedlessly. In-çĕn'di-a-rĭşın, n. of house-burning.

In-çĕn'di-a-ry, n. One who maliciously burns a house or foments strife. - a. Relating to the malicious burning of buildings; inflammatory.

n'çense, n. Perfume ex-haled by fire. — v. t. To perfume with incense or odors.

In-çënse', v. t. To irritate. In-çën'tive, a. Inciting; encouraging. - n. That which encourages; incitement.

In-çĕp'tion, n. A beginning. In-çĕp'tĭve. a. Beginning. In-çer'ti-tude, n. Uncertain. ty: doubtfulness.

In-çĕs'sant, a. Unceasing. In-çĕs'sant-ly, adv. Without intermission; continually.

In'cest, n. [Lat. incestum, fr.] in, not, and castus, chaste.] Cohabitation of persons within the prohibited degrees of kindred.

In-çest'u-ous, a. Consisting in, or guilty of, incest. [foot. Inch, n. Twelfth part of a

In'cho-ate, a. Begun. In'çi-dençe, n. The direction in which a ray of light falls

on any surface. Falling on; In'ci-dent, a. casual; liable to happen.

That which happens. Ĭn'çi-děnt'al, a. Happening occasionally. [ually. Ĭn'çi-dĕnt'al-ly, adv. Cas-In-çĭn'er-āte, v. t. To burn

to ashes In-cin'er-a'tion, n. Act of burning to ashes.

In-cip'i-en-cy, n. Beginning. In-cip'i-ent, n. Commenciug. In-cise', v. t. To cut in; to

In-çiş'ion (-sizh'un), n. cut; a gash; a wound. In-cī'sīve, a. Cutting. In-cī'sor, n. A fore-tooth. In-çī'so-ry, a. Having the quality of cutting. [cut.

In-çiş'üre (-sizh'pr), n. In-cit'ant, n. That which iucites; a stimulant; motive.

Ĭn'çī-tā'tion, n. Incentive. In-çīte', v. t. To move or rouse to action.
In-cite'ment (132), n. That

which moves the mind; motive; inciting cause.

În'çi-vîl'i-ty, n. Want of civility; disrespect; rudeness.

In-elem'en-cy, n. Severity. In-elem'ent, a. Severe, as applied to weather. — SYN. Rough; stormy; boisterous: cold. [posed.

In-elin'a-ble (123), a. Dis-In'eli-na'tion, n. A leaning; tendency; disposition; slope. In-cline', v. t. or i. To lean;

to bend; to feel disposed. plane, a sloping plane; one a mechanic-Inclined plane.

al powers In-előse' (150), v. t. To surround: to shut in: to fence. In-eles'ure (-klo'zhijr), n. A

place inclosed. In-clude'. v. t. To comprehend: to comprise. In-elu'sion, n. Act of includ-

In-clū'sive, a. Comprehended

in the calculation or state- | In'com-press'i-bil'i-tv. [include. ment; inclosing. In-clu'sive-ly, adv. So as to In-cog', adv. [Lat. in-In-cog'ni-to, cognitus, unknown.] In disguise; in pri-

In-eog'ni-to, a. Unknown ; in a disguise. — n. One in disguise; state of being in disguise.

Ĭn'eo-hēr'ençe, } n. Ĭn'eo-hēr'en-çy, } Want of con-[nected. nection. Ĭn'eo-hēr'ent, a. Not con-In'eo-hēr'ent-ly, adv. Without connection.

Ĭn'com-bŭs'ti-bĭl'i-tv. Quality of being incombustible.

Ĭn'eom-bŭs'ti-ble, a. capable of being burned. In'eòme (19), n. Rent; revenue; profit from property,

Ĭn'eom-měn'su-rate

In'com-men'su-ra-ble (-shy-),a. Not of equal extent. Ĭn'eom - měn'su - ra - bil'i - ty (-měn/shu-), n. Quality or state of a thing when it has no common measure

Ĭn'eom-mode', v. t. To give inconvenience to; to trouble. Ĭn'eom-mō'di-cŭs, a. Inconvenient; unsuitable.

In'com-mū'ni-ca-ble, a. Impossible to be communicated. Ĭn'eom-mū'ni-ea-tive. a. Not communicative; unsocial.

Ĭn'eom-mū'ta-ble, a. pable of being commuted. In-com'pa-ra-ble, a Admitting no comparison.

In-com'pa-ra-bly, adv. Beyoud comparison. In'com-păt'i-bil'i-ty, n. Irreconcilable inconsistency.

In'com-păt'i-ble, a. Irreconcilably inconsistent. Ina-

In-com'pe-tençe, | n. In-com'pe-ten-cy, bility; want of means or of legal power; incapability.

In-com'pe-tent, a. Not competent; improper; unfit. Not fin-

In'com-plete', a. Not fin-ished; imperfect; defective. In'com-plete'ly, adv. Imperfectly. [finished state. Ĭn'eom-plete'ness, n. An un-In-com'pre-hen'si-bil'i-ty, n. Quality or state of being in-

comprehensible. In-eom/pre-hen'si-ble, a. In-

capable of being understood. In-com/pre-hen/si-bly, So as not to be intelligible.

Quality of resisting compression.

Ĭn'eom-press'i-ble, a. Incapable of being reduced into a smaller compass.

Ĭn'eon-çēiv'a-ble. a. Not to be conceived or comprehended. In'con-çēiv'a-bly, adv.

youd comprehension. In'eon-clū'sive. a. Not deter-mining a question [polished. In-con'dite, a. Rude: un-In-con'gru-ent, a. Iucou-

sistent; unsuitable. In/con-gru'i-ty, n. Unsuitableness; inconsistency.

In-con'gru-ous, a. Not consistent. - Syn. Unfit; inappropriate; unsuitable.

In-con'se-quent, a. Without regular inference.

In-con'se-quen'tial, a. Not following; of no importance. În'eon-sid'er-a-ble, a. Of small amount or importance; trifling.

In'con-sid'er-a-bly, adv. In Hers. a small degree. Ĭn'eon-sid'er-ate, a. Ilced-In'eon-sid'er-ate-ly.

Without thought; heedlessly: rashly. Ĭn'eon-sid'er-ā'tion, n. Want

of consideration. Ĭn'con-sist'en-çy, n. Want

of agreement; incongruity. In'eon-sist'ent, a. Incongruous: nnsuitable. Ĭn eon-sistent-ly, adv. In-

congruously. In'con-sol'a-ble, a. Not admitting comfort.

În'eon-spie'u-ous. a. conspicuous: hardly discernness.

In-eŏn'stan-çy, n. Fickle-In-eŏn'stant, a. Subject to change of opinion or purpose; not uniform. - SYN. Incongruous : incompatible ; variable; fickle.

In'con-test'a-ble. a. Not to be contested or disputed. Ĭn'eon-těst'a-bly, adv.

yond dispute. In-con'ti-nence, n. Unchas-In-con'ti-nent, a. Unchaste; licentious.

In con'ti-nent-ly, adr. Withont self-control; licentiously; immediately.

In-con'tro-vert'i-ble, a. to be controverted or dispnted.

adv. In-con'tro-vert'i-bly, Beyond dispute. In'con-ven'ience, n. Want trouble.

In'con-ven'ient (-ven'yent), a. Incommodious; unfit; unsuitable; troublesoure.

Ĭn'con-vert'i-ble, a. Not convertible into another thing. In-eôr'po-ral, a. Not eon-În'eor-pō're-al, sisting of matter; not material.

In cor-po're-al-ly, adv. Immaterially.

In-côr'po-rāte, v. t. or i. To form iuto a body; to unite.

In-eôr/po-rā'tion, n. Act of incorporating.

Ĭn'eor-reet', a. Inaccurate; containing faults. [rately. In'cor-rect'ly, adv. Inaccu-Ĭn'cor-rect'ness, n. of accuracy. [corrected. In-cor'ri-gi-ble, a. Not to be In-cor'ri-gi-ble-ness, n. Quality of being incorrigible.

In-cor'ri-gi-bly, adv. Beyoud hope of amendment. Ĭn'cor-rupt', a. Free from corruption; honest; pure.

In eor-rupt i-bil'i-ty, Quality of being incorrupt-[corrupted. În'cor-rupt'i-ble, a. Not to be In cor-rup'tion, n. Exemption from decay.

[thick. In-eras'sate, v. t. To make In'eras-sa'tion, n. Act of

making thick.

In-crēase', v. i. To grow great-cr. -v. t. To cause to grow. In-crēase', or In'crēase Augmentation; (112), n.produce; growth; increment. In-ered'i-bil'i-ty, n. The quality of being incredible.

In-crěd'i-ble, a. Impossible to be believed. [deserve belief. In-ered'i-bly, adv. So as not to În'ere-dū'li-ty, n. Indisposition to believc. [lieving. In-ered'u-lous, a. Not be-In'ere-ment, n. Increase. In-erust', v. t. To cover with

a crust or hard coat.

Ĭn'erus-tā'tion, n. Act of incrusting; a hard coat.

In'eu-bate, v. i. [Lat. incu-bare, -batum, fr. in, on, and cubare, to lie.] To sit on, as [ting on eggs. $\bar{I}n'eu$ -bā'tion, n. Act of sit- $\bar{I}n'eu$ -bus, n. The nightmare.

In-cul'cate, v. t. To enforce or urge. [culcating. Ĭn'eul-ea'tion, n. In eul-ea'tion, n. Act of in-In-eul'pa-ble, a. Not blam-

able; without fault.

In-eŭl'pāte, v. t. To censure; to accuse of crime.

of convenience; unfitness; | In-cum'ben-cy, n. Possession | of an office.

In-cum'bent, n. One who has a benefice or an office. - a. Imposed as a duty; lying or resting upon.

In-eum'brange, n. A burdeusome load. [liable to. In-eûr' (129), v. t. To become In-eūr'a-bil'i-ty, n. State of being incurable.

In-eūr'a-ble (133), a. Incapable of being cured. -n. A patient who is not to be

cured. In-eūr'a-bly, adv. So as to

be incurable. (curiosity. In-eū'ri-oŭs, a. In-eûr'sion, n. Having no Au inroad; invasion. [crooked. In-cûrv'āte, v. t. To make In-cûrv'ate, a. Bent or curved iuward or upward.

Ĭn'eur-vā'tion, n. Act of bending; crookedness.

In-děbt'ed (-dět'ed), a. Being in debt or under obligation. In-děbt'ed-ness (-dět'ed-), n. State of being in dcbt.

In-de'cen-cy, n. That which is unbecoming in manner or language; immodesty.

In-dē'çent, a. Offensive to delicacy; immodest.

In-de'cent-ly, adv. So as to offend delicacy. Ĭn/de-çī'pher-a-ble, a. Impos-

sible to be deciphered. Ĭn'de-cis'ion (-sizh'un), n. Want of decision or firmness. Ĭn'de-çī'sĭve, a. Not decisive.

In/de-clin'a-ble, a. Not varied in termination.

Ĭn'de-eō'roŭs, or In-dĕe'o-roŭs, a. Violating good manners. - SYN. Unbecoming; indecent; coarse; uncivil. Ĭn'de eō'rum, n. Impropriety

of conduct; rudeness; impoliteness. [truth. In-deed', adv. In fact; in In'de-făt'i-ga-ble, a. Not yielding to fatigue.

In'de-făt'i-ga-bly, adv. Without weariness.

Ĭn'de-fēa'si-ble, a. Not to be defeated or made void. Ĭn'de-fěct'i-ble, a. Not lia-

ble to defect or failure. Ĭn/de-fěn'si-ble, a. Not to be defended.

Ĭn'de-fīn'a-ble, a. Incapable of being defined. In-def'i-nite, a. Not precise.

In-def'i-nite-ly, adv. Without limitation.

In-děl'i-ble, a. Not to be blotted out.

In-děl'i-bly, adv. So as not to be effaced. [delicacy. Want of In-děl'i-ea-çy, n. In-děl'i-cate, a. Offensive to

purity; indecent. [cently. In-děl'i-eatc-ly, adv. Inde-In-děm'ni-fi-ea'tion, n. keimbursement of loss.

In-děm'ni-fỹ, v. t. To secure against loss; to make good. In-děm'ni-ty, n. [Lat. indem-nitas, from indemnis, unin-jured.] Security against lo.s or penalty.

In-dent', v. t. To notch; to bind to service by contract .n. A notch in the margin.

Ĭn'den-tā'tion, n. A cut; notch in the margin. In-dent'ure, n. A mutual

agreement in writing. — v.t.To bind by indentures. In/de-pend'ence, n. Exemp-

tion from control.

Ĭn'de-pěnd'ent, a. Not rely-ing on others: not subject to control; Congregational. n. A Congregationalist.

In'de-pend'ent-ly, adv. Without dependence.

Ĭn'de-scrīb'a-ble, a. Impossible to be described.

Ĭn/de-strŭe/ti-bĭl'i-ty, n. Incapability of being destroyed. In'de-struc'ti-ble, a. Incapable of being destroyed.

Ĭn'de-ter'mi-na-ble, a. Incapable of being determined. Ĭn'de-ter'mi-nate, a. Indefi-

nite; uncertain. Ĭn/de-ter/mi-nate-ly, Without certainty.

Īn'dex, n. (pl. Īn'dex-eş, or Ĭn'di-çēş, 127.) Something that points; table of con-

tents. Ĭn'dià-man (ĭnd/yå- or ĭu'dǐ-

a-), n. A large ship in the India trade.

Ĭn'dian (ĭnd/yan or ĭn'dĭ-an), a. Relating to the Indies, or to the aborigines of America. -n. A native of the Indies; an aboriginal American. Ĭn/dia-rŭb/ber (Ind/ya-

ĭn/dĭ-à-), n. Caoutchouc. n'di-eant, a. Showing

In'di-eate, v. t. To show; to be taken; to point out. Ĭn'di-ea'tion, n. Any thing indicative; token.

In-die'a-tive, a. Pointing In'di-ea/tor, n. He who, or that which, shows. In-dīct (in-dīt'), v. t.

present for judicial trial. In-dīct'a-ble (-dīt'a-bl), Subject to indictment.

Forbear-

[hardening.

[drunk.

cusation by a grand jury. In-die'tion, n. Declaration; a cycle of fifteen years. In-dif'fer-ence, n. Imparunconcernedness; want of affection. In-dif'fer-ent, a. Of no account; impartial; passable; tolerable. [ably. In-dif'fer-ent-ly, adv. Toler-In'di-gençe, n. State of destitution. - SYN. Poverty; want; need. [a country. ln-dig'e-nous, a. Native to In'di-gent, a. Needy; poor. In'di-gest'i-ble, a. Incapable of being digested Ĭn'di-ġĕs'tion (-jĕst'yun), n. Want of digestive powers. In-dig'nant, a. Inflamed with anger and contempt. În'dig-nā'tion, n. Anger mingled with contempt. In-dig'ni-ty, n. Insult; contemptuous conduct. In'di-go, n. [From India.] A blue coloring matter. Ĭn'di-reet', a. Not direct; crooked; unfair; dishonest. Ĭn'di-rěe'tion, n. course or means. In'di-reet'ly, adv. Not direct-In'di-reet'ness. n. Obliquity. In'dis-creet', a. Injudicious. In'dis-creet'ly, adv. Without [or separated. prudeuce. n'dis-crēte', a. Not discrete Ĭn'dis-ere'tion (-kresh'uu), n. Imprudence; folly. In'dis-erim'i-nate, a. Not making a distinction. In'dis-crim'i-nate-ly, adv. Without distinction. In'dis-pen'sa-ble, a. Not to be dispensed with; absolutely necessary. In'dis-pen'sa-bly, adv. Ne-[cline. cessarily. Ĭn'dis-poşe', v. t. To disin-In'dis-poşed', a. Slightly ill or or disordered; unwell. In-dis'po-şi'tion, (-zish'un), n. Disinclination; illness. In-dis'pu-ta-ble, a. Not to be controverted. In-dis'pu-ta-bly, adv. Be yond question; undeniably. In-dis'so-lu ble, a. Not capable of heing dissolved or melted: binding. In-dis'so-lu-bly, adv. So as not to be dissolved.

În'dis-pêşed', a.

In'dis-tinet', a.

ill: disinclined.

In'dis-tinet'ly, adv.

clearly; obscurely.

Somewhat

[obscure.

Confused:

Not

170 In-diet'ment (-dit'-), n. Ac- | In'dis-tinet'ness, n. Want | the wishes of: to gratify: to of distinctness or clearness. humor; to permit to enjoy; to In/dis-tin/guish-a-ble, favor. Not to be distinguished. In-důl'gençe, n. In-dite', v. t. To compose in ance of restraint. [wishes. In-důl'ġent, a. Yielding to In-důl'ġent-ly, adr. With writing; to dictate. In-dite'ment, n. Act of inditing; that which is indited. indulgence. In'di-vid'u-al, a. Single; nu-Ĭn'du-rāte, v. i. or t. merically one. - n. A single harden. In'du-rā'tion, n. Act or person or thing. In-dus'tri-al, a. Pertaining to, or consisting in, industry. Ĭn'di-vid'u-al-işm, n. Individual existence or essence. Ĭn'di-vid'u-ăl'i-ty, n. In dus'tri-ous, a. Habitually diligent. - SYN. Assiduous; arate existence. Ĭn'di-vid'u-al-ize, v. t. To seactive; laborious; careful. lect or mark as an individual. In-dus'tri-ous-ly, adv. Dili-In'di-vid'u-al-ly, adv. Singly. gently; assiduously. Ĭn'dus-try, n. Constant dili-In'di-vis'i-bil'i-ty, n. Quality or state of being indivisible. gence; assiduity. In'dwell-ing, a. Residing within. — n. Resideuce with-In'di-viş'i-ble, a. Incapable of division. In-doç'île, a. Not teachable; in. dull; intractable. [intellect. In-ē'bri-āte, r. t. To make In-ē'bri-ate, n. An habitual Ĭn'do-çîl'i-ty, n. Dullness of In-dŏe'tri-nāte, v. t. To indrunkard: a sot; a toper. struct in rudiments or prin-In-ē'bri-ā'tion, | n. Drunkciples. In-doe'tri-nā'tion, n. struction in principles. Ohlique i In'do-lençe, n. Habitual idleness; inaction; sloth. Ĭn'do-lent, a. Habitually idle; slothful; lazy. In'do-lent-ly, adv. Listlessly. In-dom'i-ta-ble, a. Unconquerable; irrepressible. In-dôrse', v. t. To write, as onc's name, on the back; to assign by indorsement. In'dor-see', n. One to whom a note is indorsed. In-dôrs'er, n. Onc who indorses a note or bill. In-dôrse'ment, n. A writing of one's name on the back of a note; sanction; approval. In-dū'bi-ta-ble, a. Admitting no doubt; perfectly certain. In-dū'bi-ta-bly, adr. tainly. [suasion. In-duce', r. t. To lead by pering.

In'e-bri'e-ty, enness; intoxication. In-ěd'it-ed, a. Unpublished. In-éf'fa-ble, a. Not to be expressed; unspeakable. In-ef'fa-bly, adv. Inexpress-[to be effaced. In'ef-façe'a-ble (133), a. Not În'ef-feet'ive, a. Producing uo effect: uscless. In'ef-fect'u-al, a. Not producing the proper effect, In'ef-fect'u-al-ly, adv. Without effect; iu vain. In-ěf'fi-cā'eious, a. Not producing the desired effect. In-ĕf'fi-ca-çy, n. Want of power to produce the desired or proper effect. In'ef-fi'eien-çy (-fish'en-), n. Waut of power to produce the effect. Ĭn'ef-fi'cient (-fīsh'ent), a. Not efficient; effecting noth-[elegance. In-ël'e-gançe, n. Want of In-ël'e-gant, a. Wanting ele-In-duçe'ment. n. Any thing which induces. [session. In-duet', v. t. To put in posgance. [out elegance. In-el'e-gant-ly, adv. With-In-duct'ile, a. Not capable In-ěl'i-gi-bĭl'i-ty. n. Incapaci-ty of being elected to office. of heing drawn into threads. In-due'tion, n. Introduc-In-ěl'i-gi-ble, a. Not capable tion; inference or conclusion; a mode of reasoning of being elected to office; not worthy to be chosen. from particular facts to gen-In-ept', a. Unfit; unsuitable. eral principles. In-duet'ive, a. Leading to In'e-qual'i-ty (-kwŏl'-), n. Want of equality; difference. inference. [duction. In-duet'ive-ly, adv. By in-In-due', v. t. To invest; to In-ĕq'ui-ta-ble (-ĕk'wi-), Not equitable; not just. clothe; to furnish; to supply. In-ērt', a. Sluggish; inact. ive; slothful; dull. In-dulge', r. t. To yield to

In-ër'ti-à (-ër'shī-à), n. That property of matter by which it tends when at rest to remain so, and when in motion to continue in motion.

In-ert'ness, n. Quality of being inert; sluggishness.

In-ës'ti-ma-ble. a. Above price; invaluable.

In-es'ti-ma-bly, adv. So as not to be estimated.

In-ĕv'i-ta-ble, a. Not to be avoided; unavoidable. [ubly. In-ĕv'i-ta-bly, adv. Unavoid-In'ex-ăet', a. Not exact; in-

In'ex-eūs'a-ble, a. Not to be excused or justified.

In'ex-eus'a-bly, adv. So as not to be excusable.

In'ex-hal'a-ble, a. Incapable of being exhaled.

Ĭn'ex-haustei. lexistence.
In'ex-ist'ence, n. Want of
In'ex-ist'ent, a. Not existing; not having being.
In-ex'o-ra-ble, a. Not to be

In-ĕx'o-ra-ble, a. Not to be moved by entreaty. — SYN. Inflexible; unyielding; relentless.

In'ex-pē'di-ençe, n. Want In'ex-pē'di-en-çy, of fit-

In'ex-pē'di-ent, a. Not fit or suitable. [expérience. In'ex-pē'ri-ençe, n. Want of In'ex-pē'ri-ençed (-enst), a. Not having experience; un-

Ĭn/ex-pērt', a. Unskillful.

skilled.

In-ex'pi-a-ble, a. Admitting no atonemeut. [explained. In-ex'pli-ea-ble, a. Not to be In-ex'pli-ea-bly, adv. So as not to be explained.

Ĭn'ex-press'i-ble, a. Not to be expressed; unutterable. Ĭn'ex-press'i-bly, adv. In an

In'ex-press'i-bly, adv. In an unutterable manner. In'ex-tin'guish-a-ble, a. In-

capable of being extinguished; unquenchable.

In-ex'tri-ea-ble, a. Not to be extricated or disentangled.

In-extricated or disentangled.

In-extricated or disentangled.

In-extricated or disentangled.

So as not to be extricable.

In-eye' (in-i'), v. t. To inoculate, as a tree.

In-fal'li-bîl'i-ty, n. The quality of being iucapable of error.

In-făl'li-ble, a. Incapable of error or mistake.

In-făl'li-bly, adv. Certainly. În'fa-moŭs, a. Notoriously bad: detestable. [vilely. În'fa-moŭs-ly, adv. Most In'fa-my, n. Public disgrace. In'fan-çy, n. The first part of life; the beginning.

In'fant, n. [Lat. infans, -fantis, fr. in, not, and fans, speaking.] A young child.
 -a. Pertaining to infants.
 In-făn'ta, n. A princess in

Spain and Portugal.

In-fant'i-çīde, n. The murder or the murderer of an infant.

In'fant-ile, or In'fant-ile, In'fant-ine, In'fant-ine, or In'fant-ine, In'fant-ine,

In'fant-ry, n. Foot-soldiers. In-fat'u-āte, v. t. To make foolish; to besot.

foolish; to besot.

In-făt'u-ā'tion, n. Deprivation of reason.

In-fēa'şi-ble, a. Impossible

to be done. [disease. In-feet', v. i. To taint with In-fee'tion, n. Morbid matter that communicates disease.

In-fee'tious, a. Having qualities that may communicate disease. [fection.

In-fĕe'tioŭs-ly, adv. By in-In'fe-eŭnd'i-ty, n. Barrenness; unfruitfulness. In'fe-lĭc'i-toŭs, a. Not felici-

tous; unhappy. In/fe-lĭç'i-ty, n. Unhappi-

ness; unfortunate state. In-fēr' (129), v. t. To deduce as a fact or consequence.

In-fer'a-ble, | a. Capable of In-fer'ri-ble, | being inferred. In'fer-ence, n. Deduction from premises; consequence.

Ĭn/fer-en/tial, a. Deducible by inferences.

In-fē'ri-or, a. Lower in age or place or value; subordinate.—n. One who is lower in age or place; a subordinate. In-fē'ri-ŏr'i-ty, n. A lower state or condition.

In-fēr'nal, a. Pertaining to hell; hellish. — n. An in-

habitant of hell.
In-fer'tile, a. Unfruitful.
In'fer-til'i-ty, n. Unfruitful-

ness: barrenness. [annoy. In-fest', v. t. To disturb; to In'fi-del, a. Not believing the Scriptures; unbelleving.—
n. One who rejects the

Scriptures and Christianity; an unbeliever. In/fi-děl'i-ty, n. Disbelief of

the inspiration of the Scriptures; unfaithfulness. In-fil'trate, v. t. To enter by

the pores. In/fil-tra/tion, n. Act of entering a substance by the pores.

In'fi-nite (46), a. Without limits; boundless; immeuse. In'fi-nite-ly, adv. Without limit or end.

In-fin'i-těs'i-mal, a. Infiuitely divided.

In-fin'i-tive, a Expressing action without limitation of person or number.

In-fin'i-tūde, n. Infinity. In-fin'i-ty, n. Unlimited extent or number.

In-fīrm', a. Weak; sickly.
In-fīrm'a-ry, n. A place to lodge and nurse the sick.

In-firm'i-ty, n. Weakness; feebleness; failing. [plant. In-fix', v. t. To fix deep; to im-In-flāme', v. t. To set on fire; to provoke; to excite.

— v. i. To grow hot and painful.

In-flăm/ma-bĭl'i-ty, n. Susceptibility of taking fire.

In-flăm'ma-ble, a. Easily set on fire.

Ĭn/flam-mā/tion, n. A setting on fire; a redness and swelling; febrile heat. In-flăm/ma-to-ry, n. Show-

In-flam'ma-to-ry, a. Showing inflammation.

In-flate', v. t. To swell with wind; to blow or puff up.
In-flation, n. A swelling

with wind or vanity.
In-fleet', v. t. To bend; to vary; to modulate.

In-flee'tion (149), n. Act of bending or turning; variation of ending in words: modulation of voice in speaking.

In-flěct'ive, a. Able to bend.
In-flex'i-bil'i-ty, n. Uuyield-ing stiffness; obstinacy.

In-flexⁱ-ble, a. Immovably still or firm, [ness. In-flexⁱ-bly, adv. With firm-In-fliet', v.t. To lay on, as a punishment; to impose. In-flie'tion (149), n. The act

of inflicting; punishment. In-fliet'ive, a. Tending to

inflict.
In/flo-res'cence, n. Mode of flowering.

In'flu-ence, n. Moving or directing power. - r. t. To move by moral power; to persuade; to act upon.

In'flu ěn'tial, a. Exerting in-

In'flu-en'za, n. A violent catarrh, often epidemic.

Ĭn'flux, n. Act of flowing in In-fold', v. t. To involve; to inwrap; to inclose.

In-fôrm', v. t. To tell; to acquaint with; to animate.

- SYN. To apprise; teach; instruct. - v. i. To give intelligence.

In-form'al, a. Wanting form; without ceremony; irregu-

In'for-mal'i-ty, n. Want of usual forms.

In-form'al-ly, adv. Without the usual forms. In-fôrm'ant, n. One who

tells; an informer. In for-mā'tion, n. Notice

given; intelligence; knowledge.

In-fôrm'er, n. One who tells. In-frae'tion, n Breach; viola-[being broken. In-fran'gi-ble, a. Incapable of In-frē'quen-çy, n. monness; rarity.

In-fre'quent, a. Not usual; uncommon; rare.

In-fringe', v. t. To break, as contracts; to violate.

In-fringe'ment, n. Violation. In-fū'ri-āte, r. t. To enrage. In-fū'ri-ate, a. Like a fury; violently enraged.

In-füse', r. t. [Lat. infundere, -fusum; from in, in, and fun-dere, to pour.] To pour in; to steep in liquor; to iu-

In-fū'si-bil'i-ty, n. Capacity of being poured in; incapa-bility of fusion.

In-fū'si-ble, a. Capable of being infused; incapable of being made liquid.

In-fū'sion, n. Act of pour-ing in; liquor made by infusion.

In-gen'er-ate, v. t. To produce withiu. [innate. In-gen'er-ate, a. Inborn; In-gen'ious (-jen'yus), a. Pos-

sessed of genius; skillful. In-gen'ious-ly, adv. With ingeniousness.

Ĭn/ġe-nū'i-ty, n. Ready invention; skill.

In-gen'u-ous, a. Free from reserve or dissimulation. — SYN. Open; frauk; candid.

In-gen'u-ous-ly, adv. Candidly. [dor. In-gen'u-ous-ness, n. Can-In-glo'ri-ous, a. Bringing no

glory; disgraceful. In-glo'ri-ous-ly, adr. With-

out glory Ĭn'got (140), n. A bar or wedge of metal.

In-graft', v.t. To insert, as a scion in a stock.

În'grain, on In-grain', v. t. To dye before manufacture.

Ĭn'grāte, n. An ungrateful person.

In-grā'ti-āte (-grā'shī-), v. t. To get into favor.

Want of a In-grat'i-tūde, n. seuse of favors. [neut part. In-grē'di-ent, n. A compo-In'gress, n. Entrance.

In-gulf', v. t. To swallow up

in a gulf.

In-hab'it, v. t. To dwell; to live in. -v. i. To dwell or In-hab'it-a-ble, a. Possible

to be inhabited. [dence. In-hăb'it-an-çy, n. Legal resi-In-hab'it-ant, n. A dweller. In-hab'it-a'tion, n. Act of residence. [haling.

Ĭn'ha-lā'tion. n. Act of in-In-hāle'. v. t. To draw into the lungs.

One who in-In-hāl'er, n. hales; an apparatus for iuhaling medicated vapor. Ĭn/har-mô/ni-oŭs, a. Unmu-

sical.

In-hēre', v. i. To be fixed in. In-hēr'ençe, n. Existence In-hēr'en-çy, in something else.

In-hēr'ent, a. Existing in something; innate.

In-her'ent-ly, adr. By in-[heritance. hereuce. In-her'it, v. t. To take by in-In-her'it-a-ble, a. Iucapable

of being inherited. In-her'it-ançe, n. A hereditarv estate. [inherits. In-her'it-or, n. A man who In-he'sion, n. State of inher-

ing; luherence. [forbid. In-hib'it, v. t. To restrain; to In/hi-bi'tion (-bish/un),

Restraint; prohibition. In-hos'pi-ta-ble, a. Not disposed to entertain strangers. In-hos'pi-ta-bly, adv. kindly to strangers.

In-hos'pi-tal'i-ty, n. Want of hospitality. [cruel. Įn-hū'man, a. Barbarous; Ĭn/hu-măn'i-ty, n. Barbar-

ity; cruelty. [rously. In-hū'man-ly, adv. Barba-Ĭn'hu-mā'tion, n. Act of

In-hū'māte, \ v. t. To bury ; In-ĭm'j-cal

In-im'i-ta-ble, a. Not to be [imitation. imitated. In-im'i-ta-bly, adv. Beyond

In-ĭq'ui-toŭs (-ik/wi-). Characterized by great injustice. - SYN. Wicked; nefarious; criminal.

a.

In-iq'ui-ty, n. Injustice : crime.

In-i'tial (-ish'al), a. First. n. The first letter of a name. In-i'ti-āte (-ish/i-at), v. t. To instruct in rudiments; to in-

troduce. In-i'ti-ā'tion (-ish'i-), n. Instruction ln first principles.

In-i'ti-a-tive (-ish'i-), a. In-i'ti-a-to-ry Serving to initiate.

In-jeet', v. t. To throw in. In-jee'tion. n. Act of throwing in; any thing injected. Ĭn'ju-di'cious (-dish'us), a.

Not judicious: unwise. In'ju-di'eious-ly, adr. With-

out judgment. [order. In-june'tion, n. Command; In'jure, v. t. To hurt; to damage; to harm. In jū'ri-ous, a. Hurtful.

In-jū'ri-ous-ly, adv. Hurtfully.

In'ju-ry, n. Hurt; detriment. In-jus'tice, n. Want of justice; wrong.

Ink, n. A liquor used in writing and printing. - v. t. To mark with ink.

Ink'hôrn, n. A vessel to hold ink. Ink'i-ness, n. State of being Ink'ling, n. [Contracted from inclining, prou. in'cli-ning.]
A hint; desire. [ink.

ink'stand, n. A vessel to hold Ink'y, n. Consisting of, or like, ink. [sea. In'land, a. Remote from the In-lay', v. t. To diversify with

other substances. In'lay, n. Pieces of wood, ivory, &c., inlaid.

In'let, n. Passage into a bay. In'ly, adv. Internally; secret-

In'mate, n. One who lives iu the same house.

In'most, a. Deepest within. • Inn (125), n. A house of entertainment for travelers.

În'nāte, or In-nāte' (111), a. Inborn; natural.

Ĭn'nāte-ly, or In-nāte'ly, adr. Naturally. In'ner, a. Interior; further

ln ward. Ĭn'ner mõst, a. Deepest or furthest within.

In'ning, n. The turn for using

the bat in ericket.

Inn'keep-er, n. A person who keeps an inn or tavern

In'no-çençe, \ n. Freedom In'no-cen-cy, from guilt; harmlessuess.

In'no-çent, a. Free from guilt; pure; harmless. In'no-çent-ly, adv. Without

guilt; harmlessly.

In-nŏe'u-oŭs, a. Harmless.
Ĭn'no-vāte, v. t. or i. To introduce as a novelty.
Ĭn'no-vā/tion, n. Introduc-

tion of novelties.

Ĭn'no-vā/tor, n. One who innovates.

In-nox'ious, a. Harmless; in-nocent.

Ĭn'nu-ĕn'do, n. (pl. Ĭn'nuĕn'dōeş, 140.) A distant hint.

In-nū'mer-a-ble, a. Impossible to be numbered. In-nū'mer-a-bly, adv. Be-

In-nū'mer-a-bly, adv. yond uumber.

Ĭn/nu-tri'tioŭs (-trish/us), a.
Not nourishing.

In-ŏe'u-lāte, v. t. To insert, as a scion, in a stock; to communicate, as disease, by inserting infectious matter.

In-ŏe'u-lā'tion, n. Act or

In-ŏe'u-lā'tion, n. Act or practice of inoculating.
In-ŏe'u-lā'tor, n. One who

inoculates. [smell. In-5'dor-ous, a. Destitute of In'of-fen'sive, a. Giving no offense; harmless.

Ĭn'of-fĕn'sĭve-ly, adv. Without offense: harmlessly.

out offense; harmlessly. In'of-fi'cial (-fish'al), a. Not official; in a private capacity. In'of-fi'cious (-fish'us), a. Contrary to duty.

In-ŏp'er-a-tive, a. Inactive.
In-ŏp'por-tūne', a. Not opportune; unseasonable.

portune; unseasonable.
In-op/por-tune'ly, adv. Unseasonably.
In-or'di-nate, a. Immoder-In-or'di-nate-ly, adv. Immoder-In-or'di-nate-ly, adv.

inoderately; excessively. In'or-găn'ie, a. Void of organs; unorganized.

In-os'eu-late, v. t. To unite, as two vessels, a vein and an artery, at their extremities.

In-ŏs'eu-lā'tion, n. Union of two animal vessels by contact of the two extremities. In'quest n. Indicial inquire

In'quest, n. Judicial inquiry. In-qui'e-tūde, n. A restless state of mind; uneasiness. In-quīre' (150), v. t. To ask about; to seek by asking.

about; to seek by asking. In-quīr'er, n. One who in-quires.

In-quir'y (141), n. Act of inquiring: a question.

In'qui-si'tion (-zish'un), n.
Judicial inquiry; a court
for punishing heresy.

Free from | Ĭn/qui-ṣī/tion-al (-zǐsh/un-), urmless.
dv. Without | In-quig'i-tǐve, a. Given to in-

quiry; curious.
In-quis'i-tive-ly, adv. With curiosity to inquire.

In-quis'i-tive-ness, n. Busy curiosity. [the inquisition. In-quis'i-tor, n. A member of In-quis'i-tō'ri-al, a. Pertain-

In-quiş/i-tō'ri-al, a. Pertaining to inquisitiou. Ĭn'rōad, n. Sudden invasion;

iucursion; encroachment. Ĭn'sa-lū'bri-oŭs, a. Not salubrious; unhealthy.

Ĭn'sa-lū'bri-ty, n. Want of salubrity; unwbolesomeness. In-sāne', a. Unsound in mind; crazy; deranged.

In-sāne'ly (132), adv. Madly; foolishly.

In-săn'i-ty, n. Derangement of intellect; craziness.
In-sā/ti-a-ble (-sā/shǐ-), α. Not to be satisfied.

In-sā'ti-a-bly (-sā'shĭ-), adv.
With greediness not to be

satisfied.

In-sā'ti-ate (-sā'shĭ-āt), a

Not satisfied. [ness. In'sa-til'e-ty, n. Insatiable-In-seribe' (54), v. t. To write on; to dedicate. In-serip'tion, n. That which

is written or printed on something; title; address.

In-seru'ta-bil'i-ty, | n. The In-seru'ta-ble-ness, | quality of being inscrutable.
In-seru'ta-ble, a. Unsearch-

able; undiscoverable.
In'seet, n. [Lat. insectum, fr. insectum, fr. insectum, fr. a small animal with six legs, and breathing through tubes running through the body.

In/sec-tiv'o-rous, a. Feeding on insects.

Ĭn'se-cūre', a. Unsafe; not confident of safety.

Ĭn'se-eūre'ly, adv. Unsafely. Ĭn'se-eū'ri-ty, n. Want of safety; danger; hazard.

In-sěn'sate, a. Senscless;
 stupid; foolish.
 In-sěn'si-bĭl'i-ty,n. Want of emotion or affection; dull-

ness.
In-sĕn'si-ble, a. Destitute of feeling; imperceptible.

In-sen'si-bly, adv. Imperceptible; gradually.

In-sep'a-ra-ble, a. Impos-

sible to be separated.

In-sep'a-ra-bly, adv. With indissoluble union.

In-sert', v. t. To bring into or among; to introduce.

In-ser'tion, n. Act of inserting; thing inserted.

Ĭn'side, n. Inner part or place. In-sid'i-oŭs, a. Deceitful; sly. In-sid'i-oŭs-ly, adv. Deceitfull; slyly.

In'sight (-sit), n. Sight of the interior; full knowledge. †In-sig'ni-à, n. pl. Badges of

distinction.

In'sig-nif'i-eange, n. Want of meaning; unimportance.
In'sig-nif'i-eant, a. Void of meaning; without weight

meaning; without weight of character.—SYN. Unimportant; trivial; immaterial.

Ĭn'sin-çēre', a. Hypocritical; false. [critically. Ĭn'sin-çēre'ly, adv. Hypo-in'sin-çĕr'i-ty, n. Deceifulness; hypocrisy; falseness.

In-sin'u-ate, v. t. To creep in; to hint; to suggest.

In-sin'u-ā'tion, n. Act of insinuating; a hint.

In-sin'u-ā/tor, n. One who insunates. [vapid. In-sip'id, a. Void of taste; In'si-pid'i-ty, n. Waut of taste; want of life and spirit. In-sip'id-ly, adv. Without

taste or spirit. .
In-sist', v. i. To be persistent or urgent.

In-snâre', v. t. To catch by stratagem; to entrap. [ance. In'so-bri'e-ty, n. Intemper-In'so-late, v. t. To expose to

the sun's rays. In'so-la'tion, n. Exposure to

the sun's rays. In'so-lenge, n. Haughtiness or pride joined with contempt; audacity.

In'so-lent, a. Haughty; insulting; overbearing.

Ĭn'so-lent-ly, adv. Haughtily. Ĭn'so-lĭd'i-ty, n. Want of solidity.

In-sől'u-bîl'i-ty, n. The quality of being insoluble. In-sől'u-ble, a. Incapable of

being dissolved in a fluid.

In-sŏlv'a-ble, n. Incapable of being solved or explained.

In-sölv'en-çy, n. İnability to pay debts in full. [debts. In-sölv'ent, a. Unable to pay İn'so-müch', adv. So that. In-speet', v. t. To examine; to superintend; to view.

to superintend; to view.

In-spection, n. Examination; official view.

In-spěet'or, n. An examiner; a superintendent.

In-spěe'tor-ship, n. Office of inspector. In-sper'sion, n. The act of

sprinkling on something.

In-sphēre', v. t. To piace in a sphere. [ing inspired. In-spir'a-ble, a. Capable of be-Ĭn'spi-rā'tion, n. Act of drawing in the breath; divine influence on the mind. In-spī'ra-to-ry, a. Relating

to inspiration.

In-spire', v. i. To draw in breath. -v. t. To breathe into; to infuse; to animate or suggest supernaturally.

In-spīr'it, v. t. To animate. In-spīs'sāte, v. t. To thicken, as liquids. [thickening. $\bar{1}$ n'spis-sā'tion, n. Act of Ĭn'sta-bil'i-ty, n. Want of stability; inconstancy. In-stall', v. t. To invest with

office. [installing. In/stal-la/tion, n. Act of In-stall/ment | (131), n. Act In stal/ment | of installing; payment of part at particular

times.

In'stance, n. Solicitation; example; a case occurring.—v.i. or t. To produce an example. In'stant, n. [Lat. instans, p. pr. of instare, to stand or press upon.] A moment. —

Ĭn/stan-tā/ne-oŭs, a. Done in an instant.

a. Present: urgent.

In'stan-ta'ne-ous-ly, adv. In an Instant.

in-stantly, adv. Instantly, in'stantly, adv. Immediate-[certain condition. In-state', v. t. To place in a in'stau-ra'tion, n. Renewal;

renovation; restoration. In-stěa l', adv. In place of. In-steep', v. t. To steep. In'step, n. The upper part of the foot. [ward; to set on.

n'sti-gate, v. t. To urge for-in'sti-ga'tion, n. Incitement, as to evil or wickedness. In'sti-ga/tor, n. One who in-

cites to evil. In-still' (138), v. t. To infuse In-stil' by or as by drops.

In'stil-la'tion, n. Act of iufusing by drops or slowly.

In'stinet, n. Unconscious, involuntary, or unreasoning prompting to action. -a. Moved from within; actuated. In-stinet'ive, a. Prompted [stinct. by instinct.

In-stinet'ive-ly, adv. By in-In'sti-tûte (50), v. t. To es-În'sti-tûte (50), v. t. tablish. - n. Established law.

tablishing; system or organization established. Ĭn'sti-tū'tīve, a. Tending or In-sure' (-shipr', 150), v. t.

intended to institute. In-struct', v. t To teach; to | In-sur'er (-shipr'-), n.

form by precept; to direct.

ing; direction; command. In-struct'ive, a. Conveying knowledge; serving to instruct.

In-struct'ive-ly, adv. In an

instructive manner. In-struet'or, n.

One who teaches [teacher. In-struet'ress, n. A female In'stru-ment. n. A tool; unachine; a writing; au agent. In'stru-ment'al, a. Conducive as a means to some end.

Ĭn'stru-ment-ăl'i-ty, n. Agency; subordinate means. Ĭn'stru-měnt'al-ly, adv. By way of instrument.

In'sub-jec'tion, n. State of disobedience.

In/sub-ôr/di-nā'tion, n. Disobedience to lawful authority. In-suf'fer-a-ble, a. Not to be borne; unendurable.

In-suffer-a-bly, adv. degree beyond endurance. Ĭn/suf-fi'cien-çy (-fish/en-), n. Want of sufficiency.

Ĭn'suf-fi'cient (-fish'ent), a. [water. Inadequate. In'su-lar, a. Surrounded by In'su-late, v. t. To place in a detached position, like an island; to make an isle.

In'su-la'ted, a. Separated from other bodies, especially by non-conductors.

In/su-la'tion, n. Act of insulating; state of being insulated.

In'su-la/tor, n. One who, or that which, insulates.

In'sult, n. Intended con-tempt. - Syn. Outrage; insolence; affront; indignity. In-sult', v. t. To treat with abuse, insolence, or con-

[gross abuse. tempt. In-sūlt'ing, a. Coutaining In-sū'per-a-ble, a. Impossiblc to be overcome.

In-sû'per-a-bly, adr. So as not to be surmounted.

In'sup-port'a-ble, a. Impossible to be endured. In'sup-port'a-bly, adv. yond endurance.

Ĭn'sup-press'i-ble, a. Not to be suppressed. In-sur'a-ble (-shur'-), a.

pable of being insured.

In/sti-tu'tion, n. Act of es- | In-syr'ange (-shyr'-), n. Security against loss by paying a certain sum.

To secure against loss.

who insures. In-strue'tion, n. Act of teach- | In-sur'gent, a. Exciting sedition; rebellious. - n. One who rises against lawful

authority. In'sur-mount'a-ble, a. Not to be surmounted, or over-

come; insuperable.

Ĭn'sur-rec'tion, n. Open opposition of members to lawful authority .- SYN. Sedition; revolt; rebellion.

Ĭn'sur-ree'tion-a-ry, a. Rclating to insurrection.

Ĭn/sus-çĕp'ti-ble, a. Not ca-pable of feeling.

In-tăgl'io (-tal'yo), n. precious stone with a figure engraved on it.

In-tan'gi-ble, a. Not perceptlble by touch. [ber. In'te-ger, n. A whole num-In'te-gral, n. An entire thing. — a. Whole; eutire.

In'te-grant, a. Necessary to constitute an entire thing.

In'te-grate, v. t. To form one whole; to make np. In-těg'ri-ty, n. Wholeness.

uprightness; purity. In-teg'u ment, n. A natural covering.

In'tel-le€t, n. [Lat. intellectus, fr. intelligere, to understand.] Power to judge and comprehend; understanding. In'tel-lec'tion, n. Simple ap-

prehension of ideas. Ĭn'tel-lĕet'ive. a. Pcrtaining to the intellect.

In'tel-leet'u-al, a. Relating to the understanding; mental.

In'tel-leet'u-al-ly, adv. By means of the understanding. In-těl'li-gençe, n. Understanding ; information ; news. In-těl'li-gent, a. Knowing; instructed: skillful.

In-těl'li-gent-ly, adv. In an intelligent manner.

In-těl/li-ģi-bĭl'i-ty, n. Quality of being intelligible.

In-těl'li-gi-ble, a. Capable of being comprehended : plain. In-těl'li-gi-bly. adr. So as to be understood; clearly.

In-těm'per-ance, n. Excess; drunkenness: inebriation.

In-těm'per-ate, a. Excessive; ungovernable : inordinate; addicted to the excessive use of spirituous liquors.

In-těnd', v. To purpose. In-tend'ant, n. An overseer. In-tense'. a. Strained; close; vehement; extreme.

In-tense'ly, adv. To a high degree; extremely.

In-tense'ness, n. Intensity. In-těn'si-fy, r. t. or i. To make or become intense. In-těn'si-ty, n. Extreme de-In-těn'sive, a. Giving force. In-těnt', a. Fixed closely.—

n. Purpose; design; aim. In-ten'tion, n. Design; purpose: nim.

In-ten'tion-al, a. Designed. In-těn'tion-al-ly, adv. Purposely [attention. In-tent'ly, adv. With close Close appli-In-tent'ness. n. eation of mind.

In-ter' (129), r. t. To bury. Performance In'ter-aet, n. between aets. [added. In-ter'ea-la-ry, a. Inserted; In-ter'ea-late, v. t. To insert between others.

In-ter/ea-!ā'tion, n. Insertion of a day in a calendar. În'ter-çēde', v. i. To inter-

pose; to mediate. Ĭn'ter-çēd'ent, a. Mediating. To seize In'ter-çept', v. t.

on its passage; to cut off. In/ter-cep'tion, n. Act of intercepting; interruption. Ĭn'ter-çes'sion (-sesh'un), n. Mediation; interposition.

In'ter-ces'sor, n. A mediator. In/ter-çes/so-ry, a. Containing, or relating to, intercession. - [or link together. Ĭn'ter-chāin', v. t. To chain Ĭn'ter-chānġe', v. t. To

change by giving and receiving; to reciprocate. Ĭn'ter-chānge, n. M exchange; barter; Mutual

ehange

În/ter-change/a-blc, a. Capable of being given and taken mutually.

In/ter-change/a-bly, adv. With mutual exchange. Ĭn'ter-eo-lum'ni-a'tion,

Clear space between two eoluuns. [tual communion. In/ter-com-mun'ion, n In'ter-eos'tal, a. Placed or lying between the ribs.

In'ter-course, n. Mutual dealings; fellowship.

Ĭn/ter-eŭr'rençe, n. A passing between. n'ter-diet', v. t. To forbid.

In'ter-diet, n. A prohibition. In'ter-die'tion, n. Act prohibiting or forbidding. Act of

În'ter-die'tive, | a. Serving | In-ter'ment, n. Burial. In/ter-diet'o-ry,) to prohibit.

In'ter-est, v. t. To eoneern or relate to; to affect. -n. Concern; share; benefit; premium for the use of mouey.

Ĭn'ter-est-ed, a. Having an interest.

In'ter-est-ing (107), a. Exeiting interest; pleasing. Ĭn'ter-fēre', v. i. To inter-

pose; to clash; to intermeddle; to strike reciprocally. În/ter-fer'ençe, n. Interpo-

sition; intermeddling. In'ter-im, n. The mean time. In-tē'ri-or, a. Internal; being within -n. The inward part; inland part of a coun-

try. Ĭn'ter-jā'çent, a. Lying between; intervening.

Ĭn'ter-jěe'tion, n. A word of exclamation.

Ĭn'ter-jěe'tion-al, a. Thrown in between other words, as an interjection.

In/ter-laçe', e. t. To intermix; to insert. In'ter-lärd', v. t. To insert

between; to interpose. Ĭn/ter-leave', v. t. To insert blank lcaves in.

În'ter-lîne', v. t. To write or print between the lines of. Ĭn'ter lin'e-ar, a. Written or

printed between the lines. Ĭn'ter-lin'e-ā'tien, n. A writing or printing between lines.

In/ter-link', v. t. To connect by uniting links. In'ter-loe'u-tor, n. One who speaks in dialogue.

Ĭn'ter-lŏe'u-to-ry, a. Consisting of dialogue. În'ter-lope, v. t. To forestall;

to prevent right; to intrude. Ĭn'ter-lop'er, n. An intruder. In'ter-lude, n. [Lat. inter, between, and ludus, play.] An entertainment between the acts of a play; a piece of instrumental musie between the parts of a song or hymn.

In'ter-măr'riage, n Reciproeal marriage between two families, tribes, &e.

Ĭn'ter-már'ry, v. i. To become connected, as families, by a marriage between two of their members.

Ĭn'ter-měd'dle, r. i. To meddle in the affairs of others. Ĭn'ter-měd'dler, n. An officious person.

n'ter-mē'di-al. la. Lying In'ter-mē'di-ate, between.

In-ter'mi-na-ble, n. Admitting of no end. - SYN.

Boundless; endless; infinite. In/ter-min/gle, v. t. To min-gle or mix together.

Ĭn'ter-mis'sion (-mish'un), n. Cessation for a time.

In'ter-mis'sive, a. Coming at times; not continual.

Ĭn'ter-mit', v. i. or t. To cease or cause to eease for a time. Ĭn/ter-mĭt'tent, a. Ceasing at intervals. - n. A disease

that intermits. \underline{I} n'ter-mix', v.t. or i. To mix. Ĭn'ter-mixt'ūre, n. A mass formed by mixture.

In-ter'nal, a. Inward; interior; domestic.

In-ter'nal-ly, adv. Inwardly. In'ter-nă'tion-al (-năsh'un-), Existing between nations. Ĭn/ter-nŭn/ei-o (-nŭn/shĭ-o),

n. A pope's representative. In'ter-plead, r. t. To discuss or try a previous point inei-

dentally happening. In-ter'po-late, v. t. To insert, as spurious matter, in a writ-

ing; to foist. In-ter'po-la'tion, n. The act of inserting spurious words in a writing, words inserted.

In-ter'po-lat'or, n. One who interpolates. [posing. Ĭn'ter-pōs'al, n. Act of inter-In'ter.pose', v. i. To step in between. - v. t. To place be-

tween; to interfere; to mediate. In'ter-po-si'tion(-zish'un), n.

Act of mediating; intervention.

In-têr'pret, v. t. To explain. In-ter'pret-a-ble, a. Capable of being interpreted.

In-ter/pret-a'tion, n. Explanatiou; exposition; versiou. In-ter'pret-er, n. One who expounds; an expositor.

In'ter-reg'num, n. The time a throne is vacant between the death of a king and the accession of his successor.

In-ter'ro-gate, v. t. To examine by question.

In-ter/ro-ga/tion, n. A question; an inquiry: a point [?] denoting a question.

Ĭn'ter-rog'a-tive, a. Denoting a question. - n. A word that indicates a question.

In-těr'ro-gā/tor, n. One who asks questions.

Ĭn'ter-rog'a-to-ry, n. A question.— a. Confaining a question.

interfering; to divide.

In'ter-rup'tion, n. Interpo-sition; stop; hindrance. Ĭn'ter-seet', v. t. To divide; to cross. - v. i. To meet and

cross each other. Ĭn'ter-sĕ€'tion, n. Act of crossing; point where two

lines ent each other. In'ter-spaçe, n. An intervening space.

In'ter-sperse', r. t. To scatter among or here and there. In'ter-sper'sion, n. Act of scattering here and there.

Ĭn'ter-stěl'lar, a. Being among the stars.

In'ter-stice, or In-ter'stice, n. An empty space between things closely set.

In'ter-sti'tial (-stish'al), a. Containing interstices.

In'ter-text'ure, n. State of being interwoven.

In'ter-twine', v. i. To unite In'ter-twist', by twining. by twining. In'ter-val (140), n. A space between things; time between events. [between. To come Ĭn'ter-vene', v. i. To come In'ter-ven'tion, n. Act of in-

tervening; interposition. -In'ter-view, n. A formal meeting; conference.

In'ter-weave', v. t. To weave one into another of.

In-tes'tate, a. Dying without a will. -n. One who dies without leaving a will.

In-tes'ti-nal, a. Pertaining to the bowcls.

In-tes'tine, a. [Lat. intestinus, fr. intus, within.] Iuternal; domestic; not foreign. In-tes'tincs, n. pl. Bowels: In-thrall' (138), v. t. To re-

duce to bondage; to enslave.
In-thrall'ment (131), n. SlaIn-thral'ment y very.
In'ti-ma-cy, n. Close familiiarity; friendship.

In'ti-mate, v. t. To hint; to suggest; to point out.

In'ti-mate, a. Inmost: near; familiar. -n. A familiar asassociate or friend. In'ti-mate-ly, adv. Familiar-In'ti-ma'tion, n. A hint; suggestion; notice.

In-tim'i-date, v. t. spire with fear. - SYN. To dispirit ; abash ; deter.

In-tim'i-da'tion, n. The act of intimidating.

In'to, prep. Noting entrance. In-tol'er-a-ble, a. Not to be borne or endured.

In'ter-rupt', v. t. To stop by | In-tol'er-a-bly, adv. Leyond | [toleration. endurance. In-től'er-ançe, n. Want of In-tol'er-ant, a. Unable to bear; illiberal; bigoted.

In'to-na'tion, n. Manner of utterance: modulation.

In-tone', v. t. or i. To read with a musical accentuation and tone.

In-tox'i-cate, v. t. To incbriate; to make drunk.

In-tox'i-ea'tion, n. State of drunkenness; inebriation.

In-trăet'a-ble, a. Unmanage-able; obstinate; unruly.

In-trăct'a-bil'i-ty, n. Obstinacy; indocility.

In-trăn'si-tive, a. Expressing an action or state that does not pass over to an object.

In-trèneh', v. t. To fortify with a trench; to encroach. In-trěnch'ment, n. A ditch and parapet for defense.

In-trep'id, a. Fearless; bold. In/tre-pid'i-ty, n. Undaunted bravery; fearlessness. Jn-trep'id-ly, adv. Fearlessly.

In'tri-ea-cy, n. Entangle-ment; perplexed state; complexity; obsenrity.

In'tri-eate, a. Entangled or involved; complicated.

In'tri-cate-ly, adv. With entanglement or perplexity. In-trigue' (-treeg'). n. Stratageun; amour .- v. i. To carry

on secret designs. In-trigu'er (-treeg'-), n. One

who intrigues. In-trin'sic, a. Internal; true;

real; inherent; essential. In-trin'sic-al-ly, adv. Inter-

nally; really; essentially. In'tro-duce', v. t. To bring in; to make known.

Ĭn'tro-dŭe'tion, a. Act of introducing; a preface. Ĭn'tro-dŭe'tive, a. Serving In'tro-dŭe'to-ry, to intro-

duce. Ĭn'tro-mis'sion (-mish'un), n.

Act of sending or conveying in. [let in; to admit. In'tro-mit', v. t. To send or Ĭn'tro-spěc'tion, n. A view of the inside.

Ĭn'tro-vēr'sion, n. A turning, or being turned, inward. In'tro-vert', v. t. To turn

in ward. In-trude', v. i. To come unwelcomely. - v. t. To thrust

in without invitation. In-tru'sion, n. Entrance with-

out right or invitation. In-tru'sive, a. Apt to intrude. In-vent'or, n. One who in-

In-trust', v. t. To commit to the care of.

Ĭn'tu-i'tion (-ish'un), n. Immediate knowledge, as in perception.

In-tū'i-tīve, a. Perceived by the mind immediately.

In-tū'i-tĭve-ly, adr. By iminediate perception. In'tu-mes'çençe, n.

A swelling with heat; a tumid state. In-twine', \ v. t. To twist to-In-twist', \ gether.

In-un'date, v. t. To overflow; to deluge; to flood.

Ĭn'un-dā'tion, n. An over-flow of water; a flood.

In-ure', v. t. or i. To accustom; to serve to the use or benefit of. nrn.

In-ûrn', v. t. To put in an In'u-til'i-ty, n. Uselessness. In-vāde', v. t. To enter in a hostile manner; to attack.

In-vād'er, n. One who Invades. [void. In-văl'id, a. Weak: null; In'va-lid, n. One disabled by wounds or sickness. - a. In

ill-health; feeble; infirm. In-văl'i-date, v. t. To make

void; to weaken. In'va-lid'i-ty, n. Weakness; want of legal force.

Deyond In-văl'u-a-ble, a.

valuation; priceless. In-va'ri-a-ble, a. Unchangeable; nniform.

In-vā'ri-a-bly, adv. Without change: uniformly.

In-vä'sion, n. Hostile en-

trance; infringement. In-vā/sīve, a. Entering with hostile purpose.

In-věe'tive, a. Abusive; satirical. — n. A harsh or reproachful accusation.

In-veigh' (in-va'), v. i. To rail against; to reproach.

In-veigh'er (in-va/er), n. Onc who inveighs.

In-vēi'gle (-vē'gl), v. t. To seduce; to entice; to wheedle; to entrap.

In-vēi'gle-ment, n. Act of inveigling, or state of being inveigled.

In-vent', v. t. [Lat. invenire, inventum, to come upou; to find.] To discover by study or inquiry; to find out; to contrive; to fabricate; to

feign. In-ven'tion, n. Act of finding out; that which is invented.

In-věnt'ive, a. Ready at iuvention : ingenious. [vents.

In'ven-to-ry,'n. A list of articles. - v. t. To make a list of. [trary.

In-verse', a. Inverted; con-In-verse'ly, adv. In a contrary order or manner.

In-ver'sion, n. A complete change of order or place. In-vert', v. t. To turn upside

down; to change the order of completely.

In-vert'ed, a. Reversed. In-vest', v. t. To clothe; to besiege; to vest in something [into.

In-věs'ti-gātė, v. t. To search In-věs/ti-gā/tion, n. A searching for truth; examination; inquiry. [scarches for truth. In-věs'ti-ga/tor, n. One who

In-věst'i-tūre, n. Act or right of giving possession. In-vest'ment, n. A vestment;

conversion into property less fleeting than mouey

In-vět'er-a-çy, n. Obstinacy confirmed by time. ffixed. In-vět'er-ate, a. Old; firmly In-vět'er-ate-ly, adv. With obstinate fixedness; violently.

In-vid'i-ous, a. Likely to excite envy. [excite envy. In-vĭd'i-oŭs-ly, adv. So as to In-vĭd'i-oŭs-ness, n. Quality of provoking envy or hatred. In-vig'or-āte, v. t. To strengthen; to give vigor to.

In-vig'or-a'tion, n. Act of in-

vigorating.

Not to be In-vin'çi-ble, a. Not conquered. — SYN. Insuperable; insurmountable. In-vin'çi-bly, adv. Uncon-

querably. In-vī'o-la-bĭl'i-ty, n. State or

quality of being inviolable. In-vī'o-la-ble, a. Not to be [breach or failure. broken. In-vi'o-la-bly, adv. Without In-vi'o-late, a. Not broken;

entire; uninjured. In-vĭs'i-bĭl'i-ty, n. State of being invisible. [scen. In-viş'i-ble, a. Not to be In-viş'i-bly, adv. So as not to be seen; obscurely.

In'vi-tā'tion, n. Act of inviting; request to attend.
In-vite', v. t. To request the company of; to allure.

In-vīt'ing, p. a. Attractive. In-vit'ing-ly, adv. In a manner to invite or allure.

Ĭn'vo-cāte, r. t. To invoke. In'vo-ca'tion, n. Act of invoking; judicial order. In'voice (140), n. A bill of

goods, with the prices an-

nexed. - v. t. To make a list of, with the prices.

In-vöke', v. t. To address in prayer; to implore; to pray to; to supplicate.

In-vol'un-ta-ri-ly, adv. Not by choice; against the will. In-vŏl'un-ta-ry, a. Opposed to, or independent of, the will. Ĭn'vo-lū'tion, n. Action of involving; complication.

In-vŏlve', v. t. To envelop; to infold; to comprise.

In-vul'ner-a-bil'i-ty, n. State or quality of being invulnerable.

In-vŭl'ner-a-ble, a. Incapable of being wounded. In-wall', r. t. To inclose with

a wall.

In'ward, a. Being within; internal. - adv. Within. In'ward-ly, adv. In the inner

part; internally; secretly. In'wards, n. pl. Intestines. In-weave', v. t. [imp. IN-WOVE; p. p. INWOVE, IN-WOVEN.] To weave to-

gether; to intertwine. In-wrăp' (-răp'), v. t. To in-

volve; to infold. In-wrēathe' (-rēth'), v. t. To surround as with a wreath.

In-wrought' (in-rawt/), α. Worked in.

Ī-ŏn'ie, a. Relating to an order of architecture. I-ō'ta, n. [Name of the smallest letter (ι) of the Gr. alpha-

bet.] A tittle; a jot.

Ip'e-căe'u-ăn'hå, } n. A drug an emetic Ī-răs'çi-bĭl'i-ty, n. Quality

of being easily provoked. Ī-răs'çi-ble, a. Irritable; easily angered or provoked.

Ire (84), n. Anger; wrath. Ire'ful (139), a. Angry; wroth; furious with anger.

Īr'i-des'çençe, n. Exhibition of colors like those of the rainbow.

Ĭr'i-dĕs'çent, a. Having colors like the rainbow.

I'ris (140, 86), n. The rainbow; the colored circle round the pupil of the eye. I'rish, a. Pertaining to Ireland. -n. The native language of the Irish.

Irk, v. t. To weary; to tire. Îrk'sôme (16), a. Tedious; tiresome. Iness. Îrk'sôme-ness, n. Tedious-Î'ron (i'urn), n. The most

common and useful of the metals. — a. Made of iron; like iron; hard; firm. — v.t.To smooth with a hot iron.

Ī'ron-elăd (ī'urn-), n. A vessel for warfare protected or covered with iron. [irony. Spoken in Ī-rŏn'i€-al, a. Ī-ron'ie-al-ly, adv. By way,

or by the use, of irony. Ī'rŏn-mon/ger (i'urn-), n. A dealer in iron.

 \bar{I} ron-y, n. Speech intended to convey a contrary signification; a species of ridicule.

Tron-y (Turn-), a. Made of, or like, iron; hard.

Ir-ra'di-ance, n. Beams of light; splendor.

Ir-ra'di-ate, v. t. or i. To cmit rays; to illuminate.

Ir-rā/di-ā'tion, n. Emission of rays of light; illumination. Ir-ra'tion-al (-rash'un-), a. Void of reason; absurd.

Ir-ră'tion-al-ly (-răsh/un-) adv. Absurdly. [reclaimed. Îr're-clāim'a-ble, a. Not to be Ir-rec'on-çîl'a-ble, a. possible to be reconciled.

Ĭr're-cov'er-a-ble, a. Incapable of being recovered. -SYN. Irreparable; irretriev-

able; incurable.

Ir/re-cov'er-a-bly, adv. Beyond recovery. Ir're-deem'a-ble, a. Not to

be redeemed. [reduced. Ĭr're-dūç'i-blc, a. Not to Le Ir-ref'ra-ga-ble, a. sible to be refuted. Impos-

Ir-ref'u-ta-ble, or Ir're-fut'-a-ble, a. Incapable of being refuted. Ir-reg'u-lar, a. Not according

to rule; immethodical. Ir-reg'u-lăr'i-ty, n. Devia-tion from rule; anomaly.

Ir-reg'u-lar-ly, adv. Without method, rule, or order.

Ir-rěl'a-tive, a. Having no relation; unconnected. Ir-rěl'e-van-çy, n. State of

being irrelevant. Ir-rel'e-vant, a. Not applicacable or pertinent.

Ĭr're-lig'ion (-lij'un), n. Want of religion; impiety.

Ir/re-li'gious (-lij'us), a. Ungodly; wicked. Ĭr're-mē'di-a-ble, a. Admit-

ting of no remedy.

Ĭr'rěp'a-ra-ble, a. Impossible to be repaired.

Ir-rep'a-ra-bly, adv. So as not to admit of repair.

Ir're-pëal'a-ble, a. Not to be repealed. Ir-rep/re-hen/si-ble, a. Not

to be blamed.

Ir're-press'i-ble, a. Not to be repressed.

Ĭr're-proach'a-ble, a. Beyond reproach; blameless. Ir're-prov'a-ble, a. Not to be reproved.

Ir're-sist'i-ble, a. Impossible to be resisted with success. Ĭr're-sist'i-bly, adv. So as

not to be resisted.

Ir-res'o-lute, a. Not firm in purpose. — SYN. Wavering; vacillating: unsettled; unsteady; undecided. Ir-res'o-lutc-ly, adv. Without

resolution.

Ir-rěs'o-lū'tion, n. Want of firmness of mind.

Ĭr/rc-spěet'ive, a. Without regard to elreumstances. Ir're-spee'tive-ly, adv. With-

out regard. Ir-res'pi-ra-ble, a. Unfit for

respiration. Ĭr're-spŏn'si-ble, a. Not responsible.

Tr'rc-triev'a-ble, a. Ineapable of recovery or repair. Ir're-triev'a-bly, adv. Irre-

coverably. Ir-rev'er-ence, n. Want of

reverence or veneration. Ir-rev'er-ent, a. Wanting in reverence or veneration.

Ir-rev'er-ent-ly, adv. With want of reverence. Ĭr're-vēr'si-ble, a. Not to be

reversed or recalled. Ir/re-ver'si-bly, adv. So as

to preclude reversal or repeal. Ir-rev'o-ea-ble, a. Not to be recalled.

Ir-rev'o-ea-bly, adv. not to admit of recall. So as Ir'ri-gate, v. t. To wet; to

moisten; to water, as land, by means of a stream made to flow over it. [gating. Ĭr'ri-gā'tion, n. Aet of irri-Ĭr-rīg'u-oŭs, a. Watery; wet. Ir'ri-ta-bil'i-ty, n. Capacity of being irritated.

Ir'ri-ta-blc, a. Easily irritated or provoked.

Ir'ri-tant, n. That which ex-

cites or irritates. Īr'ri-tāte, v. t. To excite heat and reduess in; to anger.

Īr'ri-tā'tion, n. Act of irritating; exasperation.

Ir'ri-ta-tive, a. Serving to excite or irritate.

Ir-rup'tion, n. Sudden invasion; violent inroad. [upon. Ir-rup'tive, a. Rushing in or Is (123, 124). Third person singular of the substantive

verb To be.

I'sin-glass (Vzing-glass), n. [That is ice-glass, fr. icing, iee, and glass.] A kind of gelatine prepared from the air-bladders of the sturgeon; mica.

Į̃s'lam, Į̃s'lam-ĭsm, n. Religion of the Moham-

medans. Is'land (i'-), \ n. Land which

Īsle (īl), is surrounded by water. [land. Īsl'et (ī'let), n. A little is-Ī-sŏch'ro-noŭs, a. Performed in equal times.

Is'o-late, v. t. To place in a detached situation; to place [isolated. by itself.

Is'o-la'tion, n. State of being I-sŏs'çc-lēs, a. Having only two sides that are equal, as triangles.

I/so-thērm'al, a. Having equal temperature.

In'ra-el-īte, n. A descendant of Israel; a Jew.

Is'su-a-blc (ish'shil-), a. Capable of being issued.

Is'sue (Ish'shil), n. Offspring; final result; a small ulcer kept open. -v. i. To come or send out; to result. -v. t. To put in eirculation.

Isth'mus (is'mus or ist'mus), n. A neck of land connecting larger portions of land. It, pron. That thing.

language of Italy.

I-tăl'ie, a. Relating to Italy or to the letters ealled Italics. Ī-tăl'i-çīze, v. t. To print in

Italie letters. Ĭ-tăl'ies, n. pl. Letters inclin-

ing as these do.

Itch, n. A eutaneous disease.

—v. i. To have irritation in the skin; to long. [lar. <u>I'tem</u>, n. A separate particu-<u>It'cr-ātc</u>, v. t. To repeat. <u>It'cr-ā'tion</u>, n. Act of repeat-

ing; repetition.

I-tin'er-ant, n. One who travels from place to place. — a. Wandering; traveling; unsettled.

Ī-tĭn'er-a-ry, n. A book of Traveling; travels. — a. done on a journey. Į-tĭn'er-ātc, v. i. To travel.

It-self', pron. emphatie from it. I'vo-ry, n. The tusk of an elephant, or any substance elosely resembling it. - a. Made of ivory; like ivory. I'vy, n. A climbing plant.

JAB'BER, v. i. To talk rapidly and indistinctly. -n. Rapid, indistinct talk. Jab'ber-er, n. One who talks fast and indistinctly $J\bar{a}'$ çinth, n. A pellueid gem. Jack. n. A mechanical con-



American Jack.

English Jack.

trivance of various kinds; an | Jack'daw. engine; a small flag; male of some animals.

Jăck'al, n. wild animal of India and Persia, allied to the Jackal.

Jack'a-napes, n. A monkey; an ape; a coxcomb. Jack'ass, n. Male of the ass;

a dolt; a fool. Jăck'-boots, n. pl. Large boots reaching above the kuee.

n. A European bird ' allied to the crows.



short coat.

Jackdaw. Jäck'-knife (-nif), n. A large poeket-knife.

Jăe'o-bĭn, n. A violent revolutionist; a turbulent or factious demagogue.

Jăc'o-bin'ic-al, a. Pertaining to secret elubs against government.

Jăe'u-late, v. t. To throw Jăve'lin, n. like a dart; to emit.

Jăe'u-lā'tion, n. Act of darting or throwing.

Jăe'u-la-to-ry, a. Darting or throwing out suddenly.

Jade, n. A tired horse; a worthless woman; a mineral. - v. t. To wear down by exertion .- SYN. To tire; weary; fatigue; exhaust.

Jag, n. A small load; notch. -v. t. To notch; to indent. Jag'ged, a. Having notches or teeth. [eveu.

Notched; un-Jăg'gy, a. Jag'u-ar', A wild animal found

Jaguar. from Brazil to Texas, - called also

American tiger.

Jāil, n. A prison. Jāil'-bīrd, n. A prisoner, or one who has been a prisoner. Jāil'er, n. Keeper of a jail.

Jal'ap (39), n. [From Jalapa, in Mexico.] A plant or drug used as a cathartic.

Jăm (140), n. A conserve of fruits. -v. ι . (129) squeeze closely; to wedge in.

Jămb (jim), n. Side-piece of
a chimney or of a door.

Jane, n. A kind of fustian. Jăn'gle (jăng'gl), n. Discordant sound; contention. - v. To wrangle; to quarrel.

Jăn'i-tor, n. A door-keeper. A Turkish Jăn'i-za-ry, n. A's soldier of the guards.

Jän'ty, a. Airy; showy. Jăn'u-a-ry, n. First month of the year.

Ja-păn', n. A peculiar kind of varnish or varnished work . e. t. To varnish with japan. Jär, v. t. To eause to shake.

v. i. To strike together

slightly; to interfere. -n. A shaking; a clash; a stone or glass vessel.

Jär'gon, n. Confused, unintelligible talk; gibberish. Jăs'mine, or Jăs'mine, n.

A climbing plant, having fragrant flowers.

Jäs'per. n. A mineral. Jäun'dige, n. A disease in which the body becomes yel-

Jäun'diced (-dist), a. Affected with jaundice; prejudiced. Jäunt (jänt), v. i. To make an excursion. -n. An excur-

slon; a ramble.

A kind of Javelin. spear.

Jaw, n. The bone in which the teeth are fixed; abusive clamor. - v. i. To scold.

Jāy, n. A reddish-brown bird common in Europe; an American bird of a sky-blue color.

Jěal'oŭs, a. Suspicious; afraid of rivalship. [ousy. Jeal'ous-ly, adv. With jeal-

Jeal'ous-y, n. Suspicion; fear of losing some good which another may obtain. Jean (jan), n. A cotton cloth

twilled. Jeer (130), n. A scoff; a taunt:

mockery .- v. i. To scoff ; to deride. [name of God. Je-hō'vah, n. The Hebrew Je-jūne', a. Hungry; barren; void of interest.

Je-jūne'ness, n. Barrenness. Jěl'ly (141), n. Inspissated juice of fruit; a conserve. Jen'ny, n. A machine for

spinning.

Jeop'ard, v. t. To put in danger; to expose to loss or iniury. — SYN. To risk; peril; endanger; hazard.

Jeop'ard-y, n. Danger; peril. Jerk, v. t. or i. To throw or pull with sudden motion. n. A sudden thrust or twitch [short coat. or spring. Jerk'in (55), n. A jacket or Jes'sa-mine, n. A plant; jas-[-n. A joke. To make sport. mine. Jěst, v. i. Jěs'u-it, n. One of a religious order; a crafty person (an op-

probrious use of the word). Jes'u-it'ie-al, a. Relating to Jesuits; crafty (an offensive [the Jesuits. Principles of Jěş'u-it-ĭşm, n.

Jet, n. A black fossil; a sudden rush or spouting, as of water. -v. i. To shoot forward.

Jew (jū or jll), n. A Hebrew. Jew'el (jū'el or ju'el, 130), n.
A precious stone; a gem. v. t. To dress or adorn with jewels; to fit with a jewel.

Jew'el-er $\{ij\bar{u}'-orj\eta'-\}, n.$ One Jew'el-ler $\}$ who deals in jewels. Jew'el-er-y, | n. Jewels col-Jew'el-ler-y, | lectively; gems; jewels.

Jew'el-ry (ja'- or ju'-), n. Jewels or trinkets in general. Jew'ess (jū'es or ju'es), n.

Hebrew woman. Jew'ish (jū'- or ju'-), a. Pertaining to the Jews.

Jews'-härp (jūz'- or jyz'-), n. A musical instrument.

Jib, n. Foremost sail of a ship. Jig, n. A light dance by two. Jilt, n. A woman who trifles with her lover. - v. t. To trifle with in love.

Jin'gle (jing'gl), v. t. To cause to sound with a sharp noise. v. i. To clink; to tinkle.
n. A sharp, clinking sound; a little rattle.

Job, n. A piece of work. -v. t. or i. To do small work; to deal in stocks.

Job'ber, n. A dealer in stocks; one who supplies retailers.

Jöck'ey (141), n. One who rides, or who deals in, horses. - v. t. To cheat; to trick. Jo-cose', a. Given to jesting;

jocular; facetious. [antry. Jo-cose'ly, adv. With pleas-Joe'u-lar, a. Jocose; merry. Joe'u-lar-ly, adv. Jocosely. Jŏ€'u-lăr'i-ty, n. Disposition

to jest. Jŏe'und, a. Merry; gay; live-Jog, v. t. or i. [Allied to shock.] To push with the elbow; to walk slowly. — n.

A push with the elbow. [ly. Jög'gle, v. t. To shake slight-Join, v. t. To couple: to unite; to combine; to close.

Join'er, n. A mechanic who does the nicer wood-work of buildings.

Join'er-y, n. A joiner's art. Joint, n. Place or part where things are united. - v. t. To form into joints; to divide. Shared by two or -- a. more.

Joint'ed, a. Having joints. Joint'-heir (-ar), n. An heir having a joint interest. Joint'ly, adv. Unitedly. Joint'-stock, n. Stock held

in company.

Joint'-těn'an-cy, n. A tenure of office by unity of interest. title, time, and possession.

Joint'-ten'ant, n. One who
holds by joint tenancy.

Joint'ure (joint'yur), n. An estate settled on a wife.

Joist, n. A small piece of timber to support a floor. Jöke, n A jest. -v. t or i.

To jest; to rally: to banter. Jok'er, n. One who jokes; a jester. fa fish. Jole, n. The cheek; head of

Jöl'li-ty, n. Noisy mirth. Jöl'ly, a Merry; gay; lively. Jölt (18), v. To shake with jerks. - n. A sudden shake.

Jos'tle (jos'l), v. t. To run against and shake. Jot, n. An iota; a tittle .- v.

To make a note of.

Jour'nal, n. An account of daily trausactions; a diary. Jour'nal-ism, n. Profession of editing or writing for journals. Joûr'nal-ist, n. Oue who keeps a journal. Sjournal.

Joûr'nal-īze, r. t. To enter in a Joûr'ney (141), n. Travel by laud; passage; excursion. -To travel by land.

Joûr'ney-man (143), n. hired workman.

Joust, n. A tournament; a mock eucounter on horseback.

Jō'vi-al, a. Merry; jolly; gay. Jowl. See Jole.

Jöwl'er, or Jowl'er, n. A hunting-dog, or other dog. Joy (136), n. Gladness; exultation. -v. i. or t. To re-

joice; to be or make glad. Joy'ful, a. Full of joy; glad. Joy'ful-ly, adv. With joy. Joy'ful-ness, n. Great joy. Joy'less, a. Void of joy.

Joy'oŭs, a. Glad; merry; cheerful. [gladness. Joy'ous-ly, adv. With joy or

Joy'ous-ness, n. State of being joyous.

Jū'bi-lant, a. Uttering songs of triumph.

Ju'bi-lee, n. A periodical festivity; season of joy.

Ju-dā'ie, a. Pertaining Ju-dā'ie-al, to the Jews. Jū'da-ĭṣm, n. Religion of the Jews; Jewish tenets and rites.

to the religious doctrine and rites of the Jews.

Judge, n. One authorized to determine causes in court; one skilled in deciding. -SYN. Umpire; arbitrator; referee. -v. i. To compare facts and distinguish truth; to form an opinion; to pass sentence. — v. t. To hear

and decide concerning a cause, a subject, or a party. Judge'ship, n. Office of a judge.

Judg'ment (132), n. Sentence; opinion; discernment.

Jū'di-ea-to-ry, n. A court of justice. — a. Dispensing justice.

Jü'di-ea-ture, n. Power of distributing justice; jurisdic-

Ju-di'eial (-dish'al), a. Pcr-

inflicted as a penalty.

Ju-di'eial-ly (-disn'al-), adv. In the forms of justice.

Ju-di'ci-a-ry (-dish'i-), a. Pertaining to courts of justice. - n. Courts of justice.

Ju-di'cious (-dish'us), a. Prudent; acting with judgment. Ju-di'cious-ly (-dish/us-), adv. Wisely; prudently.

Jug, n. A vessel for liquors, with a protuberant belly.

Jüg'gle, n. A trick by leger-demain. - v. i. To play To play tricks by slight of hand. Jug'gler, n. One who juggles.

Jug'gler-y, n. Sleight of hand. Ju'gu-lar, a. Belonging to the throat.

Juice, n. Sap of vegetables; third part of animal sub-

stances. Jūi'ci-ness, n. Abundance of

juice; succulence. Jūi'cy, a. Full of juice; suc- | Jū'ry, n. A body of men seculent.

Jū'jūbe, n. A plant and its sweet pulpy fruit; a paste of gum-arabic sweetened.

Jū'lep, n. A liquor or sirup. Ju-ly', n. Seventh month of the year.

Jum'ble, v. t. To mix confusedly. — n. A confused mixture; a small cake.

Jump, v. i. To spring by raising both feet. — n. A leap with two feet, as by a man. June'tion, n. Act of joining. Junet'ure, n. A joining; critical point of time. Ivear. June, n. Sixth month of the Ju'da-ize, v. t. To conform Jun'gle (jung'gl), n. A thick cluster of small trees.

Jun'ior (jun'yur), a. Younger; iuferior. — n. younger or of lower staudfof being junior. ing. Jun-ior'i-ty (-yor'-), n. State Ju'ni-per, n. An evergreen conc-bearing shrub or tree. Junk, n. A Chinese ship; old ropes; hard, salt beef.

Junk.

taining to courts of justice; | Junk'et, n. A private entertainment.

Jun'to, n. (pl. Jun'tes.) [Sp., from Lat. junctus, joined.] A cabal; a faction.

Jū'pi-ter, n. A heathen deity: the largest of the planets. Ju-rid'ie-al, a. Relating to a judge; used in courts of law. Ju-rid'ie-al-ly, adv.

legal authority or forms. Jū'ris-con'sult, n. A man learned in the law; a jurist. Ju'ris-die'tion, n. Legal au-

thority, or the space over which it extends. Jū'ris-die'tion-al, a. Accord-

ing to legal authority. Jū'ris-pru'dençe, n. Science of law.

Jū'rist, n. One versed in the law; a civil lawyer.

Jū'ror (140, 143), n. One Ju'ry-man | who serves on a jury.

lected and sworn to investigate matters of fact and decide according to the evidence iu court.

Jū'ry-mast, n. A temporary mast.

Just, a. Appropriate or suitable; conformed to truth. -SYN. Exact; accurate; cquitable ; fair ; deserved. -Closely; nicely; exadv. actly; barely .- n. A mock eucounter on horse-back.

Jus'tiçe (54), n. The giving to every one his duc; a civil officer.

Jus-ti'ei-a-ry (-tish'i-), n. One who administers justice. Jus'ti-fi'a-ble, a. Capable of

being justified; defensible. Jus'ti-fi'a-bly, adv. So as to be justified Jus'ti-fi-ea'tion, n. Act of

justifying; vindication.

Jus'ti-fi-ca/to-ry, a. Tending
to justify; vindicatory.

Jus'ti-fy, v. t. To prove to be just; to absolve from guilt. Just'ly. adv. Equitably;

honestly. ftruth. Just'ness, n. Conformity to Jut, v.i. To shoot out or pro ject.

Jū've-něs'çent, a. Lecoming Jü've-nile, a. Young: youth-

Jū've-nĭl'i-ty, n. Youthfulness; the manners or customs of youth.

Jux'ta-po-si'tion (-zish'un), n. Nearness in place.

ALE, n. A kind of cabbage.

Ka-leī'do-seōpe, n. An optical Instrument which exhibits an infinite variety of beautiful colors and forms.

Kăl'mi-à, n. [Named for Peter Kalm. An evergreen shrub having showy flowers.

Kăn'garoo', n. A singular quadruped found in



lia. Kā'o-lin, n. A kind of clay of which poreelain is made. Kědge, n. A small anchor.

Keel, n. Bottom timber of a ship from stem to stern.

Keel'haul, v. t. To haul under the keel as a punishment. Kěel'son (kěl'sun), n. A piece of timber laid on the floor

timbers of a ship. Keen, a. Eager; sharp; penetrating; piercing; acute.

Keen'ly, adv. In a keen manner; sharply; bitterly. Keen'ness (106), n. The qual-

ity of being keen.

Keep, v. t. [imp. & p. p. KEPT.] To preserve; to save; to hold.—v. i. To stay; to endure; to dwell n. A stronghold; support.

Keep'er, n. One who keeps or preserves; a custodian.

Keep'ing, n. Custody; care. Keep'sāke, n. A token of remembrance; a souveuir.

Kěg, n. A small cask. Kělp, n. Calcined ashes of sea-weed, used for making

glass. Kěn, r. t. To sce; to descry; to know. — n. Reach of

sight; cognizance. Kěn'nel (130), n. A cot for dogs; a pack of hounds. v. t. or i. (130) To lodge in a

Kěpt, imp. & p. p. of Keep. Kčr'ehief, n. A cloth to cover the head or neek.

kennel.

Kern, n. A vagabond: part of a type which overhangs the body, as the dot in the letter f.

Ker'nel, n. The substance in the shell of a nut; seed of a pulpy fruit; a grain. - v. i. To form into a kernel.

Ker'sey, n. A wooleu cloth. Kēr'sey-mēre, n. A thin woolen cloth; cassimere.

Kěteh, n. A kind of twomasted vessel.

Kět'tle, n. A metallic vessel for boiling water, &c.

Kět'tle-drům, n. A kettleshaped metallic drum covcred with parehment.



of au arch. Kick, n. Blow with the foot. — v. To strike with the foot. Kid, n. A young goat.

Kid'nap (130), v. t. To steal and secrete, as persons.

Kid'nap-er, \ n. One who Kid'nap-per, \ steals a human being.

Kid'ney (141), n. That part of the viscera which secretes the urine; sort; kind. [rel. Kĭl'der-kĭn, n. A small bar-Kĭll (123), v. t. To slay; to de-

stroy; to deprive of life.

Kiln (kil), n. A fabric for drying or burning any thing. Kiln'-dry (kil'-), v. t. To dry [petticoat. in a kiln. Kĭlt, n. A Highlander's short Kĭm'bo, a. Bent; crooked. Kin, n. Kindred; relation; thing related. - a. Of the

same nature or kind. Kind (69), a. Having, or showing, a humane disposition. - SYN. Benevolent; gracious; mild; indulgent. -n. A gcuus; raee; sort. Kin'dle, v. t. To set on fire.
-v. i. To ignite; to take fire. Kind'li-ness, n. Affectionate disposition; benevolence.

Kind'ly, adv. With good will. — a. Mild; favorable.

Kind'ness, n. Sympathizing benevolenee; goodness; favor. Kin'dred, n. People related

to each other; relatives. - a. Allied by birth. Kine, n. Old pl. of Cow.

Kīne'pox, n. The vaceine disease. [ereign.

King, n. A monarch; a sov-King'dom, n. Territory sub-ject to a king; a region; a division in natural history.

Kĭng'fĭsher, n. A bird livon ing freshwater fish.



Royal; Kingfisher. regal;

like, or relating to, a king. King'-post, n. A beam in the frame of a roof.

King's'-ē'vil, n. Scrofula. Kins'wom-an (143), n. A female relation.

Kink, n. The twist of a rope spontaneously formed. — v. t. or i. To twist into a kink. Kĭnş'fōlk (-fōk), n. Relations. Kĭnş'man (143), n. A relation. Kip'per, n. A salmon in a state of spawning.

Kip'-skin, n. Leather prepared from the skin of young cattle.

Kirk, n. The church, as ln Scotland.

Kīr'tle, n. A short jacket. Kīss (124), n. A salute with the lips. — v. t. To salute

with the lips. Kit, n. A wooden tub; an outfit, as of tools, &c., or

that which contains lt; a small violin. [cooking. Kitch'en (55), n. A room for Kîte, n. A

rapacious A bird of the hawk kind; a toy for flying.

Kit'ten, n.



The young of a cat. Knab (nab), v. t. To seize with the teeth; to lay hold of; to nab.

Knáck (nák), n. Dexterlty. A knot in Knăg (năg), n. wood; a peg. [rough. Knag'gy (nag'-), a. Knotty;

Knär (när), } n. A knot in Knärl (närl), } wood. Knāve (nāv), n. [A.-S. cnafa,

a boy, lad, servant, .rogue.] A dishonest person; a rascal. Knāv'er-y (nāv'-), n. Dishonesty; petty villainy. Knāv'ish (nav'-), a. Dishon-

est; rascally; fraudulent. Knead (need), v. t. To work and mix with the hauds.

Knee (nee), n. The joint between the leg and thigh.

Kneel (neel), v. i. [imp. & p. p. knelt or kneeled.] To fall on the knees.

Kněll (něl), n. Sound of a bell, rung at a funeral or death.

Knee'-păn (nee'-), n. The round bone of the knee. Knew (nū), imp. of Know.

Knick'knáck (nik'nák), n. A trifle or toy. Knife (nif, 142), n. An Instru-

ment for cutting, usually having a steel blade.

Knight'-ĕr'rant (nīt'-, 146), n. A roving knight.

Knight-er'rant-ry (nit-), n. Practice of wandering in quest of adventures, as a

knight-errant. Knight'hood (nit'-), n. The dignity of a knight.

Knight'ly (nit'-), a. Pertaining to, or becoming, a knight. Knit (nit), v. t. [imp. & p. p. KNIT, KNITTED.] To unite tbreads by means of needles; to join closely.

Knit'ting-nee'dle (nit'-), n. A needle used for knitting. Knob (nob), n. A knot; a protuberance; a bunch.

Knock (nok, 127), v. i. or t. To hit; to strike; to dash. -n. A blow; a dashing; a rap. Knöck'er (nök'er), n. A ham-

mer to rap on a door. Knöll (nöl), n. A little hill.
Knöt (nöt), n. A tie; joint of
a plant; bond of union.—

v. t. To form knots in.

Knäp'sack (năp'-); n. A soldier's sack. Knäpt's knot' (năt), n. A title. - Knöt'ted (nŏt'-), a. Full of knot's knots; intricate. Knout (nowt or noot), n. A Russian instrument

punishment; a kind of whip. Know (no), v. t. [imp. KNEW; p. p. KNOWN.] To understand; to perceive; to recog-

Know'a-ble (no'-), a. Capable of being known.

Knowl'edge (nol'ej), n. Clear perception; truth ascertained; information; cogni-zance; learning. [Know. . p. from

Known (non), p. p. from Knuck'le (nuk'l), n. A joint of the finger; the knee-joint of a calf. - v. i. To submit in a contest.

Knurl (nûrl), n. A knot. Knûrl'y (nûrl'-), a. Knotty. Kō'ran, a. The Mohammedan book of faith.

Kỹ'an-īze, v. t. [From Kyan, the inventor.] To prevent from rotting, as wood, by the use of corrosive sublimate.

bold.

La'bel, n. A slip of paper, &c., containing a name or title, fastened to any thing; contents. -v. t. (130) To affix a label to.

Lā'bi-al, a. Pertalning to, or formed by, the lips. -n. A letter uttered with the lips. Lā'bi-ate, a. Having parts

resembling lips. Lā'bor (155), n. Work; toil;

travail. - v. i. or t. (130) To work; to work at; to toil. Lăb'o-ra-to-ry, n. A place for

chemical operations. Lā'bor-er. n. A workman. La-bō'ri-oŭs, a. Diligent in

work ; requiring labor. La-bo'ri-ous-ly, adv. great toil.

Låb'y-rinth, n. A place full of windings. — SYN. Maze. Låe (127), n. A resinous substance

Lāçe (140), n. Work composed of fine threads; a plaited string. - v. t. To fasten or trim with lace. Itear.

Laç'er-ate, v. t. To rend; to

ing; a rent.

Lăc'er-ā'tive, a. Tending, or having power, to tear. [tears. Lach'ry-mal, a. Generating Lăch'ry-ma-to-ry, n. A vessel for collecting tears in.

Ack, r. t. or i. To need; to

Läck, r. t. or i. .want. - n. Want; need; failure. [edly pensive. Lack'a-dai'sie-al, a. Affect-Lack'ey (141), n. A footman. - v. t. To attend, as a foot-

La-con'ie, a. Brief; pithy; concise. [cisely. La-eŏn'ie-al-ly, adv. Con-La'eon-işm, n. A brief, La-eŏn'i-çişm, pithy phrase

or expression. Lăc'quer (lăk'er), n. A kind of varnish .- v. t. To varnish. Lăe'te-al, a. Pertaining to milk or chyle. -n. One of the vessels of the body that

convey chyle.

Lac-tes'cent, a. Producing milk or a white juice. Lac-tif'er-ous, a. Conveying milk.

Lăd, n. A boy; a young man.

A (law), interj. Look; be- Lag'er-a'tion, n. Act of tear- Lad'der, n. A frame with round steps; gradual rise. Lade, v. t. [imp. LADED; p. p.

LADED, LADEN.] To load; to throw out with a dipper. Lād'ing, n. Load; cargo. Lā'dle, n. A dipper with a

handle; a kind of deep spoon. Lā'dy (141), n. [A. S. hlæfdige, lit. bread-keeper.] A mistress; à well-bred woman; a title of respect. Lā'dy-ship (135), n. Title of a Lăg (129), v. t. To move slowly; to stay behind. - SYN.

To linger ; loiter ; delay. La-goon', n. A shallow lake. La'ie, a. Pertaining to a layman, or to the laity. [Lay.

Lāid (136), imp. & p. p. of Lāin, p. p. of Lie. Lair, n. Couch of a wild beast

Lâird, n. In Scotland, a lord,

or a landed proprietor.

Lā'i-ty, n. The people, as distinct from the clergy. Lake, n A body of water sur-

rounded by land; a red color. Lămb (lăm), n. A young sheep. - v. i. To bring forth lambs.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, y, long; ā, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ, y, short; câre, cār, àsk, all, whạt; êre, vçil, tërm; pïque, fîrm;

Lăm'bent, a. Playing over | the surface. [young lamb. Lămb'kin (lăm'kin), n. A Lāme, a. Disabled in a limb; crippled; imperfect. - v. t. To make lame; to cripple.

tLa-měl'là, n. A ver, thin plato or scale. Lam'el-lar, a. Formed in thin

plates or scales. Lame'ly, adr. In a lame or

crippled manner; imperfect-Lame'ness, n. State of being La-ment', v. t. or i. To weep ; to mourn; to bewail. [ful. Lăm'ent-a-ble, a. Mourn-

Lăm'ent-a-bly, adv. Mournfully; with sorrow. Lăm'en-tā'tion, n. Expres-

sion of sorrow. †Läm'i-na, n. (pl. Läm'i-næ. 147.) A thin plate or scale lying over another.

Lam'i-nar, a. Consisting of thin plates or scales.

Lăm'i-nā/ted, a. Laminar. Lăm'mas (139), n. The first day of August.

Lămp, n. A vessel with oil and a wick, for giving light. Lămp'-blăck, n. A fine soot from the smoke of resinous substances.

Lam-poon', n. A personal satire. -v. t. To abuse with fan eel. Lăm'prey (141), n. A fish liko

Lance, n. A long spear. — v. t. To pierce with or as with a lance.

Lăn'çet, n. A snrgical instru-ment to let blood.

Lanch, v. t. To cast; to dart. Land, n. Earth; ground; country; region; soil; an estate. — v. t. To put on shore. — v. i. To come or go on shore.

Lan'dau, n. A kind of coach with a top to be thrown back. Lănd'ed, a. Having land; consisting in land. [of land. Lund'-nold'er, n. An owner Land'ing, n. A place to land

on; top of a flight of stairs. Lănd'lā-dy, n. Mistress of an inn or lodging-house; a woman who owns houses occapied by tenants.

Länd'löcked (-lökt), p. a. Inclosed by land.

Lănd'lôrd, n. Lord or owner of land; master of an inn or lodging-house; owner of houses having tenants.

Lånd'märk, n. Mark of bounds to land; an elevated Lap'wing, n. A wading bird.

guide to ships at sea.

Lănd'-ŏf'fice, n. Office for the disposal of public lands. Länd'seape, n. Prospect or picture of a portiou of country.

Lănd'-slide, \ n. A portion of Lănd'-slip, | land sliding down a mountain.

Länds'man (143), n. One who lives on the land; a sailor serving for the first time at [traveling.

Lane, n. A narrow passage for Lan'grage, n. A kin'l of Lan'grel, shot for tearing sails and rigging.

Lăn'guage, n. [Low Lat. lan-gagium, from Lat. lingua, tongue.] . Human speech; tongue; dialect; style or expression of ideas or feelings. Lan'guid (lang'gwid, 99), a.

Weak ; faint ; feeble. Lăn'guid-ly, adv. Faintly; weakly; feebly. Lăn'guish, v. i. To droop;

to become weak or dull. Lăn'guish-ment, n. State of languishing.

Lăn'guor (lăng/gwor), Faintness; lassitude.

La-nig'er-ous, a. Producing [and slender. wool. Loose or lax; weak Länk, a. Lănk'ness, n. State of being lank; want of flesh.

Lăn'tern, n. A transparent case for a candle. for rope. Lăn'yard, n. A short piece Lăp (140), n. The loose part of a coat; part of a dress that covers the knees. - v. t. (129)

To lay over or on; to lick. Lăp'-dŏg, n. A small dog fondled in the lap. [laps over. La-pěl', n. Part of a coat that Lăp'i-da-ry, n. One who cuts and polishes precions stones. - a. Pertaining to the art of cutting stones.

Lăp'i-děs'çençc, n. A hardening into stone; a stony concretion. [stoue.

Lăp'i-děs'cent, a. Turning to La-pid'i-fy, v. t. To form into stone. -v. i. To become stone or stony.

Lăp'pet, n. Part of a garment hanging loose.

Lapse, v. i. To slip; to slide; to fall to another. -n. A slip; a fall; a passing. Lăp'stone, n. A stono on

which shoemakers beat leather.

object on land serving as a Lär'board (lär'burd), n. Lefthand side of a ship when facing the head. Lär'ce-ny, n. Theft; petty Lärch, n. A

deciduous cone-bearing tree. Lärd, The fat of swine. To T 1:. t. stuff or

mix with lard. Lärd'er, n. Larch. A place where meat is kept. Lärge, a. Of great size; bulky; wide; liberal; copious.

Lärge'ly, adv. Extensively. Lärge'ness, n. Great size. Lär'gess, n. A gift; a present. Lärk, n. A singing bird; a frolic. [showy flowers. Lärk'spur, n. A plant with Lär'va (147), n. An insect in the caterpillar state.

Lăr'um, n. An alarm. Lăr'ynx, n. Upper part of the windpipe.

Wanton; Las-çĭv'i-oŭs, a. Las-çĭv'i-oŭs-ly, adv. lascivious manner. Las-çıv'i-ous-ness, n. Wan-

tonness; lustfulness. Lăsh (140), n. Thong of a whip: a cut. - v. t. To strike with a lash; to satirize.

Lass (124), n. A young maiden. Lăs'si-tūde, n. Languor of body; wearingss.

Lăs'so (140), n. A rope with a noose, for catching wild horses, &c.

Last, a. Latest; hindmost. v. i. To continue; to enduro. -v.t. Form on or with a last .- adv. In the last place. -n. A form to shape a shoe

Last'ing, a. Continuing long; dnrable. - n. A durable kind of woolen stuff.

Last'ly, adv. In the last place; at last.

Latch (140), n. A catch for a door. — v. t. To fasten with a latch. Lătch'et, n. A fastening for a

Late, a. Coming after the time; recent, or recently deceased .- adv. Far in the day or night; long delayed. Late'ly, adv. Not long ago.

Lā'ten-cy, n. State of being concealed. [late. Late'ness, n. State of being Lā'tent, a. Hidden ; secret.

inactivity; sloth. Lā'zy, a. Slothful; sluggish.

Lēa, n. A meadow; a plain.

Leach, v. t. To wash, as ashes,

by percolation. - n. Wood-

ashes washed by percolation

Lăt'er-al, a. Pertaining to, or proceeding from, the side. Lăt'er-al-ly, adv. On one

side; by the side.

Läth, n. (pl. Läths, 96.) A thlu strip of wood to support plaster. - v. t. To cover with laths.

Lathe, n. A turner's machine for turning wood, ivory, &c. Lath'er, n. Froth of soap and water; sweat. - v. t. To spread over with lather. - v.

To become foam.

Lath'y, a. Thin as a lath. Lăt'in, a. Pertaining to the Roman language. - n. Language of the ancient Romaus. Latin-ism, n. A Latin idium. Latin'i-ty, n. Latin style. Lat'in-īze, v. t. To turn into Latiu.

Lāt'ish, a. Somewhat late. Lăt'i-túde (118), n. Distance from the equator; breadth. Lăt'i-tū'di-nal, a. In the direction of latitude.

Lăt/i-tū/di-nā/ri-an, n. One who indulges freedom in thinking .- a. Unrestrained; lax in religious views.

Lăt'i-tū'di-nā'ri-an-ism. Laxity in religious principles or views.

Lā'trant, a. Barking. Lăt'ten (55), n. Iron plate covered with tin.

Lăt'ter. a. The last of two. Lăt'ter-ly, adv. Of late Of late;

lately; recently. Lăt'tice, n. [Fr. lattis, lathwork, from latte, lath.] A

kind of net-work of crossbars. - v. t. To form with cross-bars.

Laud, n. Commendation; praise iu worship. - v. t. To praise; to extol.

Laud'a-ble, a. Praiseworthy. Laud'a-bly, adv. So as to deserve praise.

Lau'da-num, n. Opium dissolved in spirit or wine. Laud'a-to-ry, a. Containing

or bestowing praise. Läugh (läf), v. i. To mani-

fest mirth by a chuckling of the voice. -n. An audible expression of mirth. Läugh'a-ble (läffa-bl), a. Ca-

pable of exciting laughter. Läugh'ing-stock, n. An object of ridicule.

Läugh'ter (läf'ter), n. Convulsive expression of mirth. Läunch (länch), v. t. cause to slide into water: to

dispatch .- v. i. To expatiate.

- n. The sliding of a ship | into water. [woman. A washer-Läun'dress, n. Läun'dry, n. A place where clothes are washed.

Lau're-ate, a. Iuvested with a laurel wreath.

Lau'rel, n. The bay-tree; an evergreeu shrub.

Lā'va, or La'va, n. Melted matter flowing from a voleano.

Lav'a-to-ry, n. A place for washing; a wash or lotion.
Lave, v. t. To wash; to bathe. Lăv'en-der, n. Au aromatic plant with grayish - blue

flowers. Laver, n. A vessel for wash-Lavish, a. Expending with wasteful profusion. — SYN. Prodigal; wasteful. — r. t. To expend profusely; to squander; to waste.

Lav'ish-ly, adv. With waste-

ful profusiou.

Lăv'ish-ness, n. Prodigality. Law, n. Rule of action or motiou; statute; decrec; edict.

Law'ful (33), a. Conformable to law; legal; rightful.
Law'ful-ly, adv. Legally.
Law'ful-ness, n. Legally.
Law'-giv'er, n. A legislator.
Law'ess, a. Not restrained

by, or contrary to, law. Law'less-ly, adv. In a law-

less manner. Law'less-ness, n. Quality or

state of being lawless. Lawn, n. An open, grassy space; a sort of fine linen. Law'sūit, n. A process in law;

an action. Law'yer, n. One who is

versed in, or who practices, law; an attorney. Lăx, a. Loose; vague; slack.

Lăx'a-tive, a. Having the quality of relieving costiveness. - n. A medicine that relaxes the bowels. Lăx'i-ty, n. Slackness; loose-

Lay (133), r. t. [imp. & p. p. LAID.] To put; to wager; to produce eggs. - n. song; a stratum; a row. -Pertaining to the laity. Lay'er, n. A stratum; a bed;

[elergyman. a sprig. Lāy'man (143), n. One not a La'zar, n. A person with a pestilential disease.

Lăz'a-rět'to, n. A pest-house for diseased persons. Lā'zi-ly, adv. In a manner; slothfully.

To cover with lead; to separate, as lines in printing.

of water.

Lěad, n. A soft metal. -v. t.

Lead, v. t. or i. [imp. & p. p.
Led.] To go before; to
guide; to pass.—n. Guidance; direction.

Lěad'en (lěd'n), a. Cousisting of lead; dull.

Lēad'er, n. One who leads. Lēaf (142), n. Part of a plant, or something resembling it; part of a book; oue side of a double door .- v. i. Tu put forth leaves.

Lēaf'i-ness, n. State of being full uf leaves. [leaves. Destitute of Lēaf'less, a. Lēaf'let, n. A little leaf. Lēaf'y, a. Full of leaves.

League (leeg), n. Alliance of states; three mlles. - SYN. Confederacy; compact, coalition; union. -v. i. unite in a confederacy.

Leak, n. A erack or hole that admits a fluid to pass. - v. i. To let a fluid in or out.

Lēak'aģe, n. A leaking; allowance for waste by leaking. Lēak'y, a. Letting a fluid in or out; apt to leak. Lēan, a. Wauting flesh or fat;

thin; slender. - n. Flesh without fat. - v. i. To incline; to bend.

Lēan'ness, n. Want of flesh.
Lēap, v. i. To spring; to
bound; to jump.—n. A
jump; a bound; a skip.

Leap'-year, n. Every fourth year, which has one day more than other years.

Learn, v. To gain knowledge or skill. Learn'ed (57), a. Having learn-Learn'er, n. One who is ac-

quiring knowledge.

Learn'ing, n. Knowledge acquired by study; eruditiou. Lease, n. A letting for hire.
-v. t. To let for use by hire. Lēase'hōld, n. A tenure held by lease. — a. Held by lease. Lēash, n. A leather thong;

three creatures of any kind; a band.

Lēast, a. Smallest. - adv. In the smallest degree. Leath'er, n. Hide of an an-

for use.

Leath'ern, a. Made of leather. Leath'er-y, a. Like leather. Leave, n. Liberty granted; a parting visit.—Syn. Permission; license .- v. t. [imp. & p. p. LEFT.] To quit; to

forsake; to bequeath. Leav'en (lev'n), n. A mass of sour dough for making other dough light. - v. t. To raise

and make light.

Lēaves, n.; pl. of Leaf. Leavings, n. pl. Things left. Lěch'er, n. A man given to lewdness and debauchery.

Lěch'er-ous, a. Lustful. Lěch'er-y, n. Lewdness; free indulgence of lust.

Lěc'tion, n. A reading. Lect'ure, n. A discourse; a formal reproof.—v. To read lectures; to reprove. [ures. Lěct'ūr-er, n. One who lect-Led, imp. & p. p. of Lead.

Lědge, n. A shelf; a ridge of rocks; a small molding. Lědg'er, n. A chief book of

[wind. accounts. Lee, n. Side opposite to the Leech (40), n. A blood-sucking worm; a physician. Leek, n. A plant with edible

leaves.

Leer, n. An oblique or affect-

ed look. — v. i. (130) To look [of liquor. obliquely. Lees, n. pl. Dregs; sediment Leef-shore, n. The shore toward which the wind blows.

Lee'ward (collog., lu'ard), adv. Toward the lec .- a. Relating to the part on the lee. Lee'way, n. Movement to-

ward the lee.

Left, imp. & p. p. of Leave. —
a. Opposite to the right. Left'-hand'ed, a. Using the

left hand with most skill. Lěg, n. A limb to support the

body or other thing. Lěg'a-çy, n. A bequest hy will.

Le'gal, a. [Lat. legalis, from lex, legis, law.] According to law; permitted by law.

Le-găl'i-ty, n. Lawfulness. Lē'gal-īze, v. t. To make. lawful; to authorize. Le'gal-ly, adv. According to Lěg'ate, n. An embassador or envoy. fa legacy. Lěg'a-tee', n.. One who has

Le-gā'tion, n. An embassy; suite of an embassador. Lěg'a-tôr', n. One who be-

queaths or leaves a legacy.

imal dressed and prepared | Lěg'-bāil, n. A clandestine | running away; flight.

Lē'ġend, or Leġ'end, n. A remarkable story; inscription; motto.

Lěg'end-a-ry, a. Traditional; fabulous. [of hand. Lěg'er-de-māin', n. Sleight Lěg'er-line, n. (Music.) A line above or under the staff.

Leg'gin, \ n. A covering for Lens, n. A glass by Leg'l-bil'-ty, n. State or quality of being legible.

Lěg'i-ble, a. Capable of being be read. Lěg'i-bly, adv. So that it can Le'gion, n. A body of footsoldiers; a military force; a

multitude; a vast number. Lē'gion-a-ry, a. Pertaining to legions. — n. One of a legion. Lěg'is-lāte, v. i. To make [making laws. laws. Lěg'is-lā'tion, n. Act of Lěg'is-la/tive, a. Pertaining

to the enactment of laws. Lěg'is-lā/tor, n. One who makes laws; a lawgiver. Lěg'is-lā/tūre, n. A body of

men having authority to make laws. [ness. Le-ġĭt'i-ma-çy, n. Le-ġĭt'i-mate, a. Lawful-Lawful; lawfully begotten; genuine. Le-git'i-mate, v. t. To make

la wful. [fully. Le-git'i-mate-ly, adv. Law-Le-git/i-mā'tion, n. Act of rendering legitimate.

Le-git'i-mist, n. One who supports lawful authority or hcreditary rights. Lĕg'ūme, or Le-gūme', n. A

pod splitting into two valves; (pl.) pulse; peas, beans, &c. Le-gū'mi-noŭs, a. Consisting of pulse

Leis'ūre (13/zhiir), n. dom from occupation. - a. Deliberate; slow; unoccupied. Leis'ūre-ly, adv. Slowly : de-liberately. — a. Deliberate;

slow. Lěm'mà, n. An auxiliary and previously demonstrated proposition.

Lěm'on, n. An acid fruit and the tree that bears it.

Lěm'on-āde', n. Sugar, water, and lemon-jnice mixed. Lěnd, v. t. [imp. & p. p. LENT.] To grant on condition of receiving the thing again or an equivalent.

Length, n. Extent from end to end; extension.

make longer - v. i. To grow longer.

Lěngth'wîşe, adv. In direc-tion of the length. Length'y, n. Somewhat long.

Lē'ni-en-çy, n. Lenity. Lē'ni-ent, a. Mild; merciful. Lěn'i-tive, a. Assuasive;

easing; softening. Lěn'i-ty, n. Mildness; mercy.

changed in direction, and objects are magnified and diminished.

Lěnt, imp. & p. p. of Lend. — n.Lenses. The time of fasting forty days before Easter.

Len-tie'u-lar, a. Having tho form of a lens.

Lěn'til, n. A plant sometimes used as food. Lē'o-nīne, a. Having the qual-

ities of a lion. Lĕop'ard (lep'-), n.A

spotted wild beast of Iudia and Africa.

Leopard.

Lěp'er. n. One who is infected with leprosy.

Lěp'o-rine (or -rin), a. Pertaining to a hare.

Lep'ro-sy, n. [Gr. lepros, scaly.] A cutaneous disease, marked by sealy spots. Lěp'rous, a. Infected with

leprosy. Lē'sion, n. A hnrt; an in-

jury; a morbid change.

Less, \ a. Smaller; not so Less'er, \ large.

Less (124), adv. In a smaller degree.—n. A smaller portion; the younger or inferior. Les-see', n. Oue to whom a

lease is made. Lěss'en, v. i. or t. To diminish. Lěs'son, n. A portion of a book to be read or learned; reproof; rehuke. [lease.")

reproof; rehuke. [lease.* Les'sor, n. One who grants a Lest, conj. That not, for fear that.

Lět, v. t. [imp. & p. p. LET.] To give leave; to permit: to allow; to lease. - n. Hindrance; delay; impediment. Length'en (length'n), v. t. To Le'thal, a. Mortal; deadly.

Le-thär'gic, a. Unnaturally

sleepy; drowsy.

Leth'ar-gy, n. Morbid or unnatural drowsiness; dullness. Lē'the, n. Oblivion; death. Le-thē'an, a. Inducing sleep

or oblivion.

Le-thif'er-ous, a. Deadly ; destructive; mortal.

Lět'ter, n. One wbo leases; a written message; an epistle; a printing type; (pl.) learning; literature. - v. t. To stamp with letters. [type. Let'ter-press, n. Print from

*1 3t'tuçe (lét/tis), n. A plant used for salad.

Le'vant, a. Eastern; oriental. Le-vănt', n. The eastern countries along the Mediterranean.

Le-văn'tine, or Lev'an-tine, n. A kind of silk cloth.

Lev'ee, n. [Fr. levée, lever, to rise.] Assembly of people on a morning or evening visit to a great personage; a bank of earth along a river.

Lěv'el (130), a. Even; flat plain. -v. To make eveu. to sim. - n. A plain; a flat surface; equality.

Lěv'el-er ((130), n. One wbo Lěv'el-ler levels.

Lē'ver, or Lěv'er, n. One of the mechanical

powers. Lěv'i-a-ble, a. Capable of being levicd.

Le-vi'a-than, n. A large seaaniual; the whale. Lev'i-gā'tion, n. Reduction

to a fine powder. To reduce

Lév'i-gāte, v. t. To reduce to powder; to polish. Lē'vīte, n. One of the tribe of Levi; an attendant on a

Hebrew priest.

Le-vit'i-cal, a. Pertaining to the Levites.

Lev'i-ty, n. Lightness; want of seriousness; vanity; flightiness.

ěv'y, v. t. To ralse; to collect, as an army. - n. Act of raising money or troops: a small coin worth 124 cents.

Lewd (lūd), a. Given to the indulgence of lust; licentious: lecherons.

Lewd'ly, adv. Lustfully; licentiously.

Lewd'ness, n. Unlawful in-

lechery.

Lex'ie-al, a. Pertaining to a lexicon or to lexicography. Lěx'i-eŏg'ra-pher (117), n. The writer of a dictiouary. Lěx'i-co-grăph'ic-al, a. Per-

taining to lexicography. Lěx'i-cog'ra-phy, n. The art of composing dictionaries.

Lěx'i-cŏl'o-gy, n. Science of the derivation and meaning

of words. Lěx'i-con, n. A dictionary. Lī'a-bīl'i-ty, n. A state of

being liable; responsibility; tendency. Exposed; rc

Lī'a-ble, a. sponsible; subject. Lī'ar, n One who lies.

Lī-bā'tion, n. Au offering of wine

Lī'bel, n. A defamatory writing; a written statement of the cause of a legal action and of the relief sought. - v. 1. (130). To defame by writing : Lief, adv. Willingly; gladly.

Lī'bel-ant, n. One who Lī'bel-lant, brings a libel. One who Lī'bel-er { (130), n. One who Lī'bel-ler } libels. Lī'bel-ous,

a. Defamatory. Lī'bel lous, Lib'er-al, a. Free in giving; generous; bouutiful; candid. Līb'er-āl'i-ty, n. Generosity. Līb'er-al-īze, v. t. To free from narrow views.

Līb'er-al-ly, adv. Generously. Līb'er-āte, v. t. To set free. Lib'er-ā'tion, n. A setting free; release.

Lib'er-a/tor, n. One who sets Lib'er-tine, n. A dissolute man. — a. Licentious.

Lib'er-tin-işm, n. tiousness of doctrine or life. Lib'er-ty, n. Freedom; permission; immunity.

Lustful ; Li-bid'i-nous, a. lewd; liceutious. †Lī'brā, n. The Balance; a sign of the zodiac.

Lī-brā'ri-an, n. One who has charge of a library.

Lī'bra-ry, n. A collection of books; a place for books. Li'brate, v. t. To balance.

Lī-brā'tion, n. Act of balancing. [balance. Lī'bra-to-ry, a. Moving like a Lice. pl. of Louse.

Li'cense, n. Permission; excess of liberty. - v. t. To permit by legal warrant; to authorize

dulgence of lnst; unchastity; | Li-cen'ti-ate (-shY-at), n. One who has a license to exercise a profession.

Lī-çen'tious (-sen'shns), a. Loose in morals : dissolute. Lī-cen'tious-ness, n.

tempt of just restraint. Lī'chen (or licb'en, 55), n.

cellular flowerless plant, of a scaly form.

Lick (127), v. t. To pass over with the tongue; to lap. n. A stroke; a blow; a place wbcre beasts lick for salt.

šick'er-ish, a. Nice; delieate; dainty; tempting. Lie'or-ice, n. A plant and its

sweet, medicinal root.

Lid, n. A cover.

Lie (li, 134), n. A false state-ment uttered to decrive; a falsehood. — v. i. (134) utter falsebood with intent to deceive. - v. t. [imp. LAY; 1. p. LAIN] To rest horizontally; to lean; to remain.

to proceed against by filing a Liege, a. Bound by feudal libel. tenure; sovereign. - n. A vassal; a lord or superior. Li'en (le'eu or li'en), n. A legal

claim.

Licū (lū), n. Stead; place. Lieu-těn'an-çy (lu- or lcf-), n. Office or commission of a lieu-

Lieu-těn'ant (lu- or lcf-), n. [Fr. lieu, place, and tenant, holding. A deputy; an offi-cer next below a captain.

Lieve, adv. Willingly. See Lief. Life (142), n. Vitality; existence; euergy; spirit; animation; conduct; biegraphy.

Life'-blocd (-blid), n. Blood necessary to life.

Līfe' bōat, n. A boat repdered buoyant by air-tight chambers, &c. [guard. Līfe'-guard, n. A body Lafe'less, a. Without life, spirit, or energy. — SYN. Dull; inanimate; dead.

Life'less-ly, adv. In a lifeless

manner. Lift, v. t. To raise : to elevate ; to exalt. - n. Act of raising; that which is to be raised.

Lig'a-ment, n. Any thing which unites, esp. the bones.

Lig'a-ment'ous, a. Compos-ing, or of the nature of, a ligament. Lī-gā'tion, n. Act of binding.

Lig'a-ture, n. A band or bandage; two or more letters united, as ffi.

Light (lit), n. That by which Lim'ber, a. Easily bent; flex-we see; illumination; illus-ible; pliant.—n. Forward tration; a candle, &c.; daytime. - a. Bright; clear; nimble; not heavy. - v. t. To illuminate ; to kindle. - v. i. To come by chance : to dis-

mount; to descend; to settle. Light'en (lit'n), v. i. To flash with light; to grow less dark. -v. t. To make light; to alleviate.

Light'er (lit'-), n. One who lights: a large open boat for unloading vessels.

Light'-head'ed (lit'-), a. Delirious; volatile.

Light'-heart'ed (lit'-), Cheerful; gay.

Light'-hôrse (lit'-), n. Lightarmed cavalry.

Līght'-house (līt'-), n. tower with a light to direct seamen.

Light'ly (lit'-), adv. Nimbly; with levity; easily.

Light'-mind'ed Volatile; unsteady.

Light'ness (lit'-), n. Brightness; want of weight; levity. Light'ning (lit'-), n. A flash of electricity.

Līghts (līts), n. pl. Lungs. Līght'some (līt'sum), n. Lu-

minous: lively; cheering. Lig'ne-ous, a. Wooden; resembling wood. [wood. Lig'ni-fôrm, a. Formed like †Lig'num-vi'tæ, n. [Lat., wood of life.] A hard wood, used for wheels, &c.

Līke, a. Equal; similar; probable. - n. That which rcsembles. -adv. In the same manner. -v. t. To be moderately pleased with; to approve; to enjoy. - v. i. To choose

Līke'li-hŏod, n. Probability. Līke'li-ness, n. Probability; qualities that please.

Like'ly, a. Probable. - adv. Probably.

Līk'en, v. t. To compare. Līke'ness, n. Resemblance. Līke'wīse, adv. In like manner: nioreover; also. Līk'ing (133), n. Inclination;

pleasure; desire.

Lī'lae, n. A flowering shrub. Lil'i-a'eeous, a. Pertaining to, or like, a lily.

Lĭl'i-pū'tian, a. Diminutive. Lil'y, n. A beautiful flower Limb (lim), n. An extremity

of the body: a branch of a tree; an edge. -r. t. To dismember.

part of a gnn-carriage, to which the horses are at-[pliancy. tached. Lim'ber-ness, n. Flexibility; Lim'bo (140), n. The borders of hell; a place of restraint. Lime, n. A calcareous earth; a

tree; an acid fruit. Līme'-kiln (-kil), n. A kiln for burning lime. [stone.

Līme'stone, n. A calcareous Lim'it, n. A bound: border.
-v. t. To set bounds to; to confine within certain bounds.

Lim'it-a-ble, a. Capable of being bounded.

Līm'it-ā'tion, n. Act of limiting; that which limits; restriction. linfinite. Lim'it-less, a. Without limit; Limn (lim), v. t. To draw or

paint. Lim'ner, n. A portrait paint-Limp, v. i. To walk lamely. Lim'pet, n. A small shell-fish. Lim'pid, a. Transparent.

Lim'pid-ness, n. Clearness. Limp'sy, a. Weak; flexible. Līm'y, a. Containing lime. Lineh'-pin, n. A pin to kecp a wheel on the axle-trec.

Lin'den, n. A kiud of shadetree.

Line, n. A string or cord; an extended mark; a row or rank; a course; business; a verse; a limit; the equator; the twelfth of an inch .- v. t. To cover or put on the inside of.

Lĭn'e-age, n. A race; descent. Lin'e-al, a. Composed of lines; descending in a direct

Lin'e-al-ly, adv. In a direct Lin'e-a-ment, n. Outline : feature; form. Lin'e-ar, a. Pertaining to, or

consisting of, lines. Lin'en, a. Made of flax or

hemp. - n. Cloth of flax or [deals in linen. Lin'en-dra'per, n. One who Ling, n. A fish something like the cod.

Lin'ger, v. i. To remain long;

to delay; to loiter.

Lin'ger-ing, a. Slow: tardy. Lin'go, n. Language. [Vulgar.] Lin'gual (ling'gwal), a. Pertaining to the tongue.

Lin'guist (ling'gwist), n. One skilled in languages. Lin-guist'ie, a. Relating to

the affinities of languages.

Lĭn'i-ment, n. A soft olnt-[inner surface. ment. Lin'ing, n. Covering of any Link (79), n. One of the parts of a chain; a kind of torch. - v. t. To connect by links.

Lin'net, n. A small song-

Lin'seed, n. Seed of flax. Lin'sey-wool'sey, n. Stuff made of linen and wool mixed.

Lin'stock, n. A cannoneer's staff to hold a match.

Lint, n. Soft scrapings of linen.

Lĭn'tel, n. Upper horizontal part of a door-frame, &c.

Li'on, n. A rapacious quadruped of Asia and Africa; an object of interest or curiosity.



Lī'on-ess, n. A female lion. Lip, n. Border of the mouth; edge of any thing. [melting. Liq'ue-făe'tion, n. Act of Liq'ue-fī'a-ble, a. Capable of

being melted. Liq'ue-fy (-we-), v. t. or i. To make or become fluid.

Lī-quēs'çent. a. Dissolving.
Lǐq'uid (lik'wid), a. Flowing;
fluid. — n. A flowing substance. Liq'uid-ate, v. t. Toadjust; to

Liq'uid-a'tion, n. Act of liquidating. Lǐ-quǐd'i-ty, n. Qnality of Lǐq'uid-ness, being liquid.

Liq'uor (lik'ur), n. A liquid; strong drink. Lisp, v. i. To sound s and

z as th; to speak imperfectly. -n. A defective articulation.

List, $v.\ t$. To enroll for service. $-v.\ i$. To hearken; to attend. -n. A roll; a strip of cloth.

List'el, n. A fillet; a little square molding.

List'en (lis/n, 93), v. i. To hear watchfully; to attend.

List'en-er (lis'n-), n. One who listens. . List'less, a. Heedless; care-

less: indifferent. List'less-ly, adr. Without at-

tention: heedlessly. Indiffer-

List'less-ness, n. Ind ence to what is passing. Lit'a-ny, n. A solemn form of supplication and prayer.

Lit'er-al, a. Word for word.

Lit'er-al-ly, adv. With strict | adherence to words.

Lit'er-a-ry, a. Relating to literature.

Lit'er-ate, a. Learned.

†Lit'er-ä'ti, n. pl. Men of letters; literary men.

Lit'er-a-ture, n. Acquaint-ance with books; literary productions. - SYN. Learnlug; erndition.

Lith'arge, n. An oxide of lead. Lithe, a. Easy to be bent; pliant; flexible; limber. Lithe'ness, n. Flexibility

Lith'o-graph, n. [Gr. lithos, store, and graphein, to write.] A print from a drawing on stone. - v. t. print from a drawing on stone.

Li-thog'ra-pher, n. One who practices lithography.

Lith'o-graph'ie, a. Pertaining to lithography. Li-thog'ra-phy, n. The art

of printing on stone. Li-thol'o-gy, n. The science or natural history of stones.

Li-thot'o-mist, n. One who cuts for stone in the bladder. Li-thot'o-my, n. The opera-

tion of cutting for the stone in the bladder.

Lit'i-gant, n. One engaged in a lawsuit. - a. Contesting in law. flawsuit.

Lit'i-gāte, v. To contest by a Lit'i-gā'tion, n. Contention in law; a law-suit.

Li-tig'ious (-tij'us), a. clined to go to law.

Lit'ter, v. t. To bring forth; to strew with scraps. - n. A carriage with a bed in it; a brood of pigs; loose matter strewed about.

Lit'tle, a. Small; not much; diminutive. - n. A small quantity, amount, or space, &c .- adv. In a small degree. Lit'tle-ness, n. Smallness;

meanness. Lit'to-ral, a. Belonging to a shore, as of the sea.

Li-tûr'gie-al, a. Relating to

a liturgy. Lit'ur-gy, n. A formulary of

public prayers; a ritual. Live (liv), v. i. To have life;

to pass one's time; to abide; to dwell: to last; to feed. Live, a. Having life; active. Līve'li-hood, n. Means of

living; support of life. Līve'li-ness, n. Sprightliness. Live'long, a. Long in passing.

Living; brisk; Līve'ly, a.

active. - adv. manner.

Liv'er. n. One who lives ; an organ which secretes bile. Liv'er-wort (-wart), n.

plant between the lichens and mosses.

Liv'er-y, n. A giving of possession; peculiar dress of servants.

Lives, n.; pl. of Life. [&c. Live'-stock, n. Cattle; horses, Liv'id, a. Discolored by a bruise; lead-colored.

Liv'id-ness, n. A livid color. Liv'ing, n. Subsistence; support; a benefice.

Lix-iv'i-al, (a. Made from Lix-iv'i-ous, lye; impregnated with alkaline salts.

Lix-ĭv'i-āte, v. t. To impregnate with salts from woodashes; to leach.

Lix-ĭv'i-um, n. Water impregnated with alkaline salts from wood-ashes.

Lĭz'ard, n. A kind of reptile.

Look! see! behold!

Löach, n. Lizard. A small brook fish, used for food.

Load (18), n. That which Is carried; weight; pressure; encumbrance. - v. t. [imp. LOADED; p. p. LOADED, LOADEN.] To burden; to freight; to charge.

Lōad'star, n. The pole-star. Lōad'stōne, n. An ore of iron; a native magnet.

Loaf (142), n. A quantity or mass of bread.

Löaf'er, n. A low idler. Lōam, n. A rich, friable soil.

Lōam'y, a. Consisting of, or like, loam.

Lōan, n. Act of lending; the thing lent. — v.t. To lend. Löath. See Loth.

Löathe, v. t. To hate; to be disgusted by. Loath'some, a. Exciting dis-Loath'some-ness, n. Quality of exciting extreme disgust.

Löaves, n.; pl. of Lonf. Löb, v. t. To let fall heavily. Lob'by, n. An antercom; a small hall or waiting room. Löbe, n. A roundish part, as

of the lungs, and of the ear. Löb'ster, n. A crustaeeous fish. [to a place. Lō'eal, a. Pertaining or limited Log'ie-al, a.

In a brisk | Lo-eăl'i-ty, n. Existence in a place: situation; place. Lō'eal ly, adv. With respect

to place; in place. Lo'cate, v. t. To place or set.

Lo-cā'tion, n. Act of placing; position; situation.

Loch (lok), n. A lake; a bay or arm of the sea.

Lock (140), n. Fastening for a door, &c.; part of a gun; tuft of hair; works to confine water in a canal. -v. t. To fasten with a lock; to embrace closely. Lŏck'aġe, n. Materials for

canal locks; works for locks; toll for passing a lock. Löck'er, n. A drawer or close

place fastened by a lock. Lock'et, n. A catch; a small ornamental picture-case.

Lock'-smith, n. A maker or mender of locks.

Lō'eo-mō'tion, n. Act of moving from place to place.

Lō/co-mō'tive, a. Having power to change place. - n. A steam engine on wheels. Lō'eust, n. A jumping insect,

like the grasshopper; a tree. Lode, n. A metallic or other vein; a cut or reach of water. Lodge, n. A small house; an association. - v. t. or i. To rest at night; to place or

Lodg'er, n. One who lodges. Lodg'ing, n. A place of rest at night; rooms hired.

settle.

Lödg'ment (132), n. Act of lodging; position secured by assailants.

Löft, n. [Allied to lift.] An clevated floor or room.

Loft'i-ly, adv. In a lofty manner or position; highly. Löft'i-ness, n. Altitude ;

hanghtiness: pride.
Löft'y, a. Elevated; high;
proud; stately; sublime.

Log. n. A bulky piece of wood; an apparatus for measuring

the rate of a ship's motion. Lŏgʻa-rĭth'mie, (a. Lŏgʻa-rĭth'mie-al,) t taining to logarithms.

Log'a-rithm, n. An auxiliary number to abridge mathematical calculations.

Log'-book, n. Register of a ship's way.

Lŏg'ger-hĕad, n. A dunce. Lŏg'-house, n. A house made

of logs. Lög'ie (127), n. Science and art of reasoning. flogie. According to

ā, č, ī, ō, ū, y, long; ă, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ, y, short; câre, car, ask, all, what; ĉre, veil, term; pique, fīrm;

LOGICALLY Log'ie-al-ly, adv. According to the rules of logic. Lo-ġi'cian (-jish'an), n. A person versed in logic. Lŏg'-līne, n. A line to measure a ship's way. Log'wood, n. A kind of wood used in dyeing. Loin, n. Part of an animal just above the hip; reins. Loi'ter, v. i. To linger on the way. - SYN. To lag; delay; saunter. [ters. Loi'ter-er, n. One who loi-Löll (123), v. i. To lie at ease. —v. t. To thrust out, as the tongue. Lone, a. Single; solitary. Lone'li-ness, n. Solitude; want of company. Lone'ly, a. Solitary; retired. Lone'some, a. Secluded from society; wanting company. Long, a. Extended; protracted; tedious. - adv. To a great extent. - v. i. To desire earnestly. Long'-boat, n. A ship largest and strongest boat. A ship's Longe (lunj), n. A thrust. Lon-gevi-ty, n. Length of life. [ing. Long'-head'ed, a. Discern-Long'ing, n. An earnest desire; eager wish. Lon'gi-tūde, n. Distance from cast to west; length. Lon'gi-tū'di-nal, a. Being in the direction of the length. Lon'gi-tūd'i-nal-ly, adv. In the direction of the length. Long'-lived, a. Living or enduring long. Long'-prim'er, n. A kind of printing type.

Long-primer Type. Löng-süf'fer-ing, n. tience.

Long-wind'ed, a. Tedious. Loo, n. A game at cards. Look, v. i. To behold; to ap-

pear; to search; to watch; to expect. - n. Cast of countenance: appearance; view.

Look'ing-glass, n. A glass that reflects images; a mir-

Loom, n. A weaver's frame.
-v.i. To appear above the surface, as a distant object Loon, n. A simple fellow: a

kind of bird. [string. Loop, n. A noose in a rope or Loop'-hole, n. A small opening in a wall; means of es-

cape. Loose, v. t. To untie; to rei. To set sall. — a. Uubound; wanton. [wantonly. Loose'ly, adv. Negligently; Loos'en (loos'n), v. t. To make loose; to relax.

Loose'ness, n. Freedom; flux. Lop, v. t. To cut short.

Lo-qua'cious, a. Addicted to talking; talkative; garru-[ness. Lo-quăç'i-ty, n. Talkative-Lôrd, n. [A.-S. hlâford, lâford, lit. bread-keeper.] A master; husband; ruler; nobleman; God; the Supreme Ruler.— v. i. To domineer; te rule despotically.

Lôrd'li-ness, n. Haughtiness. Lôrd'ling, n. A petty lord. Lôrd'ly, a. Proud; haughty. Lôrd'ship, n. Dominion of a lord; a title given to a lord.

Lore, n. Learning; knowledge; erudition.

†Lorgnette (lorn-yet/), n. An opera-glass.

Lor'i-cate, v. t. To plate over. Lŏr'i-ca'tion, n. Act of plating over.

Lose (150z), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Lost.] To suffer loss; to miss; to let slip. — v. i. Not to win; to incur a forfeit. Log'er, n. One who loses.

Loss, n. Privation; destruction or ruin; waste.

Löst, imp. & p. p. of Lose. Lot, n. Hazard; fortune; portion; share state ; chance; a field. — v. t. To allot; to share.

Lote, n. A tree that bears a cherry-like fruit.

Löth, a. Unwilling; reluctant. Lō'tion, n. A medicinal wash. Lot'ter-y, n. A distribution of prizes by lot or chance.

Loud, a. Noisy; boisterous; vociferous. [ously. Loud'ly, adv. Noisily : clamor-Loud'ness, n. Force of sound.

Lǒugh (lŏk), n. A lake. Lounge, v. i. To spend time lazily; to loiter; to loll. Loung'er, n. An idle person. Louse (143), n. An insect.

Lous'y, a. Infested with lice. Lout, n. An awkward person. Lòv'a-ble (133), a. Deserving of love; amiable.

Lov'age, n. An aromatic plant. Love (luv), v. t. To regard with affection. - n. An affection excited by beauty, or whatever is pleasing. - SYN. fondness; Attachment; yearning.

lax; to release: to open. - v. | Love'-feast, n. A religious festival.

> Love'-knot (luv'not), n. A knot emblematical of love. Love'-let'ter, n. A letter of courtship.

> Love'li-ness, n. Qualities that excite love; gentle beauty. Love'-lorn, a. Forsaken by one's love. [amiable.

> Love'ly, a. Worthy of love; Lov'er, n. One who loves. Lòve'-sick, a. Languishing through love.

> Lôve'-sŏng, n. A song expressing love. [kindness. Lòv'ing, a. Expressing love or Lòv'ing-kind'ness, n. Tender regard; mercy; favor.

> Lōw, a. [Allied to lie.]
> Dcc; not high; humble;
> poor; cheap: mean. — adv. lie.] With a low voice; cheaply. - v. i. To bellow as an ox.

> Löw'-bôrn, a. Born in low life. Löw'-brěd, a. Bred in low condition; vulgar; rudc. Lōw'er ($l\bar{o}$ /er), v. t. or i.

> let down; to sink. Low'er (lou'er), v. i. To appear dark ; to threaten.

Lōw'er-most, a. Lowest.

Low'er-y (lou'er-y), a. Cloudy: threatening rain.

Lōw'land, n. Land low and flat; a low, level country. Low'li-ness, n. State of being low; humility; meanness.

Lōw'ly, a. Humble; meck; mean. — adv. Humbly ; meekly.

Löw'ness, n. Depression. Low-spir'it-ed, a. Dejected. Low'-wines, n. pl. The first rnn of the still.

Loy'al, a. Falthful to the lawful government, to a lover, or a friend.

Loy'al-ist. n. One who adheres to his king or to the government.

Loy'al-ly, adv. With fidelity. Loy'al-ty, n. Fidelity. Loz'enge, n. A rhomb;

a diamond-shaped figure; a small cake of / confectionery. Lŭb'ber. n. A heavy,

lazy fellow; a gawky. Lŭb'ber-ly, a. Bulky; lazy; awkward. Lū'bri-eāte, v. t. To make

smooth or slippery. Lu-briç'i-ty, n. Smoothness Lū'bri-coŭs, a. Slippery.

Lū'çent, a. Shining; bright. Lū'çid, a. Clear; shining; transparent; sane.

Lū'cid-ness, n. Brightness; Lū'nar, a. Pertaining to elearness; transparency. Lū'na-ry, the moon.

Lü'çi-fer, n. [Lat., light-bringing.] The planet Venus lightwhen morning star.; Satan. Lück (127), n. Chance; acci-

dent; fortune; fate.

Lück'i-ly, alv. By chauce; fortunately. By good

Lück'less, a. Unfortunate. Lück'y, a. Fortunate; successful; favored by luck.

Lü'era-tive, a. Profitable; [gain.] Lū'ere (lū'ker, 151), n. Profit; Lū'eu-brāte, r. i. To study by eandle-light or a lamp.

Lū'eu-brā'tion, n. Nocturnal study or composition. Lu'eu-lent, a. Clear; bright;

cvident. Lū'di-erous, a. laughter. — Syn. Exciting

Laughable; ridiculous. In a Lū'di-erous-ly, adv.

ludierous manner. Luff (123), n. Side of a ship toward the wind. - v. i. To

turn the head of a ship toward the wind.

Lug, v. t. To carry with labor.

n. A heavy load; a kind

of sail. [trunks, &c. Lŭg'gaģe, n. A traveler's Lu-gu'bri-ous, a. Mournful. Lüke'warm, a. Moderately

warm ; judifferent. Want Lüke'warm-ness, n.

of zeal; indifference. Lull (123), v. t. or i. To put to

rest; to quict; to subside. Lŭll'a-by, n. A song to quiet infants. [ing to lumbago.

Lum-bag'i-nous, a. l'ertain-Lum-bago, n. A rheumatie pain in the small of the back.

Lum'bar, a. Pertaining to, or near, the loins. Lum'ber, n. Things useless

and cumbrous; saved timber. - r. t. To heap carelessly together.

Lum'ber-room, n. A place for useless things.

Lū'mi-na-ry, n. Any body that gives light.

Lü'mi-noŭs, a. Shining; bright; light; clear. Lump, n. A small, shapeless

mass; the whole; the gross. -v. t. To throw into a mass: to take in the gross.

Lümp'ish, a. Bulky; inactive; stupid.

Lump'y, a. Full of lumps. Lu'na-çy, n. Mental deraugement; madness in general.

Lū'na-tic (120), a. Affected with lunacy. — n. A person whose insanity is supposed to be influenced by the moon.

Lu-nā'tion, n. Revolution of the moon about the earth.

Lünch, n. Food taken between breakfast and dinner; an eating-house. - v. i. To take a slight repast between breakfast and diuner. Food

Lunch'eon (-un), .n. taken between any meals. Lu-nětte', n. A detached

Lung, n. Organ of respiration in air-breathing animals.

Lunge, n. A sudden push or thrust. [for firing cannon. Lunt, n. The match cord used Lū'nu-lar, a. Shaped like Lū'nu-late, a new moon. Lū'pĭne, n. A plaut with

showy flowers.

Lürch, n. A sudden roll of a ship; deserted condition. - v. i. To roll suddenly to one side, as a ship at sea; to dodge; to play tricks.

Lure, n. That which allures.
-v. t. To entice; to attract; to allure. [mal. Lū'rid (86), a. Gloomy; dis-Lūrk, r. t. To lie in wait; to lie close or out of sight.

Lûrk'ing-plāce, n. A hidingplace.

Lŭs'cioŭs (lŭsh'us), a. [A corruption of luxurious.] Sweet

or rich, so as to cloy.

Lust, n. Louging desire; earnal appetite. — v. i. To desire eagerly or improperly; to have carnal appetite.

Lüs'ter ((151), n. Brightness; Lüs'tre a kind of lamp. Lust'ful, a. Having irregular or evil desires; inviting to lust. Lust'i-ly, adv. Stoutly; boldly; with vigor.

Lust'i-ness, n. Vigor; strength and spirit; energy.

Lus'tral, a. Used in, or pertaining to, purification. Lus'trate, v. t. To purify; to

survey Lus-tration, n. Purification. Lus'tring, n. A kind of glossy silk cloth.

Lŭs'troŭs, a. Bright; shin-[years. ing; luminous. Lus'trum, n. Space of five Lust'y, a. Able of body; full of vigor; hearty; robust.

Lute (27), n. A stringed instrument of music; a composition resembling clay. - r. t. To coat with lute.

Lūte'string, n. String of a lute; a plain, stont kind of silk.

Lü'ther-an. a. Pertaining to Luther, the Reformer .- n. A follower of Luther. [window. Lū'thern, n. A dormer-Lux'ate, v. t. To put out of joint; to dislocate. [jolnt. Lux-a'tion, n. Dislocation of a

Lute.

Lux-ū'ri-ance (lugz-yll'- or luks-yll'-), n. Rank or vigorous growth; exuberanec. Lux-u'ri-ant (lugz-yij'- or

luks-yll'-), a. Exuberant in growth. Lux-u'ri-ate (lugz-yn/-

luks-yıl'-), v. i. To grow exuberantly or to excess; to live luxuriously; to delight exceedingly.

(lngz-yil'- or Lux-ū'ri-oŭs luks-y11/-), a. Given to lux-

ury: voluptuous. Lux-ū'ri-oŭs-ly (lugz- or luks-), adv. Voluptuously;

exuberantly. Lüx'u-ry (lük'shıp-r*, 92), n. Excess in eating, or dress, &c. — SYN. Voluptuousness; effeminacy; sensuality; delicacy.

Ly-cc'um, n. A literary association, or the place where they meet; a seminary.

Lye (lī), n. A solution of alkalinc salt. [less animal fluid. Lymph, n. A certain color-Lym-phăt'ie, a. Pertaining A vein-like to lymph. -n.

vessel, in vertebrate animals, containing a transparent fluid.

Lynx, n. A wild animal much like a cat. Lyre,n. Astringed

instrument musie. Lyr'ie,

Lyr'ie-al, Pertaining or adapted to a lyre. -n. A song.

Ly'rist, n. One who plays on the harp or lyre.



M.

AB, n. fairies. Queen of the

Mac-ad'am-ize, v. t. [From Mac Adam, the inventor.] To form or cover, as a road, with small, broken stones.

Măc'a-rō'nĭ, n. A food made of paste; a finical fellow; a fop; an exquisite.

Măc'a-ron'ie, n. Relating to,

or like, a macaroni; finical. Măc'ca-boy, n. Rose-flavored snuff.

Ma-caw', n. A bird allied to the parrots. Mage, n. A scepter; an ensign of authority; a kind of spice; Macaw. rod used in playing billiards.

Măç'er-āte, v. t. To make lean; to steep almost to solution.

Măç'er-ā'tion, n. Act of making lean, or of steeping

till very soft. Măch'i-nate, v. t. To plan;

to plot; to contrive. Măch'i-nā'tion, n. A hostile or treacherous scheme. -SYN. Plot; contrivance; stratagem; intrigue.

Mäch'i-nā/tor, n. One who contrives or plots.

Ma-chine' (-sheen', 64), n. An engine; a piece of mechan-

Ma-chin'er-y, n. Works of a machine; machines collec-

Ma-chin'ist (-sheen'ist), n. A constructor of machines.

Mack'erel, n. A sea - fish much Mackerel.

used for focd. or Mac'ro-Mā'ero-eosm, or Māe'ro-cosm, n. The great world; the universe.

Măe'u-late, v. t. To spot; to stain. [blemish. Măe'u-lā'tion, n. A spot; a Mäd, a. Disordered; crazy:

Măd'cap, n. A rash, hot-headed fellow.

Måd'der, n. A plant used for dyeing red.

Māde, inip. & p. p. of Make. Măd'den, v. t. or i. To make or become mad.

Ma-dēi'rà (or -dī/rā), n. wine made in Madeira.

Måd'house, n. A house where crazy persous are confined.

Măd'ly, adv. Iu a mad way.

Măd'man, n. An insane man.

Măd'ness, n. State of being

mad; extreme folly.

Ma-dŏn'nà, n. [It., my lady.] The Virgin Mary or her picture. [corals. Măd're-pore, n. A genus of Măd'ri-gal, n. An claborate vocal composition in parts.

Măg'a-zine' (-zeen'), n. storchouse; a pamphlet periodically published.

Măg'got, n. A grub ; a worm that produces a fly.

Măg'got-y, a. Full of maggots; whimsical. [ophers. † Mā'gī, n. pl. Eastern philos-Mā'gi-an, n. An Eastern philosopher or sage.

Măg'ie (127), n. A dealing with spirits; enchantment; sorcery; witchcraft.

Măġ'i€, { a. Pertaining to, Măg'ic-al, or produced by, [skilled in magic. magic. Ma-ġi'cian (-jish'an), n. Öne Măġ'is-tē'ri-al, a. Lofty; authoritative; imperious. Măġ'is-tē'ri-al-ly, adv. With

the air of a master. Măġ'is-tra-çy, n. Office of a magistrate; a body of magis-

trates. Măġ'is-trāte, n. One invested with power, as a public civil officer

†Măg'nà Chär'tà (kär'-),.n. The great charter of English rights.

Măg'na-nim'i-ty, n. Greatness of mind; generosity. Mag-năn'i-mous, a. Great in

mind; of lofty spirit; noble. Mag-năn'i-moŭs-ly, adv. No-

bly; bravely. Mag'nate, n. A man of note or distinction. Mag'net, n. The loadstone,

enraged; angry. [to a lady. an ore which attracts iron. Mad'am, n. A form of address Mag-net'ie, a. Having the properties of the maguet ; attractive.

Mag'net-ism, n. Properties of the magnet; attraction.

Măg'net-îze, v. t. or i. give or receive the properties of the magnet; to influence or be influenced.

Mag-nif'ie, a. Great; noble. Mag-nif'i-çençe, n. Grandeur of appearance; splendor. Mag-nif'i-çent, a. Splendid;

grand; imposing. Mag-nif'i-cent-ly, adv. In a

magnificent manner. Măg'ni-fī'er (135), n. One who magnifies; a glass that cnlarges objects to the sight. Mag'ni-fy, v. t. To make great; to extol.

Mag-nil'o-quence, n. Highsounding language; bombast. Mag-nil'o-quent, a.

bastic. Mäg'ni-tūde. n. Greatness of size or importance. - SYN. Largeness; bulk.

Mag-nō'li-à, n. A tree having large, fragrant flowers. [crow. Mag'pie, n. A bird allied to the Ma-hog'a-ny, n. A hard wood of a reddish-brown color, much used for furniture.

Ma-hom'e-tan. Sce Mohammedan.

Māid, n. A young, unmarried wonian; a feniale servant.

Māid'en, n. A young, unmarried woman; a virgin. - a. Fresh; pure; virgin.

Māid'en-hâir, n. A plant having slender stalks.

Māid'en-ly, a. Modest. [girl. Māid'-sēr'vant, n. A servant-Māil, n. A coat of steel; armor; a bag for conveying letters. - v. t. (140). To put in the mail; to post; to arm. Māil'a-ble, a. Proper to bo admitted into the mail.

Māil'-eōach, n. A coach that conveys a mall.

Māim, v. t. To disable; to mutilate.-n. Lameness; injury. Māin, a. Chief; principal. n. Strength; chief part; tho ocean; continent.

Māin'-land, n. A continent. Māin'ly, adv. Chiefly; prin. cipally; greatly.

Māin'mast, n. The chief mast [sail. in a vessel. Māin'sāil, n. The principal Main-tāin', v. t. To keep; to

preserve; to support with food, &c.; to uphold. Māin'te-nançe, Suste-22. nance; support.

Māize, n. Indian corn.

Ma-jes'tie, a. Stately; grand; august. Ma-jes'tie-al-ly, adv. With

dignity or grandeur. Măj'es-ty, n. Exalted dignity; grandeur; title of a

king or queen.

Mā/jor-dō'mo, n. A steward. Mā'jor, a. Greater; elder. n. A military officer above a captain.

Ma-jčr'i-ty, n. The greater number : more than half: full age; rank of a major.

Make, v. t. [imp. & p. p. MADE.] To create; to produce; to form; to compel; to eause to be; to gain. v. i. To tend; to contribute; to Increase. — n. Form ; structure. [or ereates. Māk'er, n. One who forms Māke'-shift, n. A temporary expedient.

Māke'-weight (-wāt), Something thrown into a seale to make weight.

Măl'a-chīte, n. A beautiful ore of copper, usually green. Măl'ad-min'is-trā'tion, Bad management of affairs. Mál'a-dy, n. Sickness; disease; bodily ailment.

Mál'a-pērt, a. Bold; sauey. Mál-ap'ro-pōs' (-pō'), a. Un-seasonably; unsuitable.

Ma-lā'ri-a, n. Noxious exhalation.

Măl'con-tent', Discona tented; dissatisfied.

Male, a. Belonging to the male sex. -n. One of the sex that begets young.

Măl'e-die'tion, n. A curse. Măl'e-făe'tor, n. One guilty of a great erime; a felon; a convict.

Ma-lev'o-lence, n. Ill-will. Ma-lev'o-lent, a. [Lat. ma-levolens, fr. male, ill, and volens, disposed.] Ill-disposed; spiteful.

Mal-fca'sance, n. Evil doing. Măl'for-mā'tion, n. Irregular formation or structure.

Măl'içe, n. Extreme ennity; unprovoked spite.

Ma-li'cious (-lish'us), a. Illdisposed; malignant.

Ma-li'cious-ly (-lish'us-), adv. With malice or evil iuten-

duce; to slander; to vilify. - | a. Mallelous; malignant. Malice;

Ma-lig'nan-çy, n. Ma malevolence; virulence. Ma-lig'nant, a. Malicious:

dangerous to life. Ma-līgn'er (-līu'-), n.

who mallgns. Ma-lig'ni-ty, n. Extreme or virulent enmity; malice.

Ma-līgn'ly (-līn'-), adv. With extreme ill-will. Măl'i-son (-zn), n. Maledic-

tion: curse. Mall (123), n. A kiud of ham-mer. -v. t. To beat with

something heavy.

Måll (mål), n. A public walk. Mål'le-a-bil'i-ty, n. Suscep-tibility of extension by beatlng.

Măl'le-a-ble, a. Capable of being extended by beating. Mäl'let, n. A wooden hammer. Măl'low, n. A plant.

Mälm'sey (mäm'zy), n. sort of sweet grape and wine. Mal-prăc'tice, n. Evil practice; professional misconduct of a physician.

Malt, n. Grain steeped and dried, for use in brewing. - v. i. To become malt.

Mält'ster, n. A malt-maker. Mältreat', v. t. To treat ill. Mal-treat'ment, n. Ill-treatment; abuse.

Măl'ver-să'tion, n. Evil conduct; fraudulent practice. Mam-mä', n. Mother; — a word used by childreu.

Măm'mal, n. Ananimal that suckles its young.

Măm'mi-fer, n. A mammal. Mam-mif'er-ous, a. Nourishing young by breasts.

Măm'mil-la-ry, a. Belonging to the breasts. [wealth. Mam'mon, n. Riches: Mam'moth, n. A huge quadruped, now extinct.

Măn (143), n. The human race; an adult male; a husband; a servant. - v. t. To furnish with men.

Măn'a-ele, v. t. To shaekle the hands of.

Măn'a-eleş, n. pl. Shackles for the hands; handeuffs. Măn'age, v. t. To conduct; to transact; to husband .-

v. i. To direct affairs. Măn'age-a-ble (133), a. pable of being managed. Măn'age-ment, n. Conduct.

Măn'a-ger, n. A conductor; an economist. [writ. Ma-lign' (-lin'), v. t. To tra- | Măn-dā'mus, n. A kiud of Măn'da-rin', n. A Chinese public officer.

Măn'date, n. An official order or command.

Măn'da-to-ry, a. Containing a command. [lower jaw. Măn'di-ble, n. The jaw or Man-dib'u-lar, a. Belonging to the jaw. Istrument. Măn'drel, n. A turner's in-

Măn'du-eā'tion, n. Act of chewing. [neck of a beast. Mane (140), n. Long hair ou the †Ma-nege' (ma-näzh'), n. Art of horsemanship; a school

for horsemanship. †Mā'nēs, n. pl. Departed souls. Ma-neŭ'ver ((151), n. Evo-Ma-neŭ'vre | lution; strat-agem. — v. t. To change position; to manage with ad-

dress. stout. Măn'ful, a. Bold : brave : Măn'ful-ly, adr. Like a man. Măn'ga-neşe', n. A very hard and refractory metal.

Mange, n. The itch on cattle. Măn'gel-wûr'zel (58), n. A plant of the beet kind.

Mān'ger, n. An eating-trough for cattle.

Măn'gle, v. t. To eut rough-ly or coarsely; to mutilate; to smooth, as linen. — n. A calender for smoothing linen. Măn'go 140), n. A pickled

muskmelon. Măn'grove, n. A tropical trec. Man'gy, a. Seabby, as a beast.

Măn'hood, n. Adult years in Mā'ni-à, n. Madness. Mā'ni-ăe (107, 127), a. Raving

with madness. - n. A madman.

Ma-nī'ae-al, a. Raving; mad. . Măn'i-fest, a. Not concealed, obsenre or difficult. - SYN. Clear; plain; obvious; apparent. - v. t. To make known; to show. - n. An invoice of a cargo.

Măn'i-fest-ā'tion, n. Exhibition; display; revelation. Măn'i-fest-ly, adv. Evident-

ly; clearly. Măn'i-fĕs'to, n. (pl. Măn'ifěs'tôes, 140.) A public declaration.

Măn'i-föld, a. Many; diverse. Măn'i-kin, n. A dwarf; a model of a man.

Mā'ni-ŏe (127), n. The plant from which tapioca is made. Măn'i-ple, n. A handful; a small band of soldiers; a

scarf worn by Roman Catholie priests.

Ma-nip'u-late, v. t. To treat f or labor with the hauds.

operation; a working over. Man-kind', n. The humau

Măn'līke, a. Becoming a man. Măn'li-ness, n. Quality of

being manly. Măn'ly, a. Having the attri-butes of a man; brave; no-

ble. [tion from many trees. Măn'na, n. A sweetish secre-Măn'ner, n. Form ; way ;

mode; air or mieu; (pl.) deportment; behavior, Măn'ner-ism, n. Studied uni-

formity of manner. Măn'ner-ist, n. One addicted

to mannerism. [well-behaved.] Măn'ner-ly, a. Civil; decent: Ma-nœu'vre (ma-na'ver). See Isel. Maneuver.

Măn'-of-war', n. A war ves-Măn'or, n. A lord's estate in lands. [a manor. Ma-nō'ri-al, a. Pertaining to Manse, n. A parsouage-house;

a farm.

Min'sion (89), n. A large dwelling-house; place of abode. Măn'slaugh-ter (-slaw-), n.
The killing of a person in passion, without malice.

Măn'tel (58), n. The piece of timber or stone over the fireplace. [woru by women. Măn'te-lět', n. A small cloak Man-til'la (140), n. A light

covering to throw over a lady's dress.

Măn'tle, n. A loose garment or cloak; a cover. - v. t. or i. To cloak ; to suffusc. Măn'tu-à (or măn'tu), n.

woman's gown.

Măn'tua-māk'er (măn'tu-), n. A dress-maker. Măn'u-al, a. [Lat. manualis,

from manus, a hand.] Performed by the hand. -n. A small book.

Măn'u-făe'to-ry, n. A place where goods are made.

Măn'u-făct'ūre, n. Any thing made by the hand or by machinery. - v. t. To form by the hand or by art into forus convenient for use.

Măn'u-făct'ūr-er, n. One who manufactures.

Măn'u-mis'sion (-mish'un), Act of freeing slaves.

Măn'u-mĭt', v. t. To release

from slavery; to set free.

Ma-nūre', n. Any thing that
fertilizes land. — v. t. To apply fertilizing substances to.

done by hand.

Ma-nı́p'u-lā'tion, n. Manual Ma'ny (mĕn'ý;, a. Numerous. operation; a working over. — n. A great number. Map, n. A delineation of the

earth or any partofit. - v. t. To draw or delineate. Mā'ple, n. A certain tree.

Mär (129, v. t. To hurt; to impair; to injure the looks of. †Măr'a-năth'à, or Măr'a-nā'-

tha. n. A curse. Ma-ras'mus, n. A wasting of flesh without fever.

Ma-raud', v. i. To rove for plunder.

Ma-raud'er, n. A plunderer. Mär'ble, n. A kind of calcareous stone, or any thing made of it. -v. t. To vein or variegate like marble.

March, n. The third month of the year; regulated movement of troops; a procession. - v. i. To move in military order .- v. t. To cause to [fines. march, as an army. Märch'es, n. pl. Borders; con-(mär/shun-, March'ion-ess

64), n. The wife of a marquis. Mâre, n. The female of the horse kind.

Mär'gin, n. An edge; border. Mär'gin-al, a. Placed in the margin.

Măr'i-göld, n. A plant having a yellow flower.

Ma-rine', a. Pertaining to the sea. - n. A soldier doing duty in a ship; the navy; shipping. [sailor. Măr'i-ner, n. A seaman; a Măr'i-tal, a. Pertaiuing to a

husband. Măr'i-time (46), a. Pertaining

to the sea; marine; nautical. Mär'jo-ram, n. An aromatic plant.

Märk, n. A coin; a token; indication; note. — v. t. To draw a mark upon; to write on; to note; to observe.

Märk'et, n. A place or time of sale; emporium. - v. i. '130. To deal in market.

Märk'et-a-ble, a. Fit for market or sale; merchantable. Mär'ket-man (143), n. One who sells provisions at mar-

Märks'man '143), n. A man skillful in shooting.

Märl, n. A species of earth. Märl-ā'ceous, a. Consisting Märl'v. in, like, or Märl'y, in, like, or abounding with, marl. Mär'line, n. A small line of

two strands.

Măn'u-seript, n. Any writing Mär'ma-lade, n. A preserve made of quinces, or apples, &c., boiled with sugar.

Mar-mô're-an, a. Relating to marble. [small monkey. Mär'mo-gět', n. A kind of Ma-roon', n. A free black on the West India mountains; a kind of claret color. - v. t. To put ashore on a desolate isle as a punishment.

Märque (märk), n. A license to make reprisal at sea on an enemy. [field-tcut. Mar-quee' (-kē'), n. A large

Mär'quet-ry (-ket-), n. Inlaid work of shells, &c.

Mär'quis (-kwis), n. A tltle of nobility.

Mär'quis-ate, n. Dignity or lordship of a marquis. Măr'riage (măr'rij), n. State

or condition of being married. -SYN. Matrimony; wedlock. Măr'riage-a-ble (133, a. Of

a fit age to be married. Măr'rōw, n. A soft substance in bones; essence of a thing. Măr'rōw-bone, n. A bone

containing marrow. Măr'rōw-făt, n. A large, delicious pea. [row. Măr'rōw-y, a. Full of mar-Măr'ry, v. i. To be joined in

wedlock. - v. t. To join in wedlock. [ground. Märsh (140), n. Low, wet Mär'shal, n. Chief military

commander; a civil officer; one who directs processions, &c. - v. t. (130). To arrange in due order. Imarshal. Mär'shal-ship, n. Office of a Märsh'y, a. Wet; boggy. Märt, n. A place of public

sale; market; emporium. Mär'ten 55), n. An animal allied to the weasel; a mar-

Mär'tial, a. Warlike; bold.
Mär'tin, n. A bird of the
swallow kind. [ciplinarian.
Mär'ti-nět', n. A strict dis-Mär'ti-nět', n. A strict dis-Mär'tin-mas (139, n. Festival of Saint Martin, Novem-

ber 11th. Mär'tin-gal, n. . A strap to hold down the head of a horse.

Mär'tyr, n. One who suffers death for the truth. - v. t. To make a martyr of; to [of a martyr. torment. Mär'tyr-dom, n. The death Mär'tyr-ŏl'o-gist. n. An historian of martyrs.

Mär'tyr-ŏl'o-ġy, n. History or register of martyrs.

Mär'vel (130), v. i. To be struck with surprise; to wonder. - n. A wonder: a prodigy.

Mar'vel-ous, a. Wonderful. Mär'vel-ous-ly, adv. ln a wonderful mauner.

Măs'eu-line, a. Male; like a man : uot effeminate.

Mash, n. A mixture of things; bran and water. -v. t. bruise into a soft mass; to

Mask, n. A cover for the face; disguise. - v. t. To disguise. Măs'lin, n. Disserent sorts of grain mixed.

Mā'son (mā'sn), n. An artificer in brick and stone.

Ma-sŏn'ie, a. Pertaining to masonry.

Mā'son-ry, n. Work of a mason; craft of freemasons.

Mas'quer-ade' (-ker-), n. A nocturnal assembly of persons in disguise. - v. i. To assemble in masks.

Măs'quer-ād'er (-ker-), n. A masked person.

Mass (124), n. A lump; an assemblage; bulk; a Roman Catholic service.

Más'sa-ere (-kcr, 151), n. Promiscuous slaughter. - v. t. To kill promiseuously or with cruelty; to slaughter.

Mass'i-ness, | n. Bulk : Mass'ive-ness, | ponderousness.

Mass'ive, | a. Bulky; heavy; ponderous. Mass'y, Mass'y, ponderous. Mast, n. An upright polo or

timber for sails, &e., in a vessel; nuts; acorns.

Mas'ter, n. A ruler; a superior; a proprietor; a teacher; a chief. - v. t. To conquer; to subduo.

Mas'ter-key, n. A key that opens many locks.

Mas'ter-ly, a. Becoming a master; most excellent. Mas'ter-pieçe, n. A capital

performance. Mas'ter-y, n. Superiority. -SYN. Rule; dominion; su-

premacy Măs'ti-cate. v. t. To chew. Măs'ti-cā'tion; n. Act of

chewing.

Măs'tie, n. A resin from a tree.

Măs'tiff, n. A large variety of dog.



Mas'to-

bling the clephant, now extinct.

Măt. n. A textureof rushes, husks, straw, &c. - v. To

Z.



weave into a mat; to twist

together.

Mătch (140), n. A contest; au equal; marriage; something to take fire. -v. t. To pair; to suit; to marry. - v. i. To correspond; to equal.

Mătch'less, a. Having no equal; peerless; unequaled. Mătch'lŏck, n. A musket fired by means of a match.

Māte, n. A companion; second officer of a vessel. - v. t. To match; to compete with. Ma-te'ri-al, a. Consisting of matter; bodily; of conscqueuce; weighty. -n. The substance of which any thing

is made. Ma-tê'ri-al-ĭsm, n. The doctrine of materialists.

Ma-te'ri-al-ĭst, n. One who deuies the existence of spiritual substances.

Ma-tē/ri-ăl'i-ty, n. Material existence; importance. Ma-tē'ri-al-īze, v. t. or i. reduce to a state of matter;

to occupy with material intcrests solely. Ma-te'ri-al-ly, adv. In a state

of matter; essentially. Ma-ter'nal, a. [Lat. maternus, from mater, mother.] Motherly.

Ma-tēr'ni-ty, n. State, character, or relation of a mother. Măth'e-măt'ie, a. Relat-Măth'e-măt'ie-al, ing or according to mathematics.

Măth'e-măt'ie-al-ly, adv. By mathematics

Măth'e-ma-ti'cian (-tish'an), n. One versed in mathematics.

Măth'e-măt'ies, n. sing. The science of quantity or of magmitude and number.

Măt'in, a. Pertaining to the [ship or service. morning. Măt'ins, n. pl. Morning wor-Măt'rass, n. A chemical A chemical [mold for eastings. vessel. Mā'trice, or Măt'rice, n. A Măt'ri-çid'al, a. Relating to matricide.

Măt'ri-çīde, n. The murder or murderer of a mother. don, n. An animal resem- Ma-trie'u-late, v. t. To ad-

mit to membership, as in a college. One en-

Ma-tri€'u-late, n. tered in a college, &e. Ma-trie/u-la'tion, n. Act of

aduitting to membership. Măt/ri-mō'ni-al, a. Pertaining to marriage; connubial. Măt'ri-mo-ny, n. Marriage;

wedlock; the nuptial state. Ma'trix, n. The would; a mold. Mā'tron, n. An elderly womau; a wife; a nurse in a

hospital. Măt'ron-al, or Mā'tron-al, a.

Mā'tron-ly, a. wife or matron.

Măt'ter, n. Substance of which bodies are constituted; pus; subject; affair; importance. - v. i. To signify; to be of importance; to form

Măt'ting, n. A texture of rushes, straw, &c.; materiala for mats.

Măt'tock (127). n. A kind of pick-ax. Măt'tress, n. A bed stuffed with hair,

Mattock. husks, or the like. [ripen; to suppurate. Măt'u-rate, v. t. or i. To

Măt'u-rā'tion, n. A ripening, as of an abscess.

Ma-tūre', a. Ripe; full-grown; well digested. - v. t. To bring to perfection; to eonsider well. Ma-ture'ly, adv. With ripe-

ness: completely. Ma-tū'ri-ty, n. A mature

state; ripeness. Maud'lin, a. Fuddled; sick-

ly sentimental. Man'ger, | a. In spite of; not-Mau'gre, j withstanding.

Maul, n. A wooden hammer. — v.t. To beat and bruise. Maul'stick, n. [A corruption of Ger. maler-stock, lit. paint-

er-stick.] The stick used by painters to keep the hand Mäund'er, or Maund'er, v. i.

To mutter; to beg.

Mau'so-lē'um, n. [Lat., fr. the tomb of Mausolus, king of Caria.] A magnificent tomb or monument.

Mā'vis, n. The throstle or song-thrush.

Maw, n. Stomach of a beast. Mawk'ish, a. Apt to cause satiety and loathing.

Măx'il-lar, a. Relating to Mēa'sles (mē'zlz), n. An erup-Măx'il-la-ry, | the jaw. Măx'im, n. An established

principle; axiom; aphorism. Max'i-mum, n. (pl. Max'ima). The greatest quantity or value attainable in a given

May, n. The fifth month of the year.— v. aux. [imp. MIGHT.] To be possible; to be able; to have license.

May'-day, n. The first day of May. la person. May'hem, n. The maining of Māy'or (collog. mar), n. Chief magistrate of a city or borough.

Māy'or-al-ty (colloq. mar'alty), n. Office of a mayor. May'or-ess (colloq. mar'es), n.

Wife of a mayor. [color. Măz'a-rine', n. A deep blue Măz'ard, n. A kind of small, black cherry.

Māze (140), n. A labyrinth; astonishment. - v. t. To bewilder.

Intricate; Mā'zv, α. plexed with turns and windings.

Mē, pron. Objective case of I. Mead, n. A liquor composed of honey and water; a meadow. Měad'ow (měd'o), n. Low

or level grass land. Mea'ger (151), a. Wanting Mea'gre flesh; lean; thin;

poor. Mea'ger-ly, adv. In a mea-Mea'gre-ly, ger manner. Mea'ger-ness, n. Quality or Mica'gre-ness, | state of being meager.

Mēal, n. Grain ground to powder; food taken at once. Mēal'y, a. Resembling meal. Mēan, a. Low: base; average. -n. A middle point; place, rate, or degree. - v. t. (im) & p. p. MEANT.] To intend; to design; to have in view; to purpose; to signity.

Means, n. pl. Medium; instrument; income.

Me-ăn'der, n. A winding course. - v. i. (130). To run in windings. - v. t. To make winding or sinuous.

Mēan'ing, n. Intention; signification. Mēan'ly, adv. Without dig-Mēan'ness, n. Lowness; sordidness; haseness.

Meant, imp. & p. p. of Mean. Mēan'tīme, adv. In the Mēan'while, intervening time.

tive disease. measles. Mēa'sly, a. Infected with Měaş'ur-a-ble (mězh'nr-), a. Capable of being measured.

Měas'ur-a-bly (mězh/nr-), adv. To a limited extent; moderately.

Měas'ure (mězh'ur), n. That which measures; extent; time in music; limit; degree; meter; means to an end. -v.t. To ascertain the extent or quantity of.

Měas'ure-less, a. Boundless. Meas'ure-ment, n. Act of measuring; dimensions.

Měas'ur-er (mězh'ur-, 133), n. One who measures.

Mēat, n. Flesh for food; food in general.

Me-chăn'ie, n. Anartisan. Me-chăn'ie, a. Pertain-Me-chăn'ie-al, ing to machines; acting by physical

Me-chăn'ie-al-ly, adv. physical force or power like a machine; unthinkingly.

Měch'a-ni'cian (-nish'an), n. One skilled in mechanics.

Me-chăn'ies, n. sing. science that treats of the laws of motion and force.

Měch'an-ism, n. Structure or parts of a machine.

Měch'an-ist, n. Oue skilled in machines.

Měďal, n. A piece of meta! stamped with a device.

Měďal-ist ((130), n. A person. Měďal-list) skilled in medals. Me-dăl'lion (yun), n. A large medal: a circular tablet on which figures are embossed.

Měďdle, r. i. To interfere. Měďdler, n. A busybody. Měďdle-some, a. Apt to

n-eddle; intrusive; officious. Mē'di-æ'val, a. Relating to the Middie Ages.

Mē'di-al, a. Noting average. Mē'di-āte. v. i. To interpose. Mē'di-ate, a. Middle; aeting as a mean.

Mē'di-ate-ly, adv. By a secondary cause.

Mē'di-ā'tion, n. Agency between parties; interposition. Mē'di-ā'tor, n One who mediates; an intercessor; - applied particularly to Christ.

Mē'di-a-tō'ri-al, a. Belonging to a mediator or to mediafa mediator. Mē'di-ā/tor-ship, n. Office of Měďi-ca-ble, a. Capable of

being cured.

Měd'ic-al, a. Pertaining to medicine, or to the art of healing.

Měd'ie-al-ly, adv. In a medical mauner; medicinally. Měd'i-ca-ment, n. A healing application; medicinc.

Měďi-cāte, v. t. To tincture or impregnate with medi-

Me-diç'i-nal, a. Healing; curative; sanatory. [icine. Me-dig'i-nal-ly, adv. By med-Měďi-cine, n. Any thing that cures; a remedy.

Mē'di-ŏe'ri-ty, n. Middle state; moderate degree.

Měďi-tāte, v. t. or i. think; to minse; to contem-

Měď-ta'tion, n. Contemplation; continued thought. Měďi-ta-tíve, a. Given to contemplation; thoughtful.

Mē'di-um, n. (pl. † Mē'di-a or Mē'di-ums, 147) A means or instrument; any thing intervening; a substance passed through.

Měd'lar, n. A tree and its [miscellany. fruit. Měď'ley, n. A nixture; a Vic-důl'lar, a. Consisting Měď'ul la-ry, of marrow, or resembling it. [pense. Meed, n. A reward; recom-Meek, a. Mild; soft; gentle. Meek'ly, adv. Mildly; softly. Meek'ness, n. Mildness of

temper; gentleness. Meer'schaum (-shawm), n. [Ger., sea-foam.] A fine white clay, of which pipes are made; a pipe made of this clay.

Meet. v. t. or i. [imp. & p. p. MET.] To come together; to join. - a. Fit; snitable.

Meet'ing, n. An assembly; an interview.

Meet'ing-house, n. A place of worship (in England, for disenters).

Meet'ly, adv. Fitly: snitably; duly. [ableness. Meet'ness, n. Fitness; suit-Mē'grim, n. A vehenicht pain in one side of the head; a

whim. [choly. whim.
Měl'an-chöl'ie, a. Melan-Měl'an-chol-y, a. Dejected;

spirits; a gloomy state of mind. Mēl'ior-āte (mēl'yor-), v. t.

To make better. ment. Mēl'ior-ā'tion, n. Improve-Mel-lif'lu-ençe, n. A sweet, smooth flow.

Mel-lif'lu-ent,
Mel-lif'lu-oùs (117),
Sweet-ly flowing.

Měl'lōw, a. Soft with ripcuess. — r. t. or i. To ripen to softness.
Měl'lōw-ness, n. Softness;
Me-lō'di-oŭs, a. Musical;

agreeable to the ear.

Měl'o-dist, n. A composer or singer of melodies. [lodious.

Měl'o-dize v. t. To make me-

Měl'o-dīze, v. t. To make me-Měl'o-drā/mà,) n. A sensa-Měl'o-drāme,) tional play with songs intermixed.

Měl'o-dra-măt'ie, a. Done for effect merely.

Měl'o-dy, n. An agreeable succession of single tones.

Měl'on, n. A plant, and its

fruit, which is eaten raw.

M3lt, v. t. or i. To dissolve;
to make or become liquid.

Měm'ber, n. A limb of the body; a clause; a part; one of a society.

Měm'ber-ship. n. The state

Měm'ber-ship, n. The soft being a member.

Měm'bra-nā'ceous, a.

sisting of membranes.

Měm'brāne, n. A thin tissue,
or kind of skin.

Měm'bra-noŭs, a. Consisting of a membrane.

Me-měn'to, n. (pl. Me-měn'tõeş, 140.) That which reminds; a premorial.

Měm'oir (měm'wor or m³/niwor), n. A written account or history; a biography; a record of investigations.

Měm'o-ra-ble, a. Worthy of remembrance.

memorable manuer.

Měm'o-răn'dum, n. (pl. Měm'o-răn'dums, or †Měm'o-răn'dà, 147.) A note or record to help the memory.

Me-môri-al, a. Preserving remembrance. — n. That which preserves remembrance; an address or statement with petition.

Me-mō'ri-al-ist, n. One who presents a memorial.

Mc-mô'ri-al-ize, v. t. To present a memorial to.

Měm'o-rīze (153), v. t. To cause to be remembered.

Mem'o-ry, n. The faculty by which ideas are retained in the mind; recollection; re-

membrance. Měn, pl. of Man.

Měn'açe, v. t. To threaten.

— n. A threat.

Men-ăg'er-ĭe (men-ăzh'-), n.
A collection of animals.
Měnd er t or i To remir:

Měnd, v. t. or i. To repair; to correct; to improve.

Men-da/cious, a. Given to deception, lying; false.

Men-dăç'i-ty, n. A habit of lylng; a lie; falsehood.
Měn'di-ean-çy, n. State of Men-dĭç'i-ty, beggary.

Men-diç'i-ty, beggary.

Měn'di-eant, n. A beggar.—

a. Begging; poor.

a. Begging; poor.

Mē'ni-al, a. Low; servile.—

n. A domestic servant.

Měn'stru-al, a. Montilly.

Měn'stru-um, n. (pl. Měn'stru-a, stru-ums, or † Měn'stru-a, 147.) A dissolving fluid; a solvent.

Měn'su-ra-bil'i-ty (měn'-shṇ-), n. Quality of being mensurable. (Measurable. Měn'su-ra-ble (měn'shu-), n.

Měn'su-ra-ble (měn'ship-), a. Měn'su-rā/tion, n. Act or result of measuring.

Men'tal, a. Belonging to the mind; intellectual.

Měn'tal-ly, adv. In mind. Měn'tion, n. Notice; cursory remark.—v. t. To express: to uame.

Me-phit'ie, a. Poisonous; noxious; foul; pestilential. tMe-phi'tis, l. Noxious Méph'i-tism, exhalations. Mér'ean-tilo, a. Pertaining to merchants or their busi-

ness; commercial.

Mer'ce-nary, a. Capable of
being hired; greedy of gain.

— SYN. Venal; selfish;
mean; contracted. — n. A
hireling.
Mer'cer, n. One who deals in
Mer'cer-y, n. Goods of mercers.
Marchon, disc. m. Goods for

Mēr'chan-dīse, n. Goods for sale; commodities; trade. r.t. To trade; to buy or sell. Mēr'chant, n. An exporter or importer of goods; n

trader. [sale. Měr'chant-a-ble, a. Fit for Měr'chant-man (143), n. A ship employed in trade

Mēr'çi-ful, a. Full of mercy; compassionate; tender. Měr'çi-ful-ly, adv. With com-

passion; tenderly.
Mer'ci-less (135), a. Hard-hearted; unfecting.

Mer-eu'ri-al, a. Composed of quicksilver; spirited; gay.

Mër'eu-ry, n. Quicksilver; one of the planets.

Mër'cy (141). n. Tenderness

toward an offender; kindness: clemency.
Mēre (84), a. Pure; unmixed;

bare. - n. A pool or lake; a boundary.

Mēre'ly, adv. Simply; only. Měr'e-tri'cious (-trish'us), a. Lewd; false; gaudy.

Mērģe, v. t. or i. To iumerse. Me-rīd'i-an, n. A great circle which the sun crosses at noon; noon; the highest point. — a. Relating to the meridian or to midday.

Me-rid'i-on-al, a. Pertaining to the meridian.

Me-ri'no (-rē/no), n. A variety of sheep or their wool.

Měr'it, n. Desert; worth. v. t. (84, 130). To earn by services; to deserve.

Měr'i-tō'ri-oŭs, a. Deserving reward; having merit. Měr'maid, n. [Fr. mer. the

sea, and Eng. maid.] A fabled sea-woman with the tail of a fish instead of legs. Měr'man (144), n. A fabled

seaman. [mirth. Mĕr'ri-ly (135), adv. With Mĕr'ri-ment, n. Gayety with laughter; noisy sport.

Měr'ry, a. Gay; jovial; noisy.
Měr'ry-Än'drew, n. A buffoon; a zany. [val.
Měr'ry-māk'ing, n. A festiMěr'ry-thôught (-thawt), n.
Tha fosked kong of a fan'.

Mër'ry-thôught (-thawt), n.
The forked bone of a fowl's
breast.
Mës'en-ter-y, n. A membrane
that keeps the intestines,

&c., in a proper position.

Měsh (140), n. A space between threads in a net.—v.t.

To catch in a net.

Mes-měr'ie, a. Pertaining to mesmerism.

Mes/mer-ism, n. [From Mesmer, who first brought it into notice.] Art of inducing a certain abnormal state of the nervous system.

Měs'mer-īze, v. t. To bring into a state of mesmerie sleep.

Měss, n. A dish of food; persons who cat together.— r. i.
To join in a mess.

Měs'sage, n. Notice sent; official communication.

Mes'sen-ger, n. One who bears a message; a harbinger.

Mcs-sī'ah, n. The Anolnted; CHRIST.

Mes-si'ah-ship, n. Office of the Messiah.

Měs'sieurş (měsh'yerz), n. pl. Sirs; gentlemen: — abbreviated Messrs., and used as the plural of Mr. Měss'māte, n. One who eats ordinarily at the same table. Měs'suage (měs/swej), n. A

house and adjoluing land. Met, imp. & p. p. of Met. Mět'al (mět'al or mět'l, 130), n. A simple, fixed, opaque substance, fusible by heat, as

substance, ...
iron, gold, &c.
Me-tablie, a. Relating to, or
partaking of, the properties
of metals. [ducing metals.
of metals. Mět'al-line (129), a. Like fin metals. metal. Mět'al-list (130), n. One skille ! Mět'al lize, v. t. To give its proper metallic properties to.

Mět/al-lûr'gie, a. Relating to metallurgy. [in metallurgy. Mět'al-lûr'gist, n. One skilled Mět'al-lûr'gy (129), n. Art of working metals, or of obtain-

ing them from their ores. Mět'a-môr'phie. a. Relating to changes which minerals or rocks may have undergone

since their deposition. Mět'a-môr'phōse, v. t. transform or change the shape of.

†Mět'a-môr'pho-sis, n. (pl. Mět/a-môr/pho-seş.) change of form.

Měťa-phor, n. A short similitude; a trope.

Mět/a-phŏr'ie-al, a. Containing a mctaphor; figurative. Mět/a-phor'ic-al-ly, adv. By a figure; not literally.

Měťa-phor-ist, n. One who makes use of metaphor. Měťa-phrase, n. A verbal

translation; a repartee. Mět/a-phrăs'tie, a. Literal; rendered word for word.

Mět'a-phys'ic-al, a. Pertaining or according to metaphysics; abstract.

Měťa-phy-si'cian (-zish/an), n. One versed in metaphysics. Mět/a-phys'ies, n. sing. Sciience of mental phenomena. Mēte. v. t. To measure. — n.

Measure ; limit ; boundary. Me-těmp'sy-ehō'sis, n. The passing of the soul after death into some other body; transmigration.

Mê'te-or, n. A luminous body passing in the air.

or proceeding from, meteors; influenced by the weather (n. A mete-Mē'te-or-īte. Mē'te-ŏr'o-līte, i oric stone. Mē/te-ŏr/o-lŏģ'ie-al, a. Per-

taining to meteorology.

Me'te-or'ie, a. Pertaining to, sisting of, miasm.

Mī'ea, a. A mineral separable into thin, transparent plates. Mī-eā'ceous, a. Of, or pertaining to, mica.

Mē'te-or-ŏl'o-ģist, n. One i skilled in meteorology. The sci-Mē'te-or-ŏl'o-ġy, n.

euce of the atmosphere aud lts phenomena.

Më'ter ((151), n. Rhythm : Mē'tre } verse; measure. Me-theg'lin, n. Fermented liquor made of honey and

water. [to me; I think. Me-thinks', v. imp. It seems Měth'od, n. Orderly arrangement; way of doing thiugs.

-SYN. Mode; manner. Me-thod'ie-al, proceeds

Me-thod'ie-al-ly, adv. due or methodical order.

Měth'od-işm, n. Doctrines and worship of Methodists. Měth'od-ist, n. One of a sect of Christians founded by

John Wesley. Měth'od-ist'ie, a. Resembling the Methodists, or partaking

of their strictness. Měth'od-īze, v. t. To reduce to method; to regulate.

Mět′o-nym'i€, {a. Mět′o-nym'ie-al, } by way of metonomy.

Me-ton'o-my, Mět'oor nym'y, n. A figure of speech in which one word is put for another.

Më'tre (më'ter), n. See Meter. Mět'rie-al. a. Pertaining to meter; consisting of verses. Mět'rie-al-ly, adv. In a met-

rical manner. Me-trop'o-lis, n. The mother city or chief city.

Pertain-Mět/ro-pŏl'i-tan, a. ing to the chief city. — n.

An archbishop. Mět'tle (mět'tl), n. Courage;

spirit; ardor. Mět'tle-some, a. Spirited. Mew, n. A cage or coop. -

v. t. To confine in a cage. t. i. To cry as a cat.

Mewl, v. i. To cry as a child. Mews, n. (pl. Mews'es). An inclosure; a stable

Měz/zo-tĭn'to (měd/zo-, měz/zo-), n. A particular kind of engraving on copper. Mī'aşm, n. Same as Miasma. †Mī-aş'ma, n. (pl. Mī-aş'mata.) Noxious effluvia.

Mī-ās'mal, a l'ertaining Mī'aṣ-măt'ie, to, or con-

Mice, n. pl. of Mouse. Mich'ael-mas (-el-, 139), n.

The feast of St. Michael, celebrated September 29th.

A little Mī'ero-eŏsm, n. world : man.

Mī'ero-seope, n. [Gr. mikros, small, and skopein, to view.] An optical instrument for magnifying very small objects.

Mī'ero-seop'ie-al, a. Very small; extremely minute.

Mid, a. Middle; intervening. Mid'dāy, a. Noon. Mid'dle, a. Equally distant

from the ends; intermediate. -n. The point equally remote from the extremes.

Mid'dling, a. Of a middle rank; of moderate capacity; ordinary.

Midge, n. A kind of flv. Mid'land, a. Surrounded by the land. [o'clock at night. Mid'night (-nit), n. Twelve Mid'riff, n. The diaphragm.

Mid'ship-man (143), n. A naval cadet or young officer. Midst, n. The middle.

Mid'sum-mer, n. The middle of summer.

Mīd'wāy, n. The middle. Mĭd'wīfe (142), n. A woman who assists at childbirth. Mid'wife-ry, or Mid'wife-ry,

n. Assistance in childbirth: obstetries.

Miën, n. Look; air; manner. Miff (123), n. Slight resentment.

Might (mit), imp of May. n. Power; strength of body; force; ability; capacity. Might'i-ly (unit'-, 135), ade.

Powerfully. Might'i-ness (mit'-), n. Pow-

er; a title of dignity. Mīght'y (mīt'y), a. Having great strength. — Syn. Pow-

erful; strong; vigorous. Mign'on-ětte' (min'yon-ět'), n. A fragrant plant and its flower.

Mī'grāte, v. i. To remove to another place or climate.

Mī-grā'tion, n. Act of migrating. [migrate. Migra-to-ry, a. Disposed to Milch, a. Giving milk.
Mild, a. Gentle: calm; seft;

meek; placid; bland.

Mil'dew, n. Fungous spots on cloth or paper. - v. t. or i. To taint or be tainted with mildew.

Mīld'ly, adv. Gently; softly.

Mild'ness, n. Quality of being | mild; gentleness; meekness. Mile, n. A linear measure of

320 rods, 1760 yards, or 5280 feet. [travel by the mile. Mile'age (133), n. Fees for

Mil'i-tant, a. Engaged in warfare; fighting. Mil'i-ta-ry, a. Pertaining to

soldiers or to war; martial. -n. Soldiers; an army. Mĭl'i-tāte, v. i. To be op-

posed; to contend. Mi-lĭ'tià (-lĭsh'à), n. [Lat., fr. miles, a soldier. | National

enrolled military force. Milk, n. A white liquor drawn

from the female of certain animals; the white jnice of certain plants. - v. t. To draw milk from. Imilk.

Mĭlk'i-ness, n. Qualities like Mĭlk'māid, n. A woman euployed in a dairy.

Milk'man (143). n. A man who carries milk to market. Milk'-pail, n A pail for milk. Milk'sop, n. A soft, effeininate man. [milk.

Milk'y, a. Made of, or like, Mílk'y-wāy, n. A luminous zone in the heavens supposed to be the blended light of innumerable stars; galaxy.

Mill (123), n. A machine for grinding, &c., or the building that contains it; the tenth of a cent. -v. t. To grind; to stamp, as coin; to full.

Mill'-dam, n. A dam to keep water for a mill.

Mĭl'le-nā'ri-an, n. One who believes in the millennium.

Mil'le-na-ry, a. Consisting of a thousand.

Pertaining Mil-lěn'ni-al, a. to the millennium.
Mil-len'ni-um, n. The thou-

sand years of Christ's expected reign on earth.

Mil'le-pore, n. A species of [a mill. Mill'er, n. One who attends Mil'let, n. A plant and its

grain; a kind of grass. Mil'li-ner, n. One who makes or sells ladies' caps, hats,

head-dresses, &c. Mĭl'li-ner-y, n. Articles sold

by milliners. Mill'ion (mil'yun), n. Ten hundred thousand,

Mill'ion-âire', n. One worth a million or more.

Mill'-race, n. A canal to convey water to a mill-wheel.

Mĭll'-stone, n. A stouc used for grinding grain.

Milt, n. The spleen; soft roe! or spermatic part of the male [an actor in it. Mime, n. A kind of farce or Mī-mět'ie, a. Given to aping.

Mim'ie, n. One who imitates. -v. t. (128). To imitate for sport; to ape.

Mim'ie, a. Mim'ie-al, Acting the mimic; imitalics. Mim'ick-er, n. One who mim-

Mim'ie-ry, n. Ludicrous imitation for sport.

Mi-nā'cious, a. Full of threats. Min'a-ret, n. A tall, slender

Mohammedan turret on mosques. Mince, v. t. or i. To chop

into small pieces; to speak or walk with affected nicety.

Mind, n. The intelligent power in man; understanding; soul; purpose; opinion.—
v. t. To heed; to regard: to obey.—v. i. To be inclined or disposed.

Mīnd'ed, a. Disposed; iu-Mīnd'ful (139), a. Regardful; attentive; observant.

Mine, a. Belonging to me. n. A pit where minerals are dug; an excavation. — v.t. or i. To dig; to sap. [mines. Min'er, n. One who digs Min'er-al, n. A substance not organic, existing on or in the earth. - a. Pertain ing to, or impregnated with minerals.

Min/er-al-i-za'tion, n.

cess of mineralizing.
Min'er-al-ize, v. t. To combine with a metal in forming an ore. - v. i. To seek minerals.

Mĭn/er-al-ŏġ'ie-al, a. Pertaining to mineralogy.

Min'er-al'o-gist, n. One versed in minerals [minerals. Min'er-al'o-gy, n. Science of Min'gle (ming'gl), v. t. or i. To mix: to blend.

Min'i-a-ture (min'i-at-ynr or min/it-yur), n. A small, painted likeness. - a. Being on a small scale.

Mĭn'im, n. A dwarf; a note in music; a small liquid measure ; a drop.

†Min'i-mum, n. (pl. Min'i-ma.) The least quantity assignable in a given cașe. Min'ion (min'yun, 102), n. A

favorite; a small kind of type. This type is Minion. Min'is-ter (113), n. A servant; an agent; an embassador;

a pastor. -v. t. To give; to communicate; to supply. Min'is-të'ri-al, a. Pertaining to a minister; done under

authority; sacerdotal. Min'is-tra'tion, n. Office of a minister; service.

Min'is-try, n. Office; serv-ice; agency; ecclesiastical function; ministers of state.

Mink, n. An animal of the weasel kind.

Mĭn'nōw, n. A fresh-water fish. A very small

Mī'nor, a. Less; smaller. n. A person under the age of twenty-one.

Mi nor'i-ty, n. State of being a minor, or under age; nonage; the smaller number.

Min'o-taur. n. A fabled mouster, half man, half bull. Min'ster, n. Church of a mon-

astery; a cathedral church. Min'strel, n. A singer and player on an instrument.

Min'strel-sy. n. Music and song conjoined; lyric poetry; a company of minstrels. Mint, n. A place where

money is coined; a plant. v. t. To coin, as money.

Mint'age, n. That which is coined or stamped; duty for coining.

Min'u-end, n. A number from which another is to be subtracted. [ful dance. slin'u-et, n. A slow, grace-Mī'nus, a. An algebraic term denoting subtraction.

Min'ute (min'it), n. The sixtieth part of an hour; short note or sketch. - v. t. To set down in short notes or minutes.

Mi-nūte', a. Very small; of little consequence.

Min'ute-book (min'it-), n. A book for short notes. Min'ute-gun (min'it-), n. A

gun fired every minute. Mi-nüte'ly, adv. In a minute manner.

Mĭ-nūte'ness, n. Quality of being minute.

†Mĭ-nū'ti-æ (-nū'shĭ-ē), n. pl. [Lat.] Minute particulars. Minx (45, 79), n. A pert,

wanton or flippant girl. Mir'a-ele, n. A wonder or

wonderful thing; a supernatural event; a prodigy. Mĭ-răc'u-loŭs, a. Super-

natural: wonderful. †Mï-räge' (-räzh'), n. A kind of optical illusion.

Mire (85), n. Soft, wet earth;

mud. - v. t. To plunge and | fix in mud.

Mir'ror (39), n. A looking-glass. -v. t. To reflect, as in a looking-glass.

Mirth, n. Noisy gayety. - SYN. Festivity; glee: fun; hilarity; merriment; jollity. Mirth'ful, a. Merry; gay. Mirth'less, a. Having no mirth or gayety.

Mīr'y, a. Full of mire. Mis'ad-věnt'ūre, n. A mischance; misfortune.

Mis'an-thrope, n. [Gr. Mis-an'thro-pist, misanthropos, from misein, to hate, and anthropos, a man.] A hater of mankind.

Mis'an-throp'ie, α . Mis'an-throp'ie-al, Hating, or having a dislike to, mankind.

Mis-an'thro-py, n. Hatred or dislike of mankind.

Mis-ap'pli-ea'tion, n. Wrong application. [wrongly. Mis'ap-ply', v. t. To ap Mis-ap'pre-hend', v. t. To apply misunderstand. [mistake. Mis-ap'pre-hen'sion, n. A Mis'be-come', v. t. To suit

[improperly. Mis/be-have', v. i. To behave Mis/be-hav'ior, n. Improper behavior; ill-conduct.

Mĭs'be-liēve', v. t. lieve erroneously.

Mis-căl'eu-late, v. t. To calculate wrong. [calculation. Mis-eăl'eu-la'tion, n. Wrong Mis-call', v. t. To call by a wrong name.

Mis-car'riage (-rij), n. Fail-

ure; abortion.

Mis-căr'ry, v. i. To fail of success; to have an abortion. Mis'cel-la'ne-ous, a. Mixed; consisting of various kinds. Mis'cel·la-ny (41), n. A collection of writings; a mixt-

Mis-change', n. Misfortune. Mis'chief, n. Evil, whether intended or not. - SYN.

Damage; harm.

Mis'chiev-ous, a. Injurious. Mis'chiev-ous-ly, adv. Hurtwrongly. Mis-choose', v. t. To choose Mis'çī-tā'tion, n. A wrong Ineously. citation. Mis-çîte'. v. t. To quote erro-

Mis'con-çeive', v. i. To have a wrong notion of. Mis'con-çep'tion, n. Wr

conception. [bchart Mis-con'duct (116), n. bud

Mis'con-duct', v. t. or i. To conduct amiss; to behave ill. Mis'con-ject'ure, n. A wrong

conjecture. Mis'con-struc'tion,

Wrong construction or interpretation. [terpret wrong. Mis-con'strue, v. t. To in-Mis-count', v. t. To mistake iu counting. - n. A wrong connt.

Mis'ere-ant, n. A vile wretch. Mis-date', v. t. To date erroncously. [fault; offense. Mis-deed', n. An evil action; Mis-deem', v. t. To judge

[have ill. amiss. Mis'de-mēan', v. i. To be-

Mis'de-mēan'or, n. Ill-behavior; evil conduct; offense. Mĭs'dĭ-rĕet', v. t. To direct to a wrong person or place.

Mis-do'ing, n. A wrong done. Mis'cin-ploy', v. t. To use to a wrong purpose.

Mis'em-ploy'ment, n. proper application.

Mis-en'try, n. Wrong entry in a book. [cess; a niggard. Mī'ser, n. One covetous to ex-Mis'er-a-ble, a. Wretched; unhappy; worthless. [ly.

Mis'er-a-bly, adv. Wretched-Mi'ser-ly, a. Very covetous. Mis'er-y, n. Wretchedness; distress; calamity.

Mis-fôrt'une, n. Calamity. Mis-give', v. t. To fill with

doubt; to give amiss. Mis-giv'ing, n. A weakening of confidence; distrust.

Mis-gov'ern, v. t. To govern amiss. [administration. Mis-gov'ern-ment, n. A bad Mis-guīd'ançc, n. Wrong direction : guidance into error. Mis-guide', v. t. To mislead. Mis-hap', n. Ill chance or ac-cident; misfortune.

Mis'im-prove', v. t. To use to no purpose, or to a bad one;

to abuse; to misuse. Mĭs'in-fôrm', v. t. To give erroneous information to. Mis-in'for-ma'tion, n. Wrong

information. Mis'in-ter'pret, v. t. To ex-

plain erroncously. Mis'in-ter'prct-a'tion, n. Interpreting erroneously. Mis-judge', v. t. To judge

amiss Mis-judg'ment, n. A wrong or unjust determination.

Mis-lay', v. t. To lay in a wrong place; to lose.

Mis'le (miz'l), v. i. To rain in in minute drops.

Mis-lead', v. t. To lead into error; to delude. Mis-led', imp. of Mislead.

Mis-măn'age, v. t. or i. manage ill; to behave ill.

Mis-măn'age-ment, n. Bad management. [unsuitably. Mis-match', v. t. To match Mis-name', v. t. To call by a wrong name.

Mis-nō'mer, n. A wrong or inapplicable name.

Mī-sŏg'a-mist, n. A hater of marriage. [marriage. Mī-sŏg'a-my, n. Hatred of Mis-plaçe', v. t. To put in a wrong place.

Mis-print', v. t. To print wrong. - n. An error in

printing.

Mis-pris'ion (-prizh'nn), n. Neglect, as of treason, by not revealing it, or by failing to expose it when observed.

Mis'pro-nounce', v. t. pronounce incorrectly. Mĭs/pro-nŭn/ci-ā'tion(-nŭn/-

shi-), n. Improper pronunciation. [quoting wrong. Mis'quo-tā'tion, n. Act of Mis-quōte', v. t. To quote incorrectly. [falsely. Mis're-çîte', v. t. To recite Mis-reek'on, v. t. To compute falsely.

Mis're-late', v. t. To relate erroneously. [relation. Mĭs/re-lā'tion, n. Erroneous Mis're-port', v. t. To reporterroneously. - n. A false or iucorrect report. [resent falsely. Mis-rep/re-sent', v. t. To rep-Mis-rep/re-sent-ā'tion, n.

False representation or account. [just domination. Mis-rule', n. Confusion; un-Miss (124), n. A young woman; loss; want; mistake; omission.—v. t, To err; not to hit. [olic mass-book.

Mis'sal, n. The Roman Cath-Mis-shāpe', v. t. [p. p. or p. a. MISSHAPEN.] To shape ill; to give an ill form to.

Mis'sile, n. [Lat. missilis, fr. mittere, missum, to send, throw.] A weapon to be thrown. - a. Capable of being thrown. Miss'lng, n. Not to be found;

Mis'sion (mish'un), n. Act of sending; duty on which one is sent; persons sent .- SYN. Message; commission; delegation; deputation.

Mis'sion-a-ry, n. One sent to spread religion. — a. Pertaining to missions.

Mis'sive, a. Sent or intended A message to be sent. — n. or letter sent. [ueously. Mis-spěll', v. t. To spell erro-Mis-spend', v. t. [imp. & p. p. MISSPENT.] To waste or spend ill. [accurately. Mis-state', v. t. To state in-Mis-state'ment, n. An in-

correct statement. Mist, n. Rain in very fine drops. - v. i. To rain in very fine drops.

Mis-take', n. Unintentional error. - v. t. or i. To err.

Mis-tāk'en (-tāk'n), p. p. or Misunderstood, - used of things; wrong; being in error, - used of persons.

Mis'ter, n. A title of address, used for Master; - commonly abbreviated Mr. [aright. Mis-tīme', v. t. Not to time Mist'i-ness, n. State of being misty; obscurity.

Miş'tle (1112/1). See Misle. Mis'tle-toe ((miz'l-to), n. A Mis'le-tōe plaut

grows on trees. Mis-took', imp. of Mistake. Mis'trans-late', v. t. translate erroneously.

Mis'trans-la'tion, n. Erroneous translation.

Mis'tress, n. A woman who governs; a term of address; a female teacher; a sweetheart; a concubine.

Mis-trust', n. Want of confidence; suspicion; doubt.
-v. t. To regard with sus--v. t. To regar picion; to doubt.

Mis-trust'ful, a. Suspicious. Mist'y, a. Rainiug iu very fine drops; cloudy with mist. Mis-un'der-stand', v. t. misconceive; to mistake.

Mis-un/der-stand'ing. Misconception: disagreement; slight quarrel.

Mis-ūş'aġe, n. Bad treatment; abuse. [treat ill. Mis-use', v. t. To abuse; to Mis-use', n. Bad use.
Mite, n. Something very

small; hence, a small insect.

Mi'ter } (151), n. bish-A op's cap or crown. Mit'i-gable, a. Capable Miter. of mitiga-

tion.

[alleviate: to assuage. Mit'i-gate, v. t. To lessen; to Mit'i-ga'tion, n. Alleviation; relief.

Mit'ten (mit'tn, 55), n. cover for the haud, without fingers.

Mit'ti-mus, n. A warrant of commitment to prison.

Mix (129), v. t. [imp. & p. p. MIXED.] To unite or blend promiscuously.

Mixt'ure (mikst'yllr), n. A mingled mass.

Miz'zen (miz'zn), a. Hindmost; nearest the stern. Miz'zle, v. t. See Misle.

Mne-mŏn'i€ (ne-), a. Assisting the memory.

Mne-mon'ies (ne-), n. sing. The art of memory.

Moan, v. i. or t. To mourn; to lament audibly. - n. Lamentation; audible grief.

Moat, n. A deep ditch round a castle, &c .- v. t. To surround with a moat.

Mob, n. A tumultuous or disorderly crowd. - v. t. To attack, as a crowd.

Mo-bil'i-ty, n. Activ fickleness; inconstancy. Activity; Mőe'ea-sin, n. A shoe of

soft leather, without a sole; a poisonous serpent.

Möck (127), v. t. To deride; to ridicule; to ape. - v. i. To speak deridingly. - a. Counterfeit; false. - n. Ridicule; derision; sncer.

Mŏek'er-y, n. Derision; scorn; ridicule.

Mō'dal, a. Relating to the mode or form.

Mo-dăl'i-ty, n. Quality of being uiodal, or in form only. Mode, n. Form; method; fashion; manner of coujugating a verb.

Mŏd'el (130), n. Something designed to be imitated; pattern. - v. t. (130). To plan; to shape; to fashion.

Mŏd'el-er, \ n. One who models. Mŏd'el-ler, j Mŏd'er-āte, v. t. To allay; to lessen; to repress. -v. i. To become less violent.

Mŏd'er-ate, a. Not violent or excessive; temperate; sober. Mŏd'er-ate-ly, adv.

little violence. Mŏd'er- \bar{a} 'tion, n. Stato of

being moderate. Mod'er-a/tor, n. One who presides. [time. Mod'ern, a. Of the present

Mod'ern-ism, n. A thing of recent date. Mŏd'ern-īze, v. t.

Mod'erns, n. pl. People of modern times.

Diffident; re-Mŏd'est, a. Diff served; virtuous. [dence. Mod'est-ly, adv. With diffi-Mod'est-y, n. Absence of conceit; diffidence: chastlty. Mod'i-cum, n. A small portion or quantity.

Mŏd'i-fi-eā'tion, n. Act of modifying; modified state. Mŏd'i-fī'er (15), n. He who,

or that which, modifies.

Mŏd'i-fy, v. t. To change the form of; to qualify; to vary. Mo-dill'ion (-dil'yun), n. A kind of bracket.

Mod'ish, a. According to the mode; fashionable.

Mo-diste', n. [Fr.] A female artist in dress.

Mŏd'u-lāte, v. t. To vary or inflect as sounds.

Mŏd'u-lā'tion, n. Act of modulating; melody.

Mod'u-la'tor, n. That which varies sounds.

A model or rep-Mŏd'ule, n. rescutation.

Mo-gul', n. A person of the Mongolian race. [hair. Mo'hair, n. A stuff of goat's Mo hăm'med-an, a. Pertaining to Mohammed. - n. follower of Mohammed.

Mo-hăm'med-ism, Mo-ham'med-an-ism, The religion or doctrines of Mohammed.

Moi'e-ty (or maw'e-ty), n. Half; one of two equal parts. Moil, v. i. or t. To work with painful effort; to drudge.

Moist, a. Damp; wet in a small degree; humid. Moist'en (mols'n), v. t. make humid, or moist.

Moist'ness, n. Dampness. Moist'ure (moist/yllr), Slight wetness; dampness. Mo'lar, a. Adapted to grind.

-n. A double tooth. Mo-las'ses, n. sing. [Fr. mélasse, from Lat. mellaceus, honey-like.] The sirup which drains from sugar; treacle.

Mold (154), n. Soft, rich Mould earth; a natural downy substance; a form, or something to regulate the form. - r. t. To shape. v. i. To contract mold.

Möld'er, n. One who Möuld'er, molds, or gives shape. - v. i. To decay; to perish; to turn to dust.

[modern. Mold'ing,] n. Any thing To make Mould'ing,] cast; a pro-

jection beyond a wall, col- | Mon'ey (41), n. Coin for cur- | umn, &c.

Möld'y, a. Covered with Möuld'y, mold.

Möle, n. A natural spot on

the body; a pier; a unound; a small burrowing animal.

Mo-lee'u-lar, a. Pertaining to, or consisting of, molecules. Mol'e-cule, n. A minute or invisible particle. [by a mole.

Mole'-hill, n. A hillock raised Mo-lëst', v.t. To disturb; to annoy; to disquiet [ance.

Möl'es-tā'tion, n. Annoy-Möl'li-ent (or möl'yent), a. Assuaging; soothing.

Mol'li-fi'a-ble, a. Capable of being softened or assuaged. Mŏl'li-fi-cā'tion, n. A molli-

fying; mitigation. Mol'li-fi'er, n. One who, or

that which, mollifies. Mŏl'li-fy, v. t. To soften; to

assuage: to qualify.

Mölt ((154, 18), v. i. To cast

Möult) or shed feathers skin, horns, &c.

Mölt'en (18), p. a. Melted. Mô'ment, n. A minute por-

tion of time; importance, weight. [moment. Mō'ment-a-ri-ly, adv. Every Mō'ment-a-ry (41), a. Doue in, or lasting for, a moment [ment. In a nio-Mo'ment-ly, adv.

Mo-měnt'ous, a. Important. Mo-měn'tum, n. (pl. † Mo-měn'ta, or Mo-měn'tums, 147). Quantity of motion in a moving body. [life. Monastic

Mon'a-chişm, n. Mon'ad, n. An ultimate atom. Mo-năd'ie, a. Having the nature of a monad.

Mon'arch, n. [Gr. monarchos, fr. monos, alone, and archein, to rule.] A supreme ruler: an emperor, king, prince, or chief. - Syn. Potentate; sovereign.

a. Rem Mo-näreh'ie, Mo-näreh'ie-al, mouarch. [monarchy.

Mön'arch-ist, n. A friend to Mön'arch-y, n. Government vested in one man; a kingdom; an empire

Mon'as-ter-y (colloq. nion'astry), n. A house of monks. Mo-năs'tie, a. Pertaining to monks; secluded.

Mo-năs'ti-çişm, n. Monastie [ing Sunday. Mon'day, n. The day follow-

Mŏn'e-ta-ry, a. Relating to

money.

reut use in trade, or a substitute for it.

Mon'ey-bro'ker, n. A broker who deals in money.

Mon'e yed (mun'ıd), a. Pos-sessed of money; wealthy:

rich; opulent. Mon'ey-less, a. Destitute of

money; penniless.
Mon'grel (mung'grel), a. Of

a mixed breed. - n. An animal of a mixed breed. Mo-ni'tion (-nish'un), Warning; instruction.

Conveying Mon'i-tive, a. warning or instruction.

Mon'i-tor, n. One who warns: a subordinate instructor. Mŏn'i-tō'ri-al, a. Pertaining

to a monitor. [ing. Mon'i-to-ry, a. Giving warn-Mon'i-tress, n. A female monitor. Imonastery. Monk, n. One who lives in a Monk'er-y, n. Monastic life

or practices.

Monk'ey (141), n. An animal like the ape or baboon. Monk'ish, a. Pertaining to

[monodies. monks. Mŏn'o-dĭst, n. A writer of Mon'o-dy, n. Poetical lament of a single person.

Mo-nog'a-mist, n. One who disallows second marriages. Mo-nog'a-my, n. Marriage to one wife only.

Mon'o-gram, n. A cipher composed of letters interwoven.

Mon'o-graph, n. A Monowritten account of gram. a single thing.

Mon'o-lith, n. A column consisting of a single stone. Mon'o-lith'ie, a. Consisting

of a single stone. Mon'o-logue, n. A speech by one person.

Mon'o-ma'ni-à, n. Derangement with regard to one subject only.

Mŏn'o-mā'ni-ăe, n. A person affected by monomania. Mŏn'o-pět'al-oŭs, a. Having the corolla in one piece.

Mŏn'oph-thŏng (mon'ofthong, or mo-nop/thong), n. single uncompounded

vowel sound. Mo-nŏp'o-līst. \ n. One Mo-nŏp'o-līz'er, \ who mo-

nopolizes. Mo-nop'o-lize, v. t. To engross the whole of.

Mo-nop'o-ly, n. Sole right of buying and selling or of

trading in some article or at some place.

Mŏn'o-syl-lăb'i€, Of Mon'o-syl-lab'ie-al, one syllable only.

Mŏn'o-sÿl'la-ble, n. A word of one syllable. Mŏn'o-thē'işm, n. The be-

lief in one God only. Mon'o-tone, n. A single un-

varied tone or sound. Mo-nŏt'o-noŭs, a. In the same tone; without variety. Mo-not'o-nous-ly, adv. In a

monotonous manner. Mo-not'o-ny, n. Uniformity of tone; want of variety.

†Monsieur (mo-seer', or mos'yûr'), n. [Fr.] Sir or mister; a Frenchman, in contempt.

Mon-soon', n. A periodical wind in the Indian ocean. Mön'ster, n. Something horrid or unnatural.

Mon-stros'i-ty, n. State of being monstrous.

Mon'strous, a. Abnormal; enormous; unnatural; horrible. [monstrous manner. Mon'strous-ly, adv. In a Month, n. One revolution of the moon; twelfth part of the year.

Month'ly. a. Happening every month. - adv. Once a month.

Mon'u-ment, n. [Lat. monumentum, fr. monere, to remind.] A memorial; a tonib. Mon'u-ment'al, a. Pertaining to, or serving as, a monument; memorial.

Mood, n. Temper of mind; humor; disposition; musical style; form of conjugation of a verb; mode.

Mood'i-ness, n. Quality of being moody.

Governed by

Mood'y, a. moods of feeling; ill-humored; peevish; angry; abstracted.

Moon, n. A satellite of this earth, revolving round it; a month.

Moon'light (-lit), n. Light of Moon'shine, the moon. Moon'-struck, a. Affected by the moon; lunatic.

Moor, n. A black man; a marsh; heathy land. -v.t.To secure, as a vessel, by means of cables and anchors, Moor'age, n. A place for mooring ships.

Moor'ings, n. pl. Anchors, chains, &c., to hold a ship.

Moor'ish, a. Marshy; fenny; | Mo-resque' (mo-resk'), a. | relating to the Moors.

Moor'land, n. Marshy land. Moose, n.

An animal of the deer kind.

Moot, v. t. To dlscuss or debate .-Disputable.



Moot'-case, n. A case admittiug of dispute.

Mop, n. A cloth, or collection of thrums for eleaning floors. - v. t. To wipe with a mop. Mope, v. i. To be very dull or spiritless. - n. Α

stupid person.

Möp'ish, a. Dull; spiritless.
Möp'pet, | n. A rag haby; a
Mŏp'sey, | little girl.
Mŏr'al, a. Pertaining to prac-

tice or manners in reference to right and wrong; virtuous; just; probable. - n. precept inculcated by a fable; (pl.) Conduct; hehavior. Mor'al-ist (130), n. One who

teaches morality. Mo-răl'i-ty, n. System practice of moral duties System or

Mor'al-ize, v. t. or i. To discourse on moral subjects; to apply to moral purposes.

Mŏr'al-īz-er, n. One who moralizes.

Mor'al-ly, adv. In a moral sense; honestly; according to human judgment.

Mŏr'a!ş, n. pl. The practice of

the duties of life; ethies. Mo-răss', n. A tract of wet,

soft ground; a marsh; a fen. Môr'bid, a. [Lat. morbidus, from morbus, disease.] Not sound or healthy. - SYN. Diseased; sickly; slck.

Mor-bif'ie, a. produce disease. [castie. Mor-dā'eious, a. Biting; sar-Mor-dăç'i-ty, n. Quality of

Môr'dant, a. Serving to fix eolors. -n. A substance to flx colors in eloth. More, a. Greater in quantity

or number. - adv. greater degree. - n. Greater quantity or amount. Mo-reen', n. A stout kind of

woolen stuff.

More-o'ver (137', adv. Further; furthermore; besides; in addition.

Done after the manner of the

Moors, as paintings. Môr'gan-ăt'ie, a. Relating t a marriage between a man of Mos-qui'to (-ke'-), n. (pl superior and a woman of lnfe-Mos-qui'tos, 140). A small rior rank, in which neither the latter nor her children can enjoy the rank or inherit the possessions of her husband.

Môrn, n. The first part Môrn'ing, of the day. Mo-roe'eo, n. Leather of

goat or sheep-skin tanned with sumach.

Mo-rôse', a. Of a sour tem-per.—SYN. Sullen; peevish; surly; anstere.

Mo-rose'ly, adv. Sullenly. Mo-rose'ness, n. Sourcess of [face.

Môr'phew, n. A scurf on the Mŏr'ris, n. A dance; a game. Mŏr'rōw, n. Next day after the present.

Môrse, n. The walrus or seahorse. [piece. Môr'sel, n. A bite; a small Môr'tal, a. [Lat. mortalis, fr.

mors, death.] Subject to death; deadly; human. - n. A humau heing.

Mor-tăl'i-ty, n. Subjection to death; number of deaths. Môr'tal-ly, adv. So as to

cause death; fatally. Môr'tar, n. A kind of cement

for build-8 ing; vessel

used for pounding things ln; a piece of ordnance for throwing bombs.

Môrt'gage (môr/gej, 98), n. A pledge of real estate. - v. t. To pledge or convey for securing a deht.

Môrt/ga-gee' (môr'-), n. One to whom a mortgage is given. Môrt'ga-ger (môr'-), n. Oue who executes a mortgage.

Môr/ti-fi-ca'tion. n. Process of corrupting; humiliation. Môr'ti-fỹ, v. i. or t. To corrupt; to gangrene; to humble.

Môr'tise, n. An opening or cut to receive a tenon. -v. t. To form with a mortise.

Môrt'māin, n. An inalienable estate. Mo-sā'ie, n. Work

variegated by shells and stones of various colors. - a. Com-



posed of mosaie: relating to Moses.

Měsque (měsk), n. A Mohammedau house of worship.

blood-sucking insect.

Möss (2), n. A cellular plant growing on trees, &c .- v. t. To eover with moss.

Moss i-ness, n. State of being mossy. [moss. Moss'y, a. Overgrown with Most (16), a. Greatest in number or quantity. -n. The greatest number or quantity. adr. In the greatest degree.

Most'ly, adv. For the greatest part; usually. Itiele. Mote, n. A very small par-Moth, n.; pl. Moths. A

winged insect. Moth'er (muth'er), n. A fe-

male parent; a slimy substance in vinegar. Moth'er-hood (math'er-), n.

The state of a mother. Moth'er-less, a. Destitute of

a mother. Moth'er-ly, a. Like a mother;

tender; materual.
Moth'er wit, n. Native wit.
Moth'er-y, a. Full of moth-

er; concreted; slimy. Mo'tion, n. Act of changing place; movement; a proposal made. - v. i. To make proposals; to move.

Mō'tion-less, a. Quiescent. Mo'tive, a. Cansing to move.

— n. That which ineites to volition or action. - SYN.

Inducement; reason. Variegated in Mŏt'ley, a. Variega color; party-colored.

Mô'tôr, n. A moving power. Môt'tled, a. Marked with spots of different color.

Mŏt'to (140), n. A phrase or sentence prefixed to an essay, poem, &c.; an inscription.

Mould, Moul'der, Mould'y, See Mold, Molder, &c.

Moldy, &c.

Moult. See Molt.

Mound, n. A raised bank; a bulwark; a raupart at a ra knoll. - v. t. To fortify with a mound.

Mount, n. A hlll; mountain; heap. -v. i. To rise; to soar. -v. t. To put on any thing that sustains and fits for use; to ascend.

Mount'ain (39), n. A mass of earth and rock higher than a hill .- a. Pertaining to mountains.

Mount'aın-eer', n. A dweller | Mu'çi-lag'i-nous, a. Slimy; | Mul-tıp'a-rous, a. Producing on a mountain.

Mount'ain-ous, a. Aboundiug with mountains; huge. Mount'e-bank, n. A quack doctor; a boastful pretender. Mourn, v. i. or t. To grieve; to lament; to sorrow.

Mourn'er, n. Onc who grieves or laments. [mentable. Mourn'ful, a. Sorrowful; la-Mourn'ful-ly, adv. So as to bring or express sorrow.

Mourn'ful-ness, n. Sorrow; grief.

Mourn'ing, n. Act of sorrowing; dress of mourners. Mouse (145), n. A small wellknown animal.

Mouse, v. i. To watch for and catch mice; to be sly. Mous'er, n. A cat that catches [tache.

Mous-täche', n. See Mus-Mouth (96), n. The aperture between the lips and the See Muscavity within them; an opening, as of a cavern.

Mouth, v. t. or i. To utter with a loud, affected voice. Mouth'ful (139, 148), n. As

much as the mouth holds at once.

Mouth'-piēce, n. Part of an instrument for the mouth: one who speaks for another: a spokesman. [being moved.] Mov'a-ble (133), a. Capable of

Mov'a-bles, n. pl. Goods, furniture, &c.

Move, v. t. To put in motion; to excite to action or compassion; to propose or recommend. — \hat{v} . i. To change place; to act; to make a proposal. -n. Act of moving: movement.

Move'ment (132), n. Act of unoving; change of place; excitement. - SYN. Motion. Mov'er, n. One who moves.

Mov'ing, a. Changing place; pathetic. Mow (mou), n. A pile of hay

in a barn. - v. t. To heap up in a barn.

Mow, v. t. [imp. Mowed; p. p. Mowed, Mown.] To

cut down with a scythe. Möw'er, n. One who mows. Mown, p. p. of Mow.

Much, a. Great in quantity or amount. - n. A great quantitv. — adv. In a great degree. Mū'çid, a. Musty; slimy. Mű'ci-lage, n. A slimy or

viscous mass; an aqueous solution of gum.

ropy. Mŭck. n.

A mass of moist matter; any thing filthy. v. t. To manure with muck. Műck'worm (-wûrm), n. A

worm that lives in muck; a Mū'cous, a. Slimy; viscous.

Mū'eus, n. A slimy or viscous animal fluid.

Mud, n. Earth wet, soft, and adhesive; mire. - v. t. To make foul with mud; to bespatter. [being muddy. Mud'di-ness, n. State of that which, multiplies.
Mud'dle, v. i. To make muddy Mul'ti-ply, v. To increase in the company of the

Mud'dy (135), a. Foul; dirty; turbid .- v. t. To make foul;

to soil with mud.

†Mu-ěz'zin, n. [Ar.] A Mohammedan crier of the hour of prayer.

Muff (123), n. A warm fur cover for the hands. [cake. Muf'fin, n. A light kind of Mŭf'fle. v.t. To cover close. Mŭf'fler, n. A cover for the face, head, or neck.

†Műf'tĭ (140), n. [Ar.] An official expounder of Mohammedan law in Turkey.

Mug, n. A kind of cup or vessel to drink from. Mŭg'gy, a. Moist and close.

Mu-lat'to, n. (pl. Mu-lat'toes. 140.) The child of a black and a white person.

Mŭl'běr-ry, n. A tree and its berry or fruit.

Múlet, n. A pecuniary penal-ty. — v. t. To punish by a fine; to fine.

Müle (26), n. An animal or plant of a mongrel kind : csp. the offspring of an ass and a [niules.

Mu'let-eer', n. A driver of Mūl'ish, a. Like a mule; stubborn; perverse.

Müll (123), v. t. To spice and sweeten, as wine.

Mul'ler, n. A stone for grinding pigments. [dow frame. Mull'ion, n. A bar in a win-Mult-an'gu-lar, a. Having many angles.

Mŭl'ti-fâ'ri-oŭs, a. Having great variety. [divisions. Mul'ti-fid, a. Having many Mul'ti-form, a. Having various forms or shapes.

Mŭl'ti-fôrm'i-ty, n. Diversity of forms.

Mŭl'ti-lăt'er-al, a. Having many sides. [many names. Mŭl'ti-no'mi-al, a. Havlug

many at a birth.

Mul-tip'ar-tite, a. Divided into [many feet. many parts. Mul'ti-ped, n. An insect with Mul'ti-ple, n. A number exactly divisible by another.

Mŭl'ti-plī/a-ble, a. Capable of being multiplied.

Mŭl'ti-pli-cănd', n. A number to be multiplied.

Mŭl'ti-pli-eā'tion, n. [variety. multiplying. Mŭl'ti-plĭç'i-ty, n. A great Mul'ti-pli'er, n. One who, or that which, multiplies.

Mŭl'ti-tūde, n. A great num-Mŭl'ti-tū'di-noŭs, a. sisting of a great number. Mŭl'ti-vălve, a. Having many

valves. Mŭm, n. A sort of strong

beer. — a. Silent. Mŭm'ble, v. i. or t. To mut-

ter; to speak indistinctly. Mum'mer, n. A masked buffoon.

Mum'mer-y, n. Sport in masks; buffoouery; foolery. Mŭm'mi-fy, v. t. To embalm, as a mummy.

Mum'my (141), n. A dead human body embalmed. Mump'ish, a. Grum; sullen.

Mumps, n. Inflammation of the parotid gland. Munch, v. t. or i. To chew

continuously upon. Mun'dane, a. [Lat. mundi-

nus, fr. mundus, the world.] Belonging to this world. Mu-niç'i-pal, a. Belonging to a

city or corporation. Mu-niç'i-păl'i-ty, n. A mu-

nicipal district. Mu-nĭf'i-çençe, n. Liberal-

ity; generosity.

Mu-nĭf'i-çent, a. Giving generously. — SYN. Liberal;

beneficent; bountiful. Mū'ni-ment, n. A fortification; a record or a title-deed. Mu-ni'tion (-uish'un), n. Materials for war; military stores. Mū'ral, a. Pertaining to a wali.

Mûr'der, n. Act of killing a human being with premeditated malicc. - v. t. To assassinate; to destroy.

Mûr'der-er, n. One who is guilty of murder.

Mûr'der-ess, n. A woman who commits murder.

Mûr'der-ous, a. Pertaining to, or guilty of, murder. Mū'ri-ăt'ie, a. Obtained from,

Mûrk'y, a. Dark; gloomy. Mûr'mur (85), v. i. To mutter; to grumble; to purl. — n. A low, continued noise; a halfsuppressed complaint.

Mur'rain, n. An infectious disease among cattle.

Mus'cle (mus'sl, 62), n. The fleshy fiber in animals; a certaiu shell fish. [sugar. Mŭs'eo-vā'do, n. Unrefined

Mus'eu-lar, a. Relating to the muscles; strong; powerful; brawny. [ing muscular. Mus'eu-lar'i-ty, n. State of be-Muse (140), n. Deep thought;

X (pl.) the nine goddesses presiding over the arts and scicuces. - v. t. To think deeply. Mu-şe'um (115), n. A repository or cabinet of curiosities. Mush, n. Food of maize meal. Mush'room, n. A fungous plant.

Mū'sie (127), n. Science of harmonical sounds; melody or harmouy. [monious. Mū'sie-al, a. Melodious; har-Mū'sic-al-ly, adv. Inamusical

manner. [skilled in music. Mu-şi'cian (-zish'an), n. One Musk, n. An animal and a strong-scented substance procured from it. - v. t. To perfume with musk.

Mus'ket, n. A kind of fire-arm. Mus'ket-ry, n. Muskets in general or collectively.

Musk'-měl'on, n. A fragrant species of

melon. Mŭsk'-ŏx, n. A kind of ox living in the country about -Hudson's



Bay. Mŭsk'y, a. of musk.

Having the odor

or having the nature of, sea-| Mus'lin, n. [From Mossoul, | Mut'ter, v. i. or t. To speak low where it was first manufactured.] A fine cotton cloth. Mus-qui'to. See Mosquito.

Mus'sul-man (143, n. A believer in the Koran; a Mohammedan.

Must, v. i. To be obliged; to be morally fit. -v. t. To grow moldy or sour. - n. New wine unfermented.

Mus-täche', n. sing. (Hair on Mus-tä'ches, n. pl. } the upper lip.

Mus'tard, n. A plant, and a condiment prepared from it. Mus'ter, v. t. or i. semble. - n. A review of troops; assemblage and dis-[forces. Mŭs'ter-rôll, n. A list of Mŭs'ti-ness (185), n. Moldi-

ness; sourness. Mus'ty, a. Affected with mold;

spoiled by damp or age; stale. Mū'ta-bĭl'i-ty, n. Changeableness; inconstancy; instability: unsettled state.

Mū'ta-ble, a. Subject, or given, to change. — SYN. Changeable; fickle; inconstant; variable.

Mu-tā'tion, n. Change or process of changing.

Mute, a. Silent; speechless; dumb. — n. One who is silent or speechless: a silent letter. -v. i. To molt; to dung, as birds.

Mūte'ly (132), adv. Silently. Mūte'ness, n. Silence; dumbness; aversion to speech.

Mū'ti-lāte, v. t. To cut off, as a limb; to mangle.

Mū'ti-lā'tion, n. Deprivation of an essential part.

Mū'ti-neer', n. One who joins in a mutiny. orderly. Mū'ti-nous, a. Seditious; dis-Mū'ti-ny, n. An insurrection of soldiers or seamen. -v. i. To rise against military or naval authority.

and sullenly, or in complaint;

to murmur; to grumble.

Mŭt'ton. n. Flesh of sheep.

Mūt'u-al, a. Reciprocal; acting in return.

Mūt'u-ăl'i-ty, n. State of bc-ing mutual; reciprocation.

Mūt'u-al-ly, adv. Reciprocally. Muz'zle, v. t. To fasten the mouth of. -n. Mouth and nose of an animal: a fastening for the mouth.

My, a. Belonging to me. My'o-py, n. Short-sightedness.

Myr'i-ad, n. The number of 10,000; any large number. Myr'mi-don (mer'mi-), n. A

rough soldier; a ruffian. Myrrh (mer, 34), n. An inspissated aromatic sap in drops.

Myr'tle (mēr'tl, 34), n. A shrub of several species.

Mỹ-sělf' pron. I; not another. Mys-te'ri-ous, a. Full of mystery; obscure. [scurely,

Mys-tē'ri-oŭs-ly, adr. Mys'ter-y, n. A profound secret; an enigma; a trade or calling.

Mys'ti€, n. One who professes to have direct intercourse with God.

Mys'tie, a. Obscure; se-Mys'tie-al, cret; hidden; allegorical; emblematical.

Mys'tie-al-ly, adv. With a secret meaning.

Mys'ti-cism. n. Obscurity of doctrine; the doctrines of [purposely. To perplex mystics. Mỹs'ti-fỹ, v. t. To perplex Mỹth, n. A religious fable; a

fiction. Myth'ie, a. Fabulous.

Myth'o-log'ie-al, a. Pertaining to mythology.

Mỹ-thỏl'o-gist, n. One versed in mythology.

Mỹ-thời o-gy (117), n. A system of fabulous doctrines respecting heathen deities.

NAB, v. t. To catch suddenly; to seize. Nā'bob, n. A viceroy in In-

dia; a very rich man. Nā'ere (nā'ker, 151), n. Mother-of-pearl.

Nā'dir, n. [Ar. nadîr, oppo-

site.] That point of the heav- | Nail, n. A claw; a horny subens directly opposite the zenith; hence, the lowest point. Năg, n. A small horse.

Nā'iad (na'yad). n. (pl. Nā'iads, or †Nā'iad-ēs.) A water nymph.

stance on the ends of the fingers and toes; an iron pin; two inches and a quarter. - v. t. (130). To fasten with a nail or with nails; to fix; to catch.

Näil'er-y, n. A place where nails are made.

Nā'ked (57), a. Having no coveriug; bare; nude; open. Nā'ked-ly, adv. Openly: plainly; barrenly

Na'ked-ness, n. Bareness. Name, n. Title; appellation; reputation. - v. t. To mention by name; to denominate.

Nāme'less (132), a. Having

no name.

Nāme'ly, adv. That is to say. Nāme'sāke (139), n. A person of the same nanic as another. Nan-keen', n. A yellowish

cotton cloth.

Năp, n. A short sleep; woolly substance on cloth. — v. i. To sleep a short time. [neck. Nape, n. The back part of the Năph'tha (năp'tha or năf'-

tha, 82), n. A bituminous aud inflammable liquid which exudes from the earth.

Năp'kin, n. A small towel; a cloth to wipe the mouth and hands on.

Nap'py, a. Sleepy; causing siccpiness; heady; downy. Nar-çis'sus, n. A genus of

flowering plants. Nar-eŏt'ie, Inducing α . An opiate. sleep. — n.

Närd, n. An odorous plant and an ungueut made from

it: spikenard. Năr'rāte, or Nar-rāte', v. t. To tell; to relate.

Nar-ra'tion, n. Relation; rehearsal; recital; account.

Năr'ra-tive, n. A recital of particulars; a story. — a. Relating particulars. [rates.

Nar-ra'tor, n. One who nar-Năr'row, a. Having little width; contracted; close; covetous. - v. To make or become less broad; to contract. Năr'row-ly, adv. Closely ;

nearly; hardly; barely. Want of Năr'row-ness, n.

breadth; meanness Năr'rows, n. pl. A narrow

passage; a strait.

När'whal, n. A kind of whale, which is



also called sea-unicorn. $N\bar{a}'$ sal, a. Pertaining to the nose. -n. A letter whose sound is affected by the nose. Năs'cent, a. Beginning to exist or to grow.

Nas'ti-ly, adv. Filthily; dirt-Nas'ti-ness, n. Quality of being nasty.

Nas'ty, a. Dirty; filthy; vie. Na'tal, a. Relating to nativity or birth.

Nā'tant, a. Floating in a fluid. Na'tion, n. People living uuder one government; a race; a stock.

Nă'tion-al (năsh'un-), a. Pertaining to a nation.

Nă/tion-ăl'i-ty (năsh/un-), n. Love of one's nation; a nation; a race.

To make national.

Nā'tĭve, a. Born with the being; pertaining to the place of one's birth. - SYN. Natural; natal. - n. Oue born in a place.

Na-tīv'i-ty, n. Birth; time, place, or circumstances of

birth.

Năt'u-ral, a. Pertaining to nature; regular; not revealed; unaffected. - n. An idiot; a fool

Năt'u-ral-işm, n. A ere state of nature.

Năt'u-ral-ist, n. One versed iu natural history or physics. Năt'u-ral-i-zā'tion, n. Admission to native privileges.

Năt'u-ral-îze (153), v. t. To confer the rights of citizen-[to nature. ship on. Năt'u-ral-ly, adv. According Nāt'ūre (50), n. Native character; kind; sort; the crea-

tion or universe; established or regular course; natural affection. Naught (nawt), n. Nothing.

-a. Worthless; bad; vile. Naught'i-ly (nawt'-), adv. In a naughty manner.

Naught'i-ness, n. Badness: perverseness. [corrupt. Naught'y (nawt'y), a. Bad ; Nau'se-à (naw'she-à, 89), n. Sickness at the stomach; loathing; qualm.

Nau'se-āte (naw'she-āt), v. t. To affect or to reject with disgust; to loathc.

Nau'seous (-shus, 92), a. Loathsome.

Pertaining to Nau'tie-al, a. seamen or to navigation.

Nau'ti-lus, n. A certain mollusk its or shell.

Nā'val, a. [Lat. navalis, from navis, a ship.] Consisting of, or belonging to, ships.



Nāve, n. Middle part of a church and also of a wheel. Nā'vel (nā'vl, 58), n. The mid-

dle of the abdomen. [ships. Năv'i-ga-ble, a. Passable for Năv'i-gate, v. i. or t. To pass with ships; to sail.

Năv'i-gā'tion, n. Act or art of navigating; ships in general

Năv'i-gā/tor, n. Onc who directs the course of a ship.

Nation-al-ize (nash/un-), v. t. Na'vy, n. A fleet of ships, cspecially of war-ships; officers and seamen of such a fleet.

Nāy, adv. No; a word of denying. - n. Denial. Năz'a-rēne', n. An inhabitant

of Nazareth; an early Christian.

Neap, n. The pole of a cart. -a. Low; as, neap tides.

Near, a. Not distant; close; intimate; immediate; covetous. - v. To approach. adv. Within a little. - prep. Close by; not far from. [17. Near'ly, adv. At hand: close-Near'ness, n. Closeness.

Near'-sight'ed (-sit'-), a. Seeing at a small distance only. Nēat, a. Very cleau; nice; pure. [and cows.

Neat'-eat'tle, n. pl. Oxen Neat'ly, adv. Cleanly; nicely. Nēat'ness, n. Clcanliness; niccness; purity.

Něb, n. A nose; beak of a bird. †Něb'u-là, n. (pl. Něb'u-læ, 147.) A faint misty spot in the sky, composed of iunumerable stars.

Něb'u-los'i-ty, n. State of being nebulous.

Něb'u-lous, a. Resembling a nebula, or a collection of va-Nec'es-sa-ries, n. pl. Things Things Něç'es-sa-ri-ly, adv.

necessity; inevitably. věç'es-sa-ry, a. Such as must bc; indispensable; needful. Ne-çĕs/si-tā/ri-an, n. One who

maintains the doctrine of philosophical nccessity human volitions and all events.

Ne-çěs'si-tāte, v. t. To mako necessary; to compel.

Ne-çes'si-tous, a. Very needy. Ne-çes'si-ty, n. That which must be; pressing need; extreme indigence; irresistiblo force; inevitable consequence. Něck, n. The part between the head and body; a narrow tract of land. [men's necks. Něek'eloth, n. A cloth for Něck'er-chief (139), n. A kerchief for the neck.

Něck'laçe, n. A string of beads, &c., for the neck. Ne-crol'o-gist, n. One who gives an account of deaths.

Ne-erol'o-gy, n. A register of the dead or of deaths.

Něe'ro-măn'çer, n. A sor-cerer; a wizard; a conjuror. Něe'ro-măn'çy, n. Conjura-tion; sorcery; witcheraft.

Ne-crop'o-lis, n. A city of

the dead; a eemetery. Něc'tar, n. The fabled drink of the gods.

Nec-tā're-an, \ a. Like nec-Nee-tā're-ous, tar: sweet. Něc'tar-ine, n. A variety of the peach. [tar.

Něc'ta-rous, a. Sweet as nec-Něc'ta-ry, n. The honey-cup

of a flower.

Need, n. Oecasion for somethiug; urgent want. - SYN. Necessity; exigency; strait. -v. t. To want. -v. i. To be wanted. [requisite. Need'ful (139), a. Necessary; Nee'dle (140), n. A pointed in-

strument for sewing; pointer of the mariner's compass. Need'less, a. Unnecessary.

Need'less-ly, adv. Without necessity.

Needs, adv. Necessarily. Need'y, a. Necessitous; poor. Nê er, adv. A contraction of never. [wicked; iniquitous.

Ne-fā/ri-oūs, a. Abominably Ne-gā/tion, n. Denial. Něg'a-tĭve, a. Implying de-nial.—n. A word indicating denial, as not. - v. t. To prove the contrary of; to deny; to refuse: to reject. Něg'a-tive-ly, adv. With or

by denial.

Neg-leet', v. t. To omit by carelessness; to disregard. n. Omission; slight.

Neg-lěet'ful, a. Heedless; careless.

Něg'li-gençe, n. Habitual omission of that which ought to be done; heedlessness. Něg'li-gent, a. Apt to neg-

lect; heedless; inattentive. Něg'li-gent-ly, adv. Heedlessly; carelessly.

Ne-go'ti-a-ble (-shi-a-), Capable of being negotiated. Ne-go'ti-āte, (-shī-āt), v. To

trade; to treat with; to sell; to pass. Ne-go'ti-a'tion (-shī-a'shun,

92), n. Act of negotiating; a treaty of business.

One who negotiates.

Në'gress, n. A female negro. Në'gro, n. (pl. Në'groes. 140.) [Sp., from Lat. niger, black.] A black African, or a de-

scendant of one.

Në'gus, n. Wine, water, sugar, and lemou-juice, mixed. Neigh (nā), v.i. To whinny, or cry, as a horse. — n. Voice of a horse.

Neigh'bor (nā/bur), n. One who lives near; a country or nation near. - v. i. To live

near; to adjoin.

Neigh'bor-hood (na'-), n. A place near. - SYN. Vicinity. Neigh'bor-ing (na/-), a. Living or being near.

Neigh'bor-ly (nā/-), a. Cultivating familiar intercourse;

becoming a neighbor. Nëi'ther (në'ther or nī'ther;

- the former mode is much to be preferred), pron. Not either. — conj. Nor.

Nē'o-log'ie-al, a. Pertainiug to new words.

Ne-ŏl'o-ġĭsm, n. A new word or expression. [to neology. Ne-ŏl'o-ġist, n. One who holds Ne-ol'o-gy, n. Introduction or use of new words or

terms; new doctrines. Nē'o-phyte, n. A new convert ; a novice.

Něph'ew měfyn; in Eng. něv/yı, 82), n. Son of a brother or sister.

Ne-phrit'ié, a. Pertaining to the kidneys.—n. A remedy for diseases of the kidneys. Něp'o-tism, n. Favoritism to

relations. Nep-tū'ni-an, a. Pertaining to Neptune or the ocean.

Në're-id, n. A sea-nymph. Nerve (140), n An organ of sensation and motion in animals; firmness; strength.

— v. t. To give vigor to.

Nërve'less (132), a. Without strength.

Nerv'ine (183), a. Good for the nerves. — n. A medicine that soothes nervous excitement. Nerv'ous, a. Relating to the

nerves; strong; vigorous; having weak or diseased [ous manner. nerves. Nërv'ous-ly, adv. In a nerv-Nērv'ous-ness, n. State of being nervous. [noranee. Něs'ciençe (něsh'enss), n. Ig-Něst, n. A bed for birds or

insects; a collection of boxes, &c., one within another.

Ne-go'ti-a'tor (-go'sh'i-), n. | Nest'-egg, n. An egg left in the nest, to prevent the hen from forsaking it.

Něs'tle (něs'l), v. i. To lie close; to move restlessly. Něst'ling (něs'-), n. A bird

just hatched.

Nět, n. An instrument of mesh-work for catching fish and fowls. - v. t. (129). To make into net-work; to produce in clear profit. - a. Clear of all charges and deductious.

Něth'er, a. Lower; infernal. Něth'er-most, a. Lowest. Nět'ting, n. A piece of net-

work.

Nět'tle, n. A prickly plant. — v. t. To sting; to vex; to annoy; to irritate.

Net' work (-wark), n. Work wrought for or like a net. Neu-ral'gi-a, n. Acute pain

in the nerves. [neuralgia. Neū-răl'gie, a. Relating to Neū'ter, a. Of neither party; of neither gender. — n. One who takes no part; a working-bee.

Neū'tral, a. Not of either party. - n. One that takes no part in a contest.

Neu-trăl'i-ty, n. State of being neutral; indifference. Neu tral-i-zātion, n. Aet of

rendering neuter. Neū'tral-īze, v. t. To render neutral; to render inert.

Neu'tral-ly, adv. Iu a neutral manner.

Něv'er, adv. At no time.

Nev'er-the-less', adv. Not-withstauding; however; yet. New (nū), a. Fresh; recent; modern; novel. [formed.

New-făn'gled, a. Newly New'ly, adv. Freshly; lately. New'ness, n. Freshness; novelty; recent change.

News, n. Fresh informatiou. News'mon/ger (-mung/ger) n. A dealer in news.

News'pā-per, n. A paper to circulate news.

Newt (nūt), n. A small lizard. Next, a. Nearest in place, time, or rank, - adv. At the time or turn nearest.

Nib, n. A point, as of a pen; the end of a beak.

Nib'ble, n. A little bite.—
v. i. or t. To eat slowly.
Nib'bler, n. One who nibbles.
Nice, a. Pleasing; exact;

fine; refined; squeamish. Niçe'ly, adv. Accurately;

delicately.

Nī'çe-ty, n. Accuracy; minuteness; delicaey. [in a wall. Niche (140), n. A small recess Nick, n. A notch; a score

for keeping an account; exact point. - v. t. To cut in notches; to hit. [metal.

Nick'el, n. A grayish-white Nick'-nacks, n. pl. Small warcs; trifles.

Nick'nāme, n. A name in sport or contempt. - v. t. To name in contempt or familiarity.

Nie'tāte, v. i. To v. Nie'ti-tāte, to blink. To wink; Nie/ti-tā/tion, n. The act Nid'i-fi-ca'tion, n. Act of forming nests and hatching

and feeding the young. † Nī'dus, n. [Lat.] A nest. Niēçe, n. A daughter of a brother or sister.

Nig'gard, n. A stingy person. Nig'gard, la. Sordidly Nig'gard-ly, parsimonious; meanly covetous.

Nigh (ni), a. Near; allied Nearly; elosely. - adv. closely. - prep. Near to. Nigh'ness (ni'-), n. Nearness. Night (nit), n. Time from

sunset to sunrise. Nīght'eap (nīt'-), n. A cap

worn in bed. [of day. Night'-fall (nit'-), n. Close Night'gown (nit'-), n. A loose gown worn in bed.

Night'hawk (nit'-), n. A bird that hunts its prey toward

evening. Nīght'in-gale (nīt'-, 42), n. [A.·S. nihtegale, fr. niht. night, and galan, to sing.] A small bird

sings that Nightingale. at night. Night'ly (nit'ly), a. Done by uight. - adv. Every night.

Night'mare (nīt'-), n. Sensation of weight on the breast in sleep Nīght'shāde (nīt'-), n. A plant

with small white flowers. Nīght'-walk'er (nīt'wawk'er), n. One who walks in

his sleep; a prostitute. Night'watch (nit/-), n. A division or period of the night; guard at night.

Nī-hīl'i-ty, n. Nothingness. Nĭm'ble, u. Light and quick in motion; brisk; agile.

Nim'ble-ness, n. Briskness. Nim'bly, adv. With agility. †Nim'bus, n. Circle of rays round the head; a halo.

Nine, a. Eight and one added. Nīne'fold, a. Nine times. Nīne'ping, n. A kind of play

or game. Nine'teen, a. Nine and ten.

Nîne'ti-eth, a. Ordinal of 90. Nîne'ty, a. Nine times ten. Nîn'ny, n. A simpleton.

Ninth, n. The ordinal of nine. Nip, v. t. To pinch; to blast, as by frost; to destroy; to bite. - n. A pinch; a cutting off; a blast.

Nip'pers, n. pl. Small pinchers. Nîp'ple, n. Nippers. A teat.

Nit, n. The egg of an insect. Nī'ter (151), n. Nitrate of Ni'tre potassa, a white chemical salt.

Nĭt'id, a. Shining; gay; fine. Ni'trate, n. A salt formed of nitric acid and a base.

Nī'tri€, a. Containing niter. Nī'tro-gen, n. A gas, having no taste or smell.

Nī'trous, a. Pertaining to, or containing, niter. [nits. Nĭt'ty, a. Abounding with No, adv. A word of denial. -a. Not any; none.

No-bil'i-ty, n. Dignity of mind; distinction of family or rank; body of nobles.

No'ble, a. Dignified from rank, intellect, or character. -SYN. Exalted; elevated; illustrious; honorable; ingenuous. - n. A person of rank; a gold coin. [of rank. No'ble-man (143), n. A man No'ble-ness, n. Greatness of

mind; dignity; worth.
No-blesse', or Nō'blesse, n.
Body of nobles.

No'bly, adv. With dignity; with greatness of soul, splendor, &c.

No'bod-y, n. No person; no one; not anybody.

Noe-tăm'bu-la'tion, n. Walking in sleep. [walks in sleep. Noc-tăm'bu-list, n. One who Nŏe'turn, n. A religious song

for worship by night. Noc-tûr'nal, a. Nightly; done or happening at night. Nod, n. A quick inclination of the head. - v. i. To bow the head with a quick motion.

Nŏd'dle, n. The head. Nŏd'dy, n. A simpleton. Node, n. A knot; point where the orbit of a planet intersects the ecliptic. [knots. No-dōse', a. Knotty; full of Nŏd'u-lar, a. Pertaining to, or in the form of, a nodule. Nod'ule, n. A rounded mass of irregular shape.

Nog'gin, n. A small mug or wooden eup.

Noise (140), n. Sound of any kind; outcry; elamor. -v.i. or t. To sound loud. [noise. Noise'less, a. Making no Noi'si-ly, adr. With noise. Noi'si-ness, n. State of being noisy.

Noi'sôme, a. Offensive; hurtful and disgusting. Noi'some-ly, adv. With a

fetid smell. Noi'some-ness, n. Offensiveness to the smell; unwhole-

someness. Noi'sy (noi'zy), a. Clamorous; boisterous; turbulent.

Nom'ad, n. One who leads a wandering and pastoral life. No-măd'ie, a. Moving from place to place for pasturage. No'men-cla'tor, n. One who

gives names to things. No men-elat'ure, n. System of names in any art or science. Nom'i-nal, a. Existing in name

only; not real. Jonly. Nŏm'i-nal-ly, adv. In name Nŏm'i-nāte, v. t. To name; to propose. finating. Nom'i-na'tion, n. Act of nom-

Nom'i-na-tive, a. Pertaining to a name. -n. Case in which the subject of a verb stands. Nŏm'i-nā/tor, n. One who names or nominates.

Nom'i-nee', n. One designated by another.

Non'age, n. Minority in age. Nŏn/a-ge-nā/ri-an, n. who is 90 years old.

Non'-at-tend'ance, n. A failure to attend. [sion. Nonce, n. The present occa-Nonchalance (nong'sha'-longss'), n. [Fr.] Indiffer-†Nonchalance

ence: coolness. Nonchalant (nong/sha/-

long'), a. [Fr.] Indifferent; careless; cool. Non'-con-duct'or, n. A sub-

stance that does not transmit heat or electricity. Non'-con-form'ist, n. who does not conform to an

established church. Nŏn'-con-fôrm'i-ty (79), n. Want of conformity; refusal to conform.

Non'de-seript, a. Not hitherto described. - n. Something not described.

None (nun or non, 18), a. & pron. No one; not any. Non-ĕn'ti-ty, n. A thing not

existing; non-existence.

Nones, n. pl. In ancient Rome, the 7th of March, May, July, and October, and the 5th of the other months.

None'such, n. A thing that has [existence. not its equal. Nŏn'-ex-ist'ence, n. Want of Non-jū'ror, or Nŏn'-ju-ror, One who refuses to swear

allegiance.

Non-pa-rěil' (-rěl'), n. A small kind of type like that here used. [payment. Non-pay'ment, n. Neglect of Non'plus, n. A puzzle. - v. t. To put to a stand; to puzzle;

to confound. Non-rěs'i-dence, n. Absence from an estate or charge.

Non-res'i-dent, a. Not residing in a particular place.

— n. One who does not reside on his estate, or with his charge.

Non'-re-sist'ance, n. Submission to authority, power, or usurpation, without oppo-

sition.

Non'-re-sist'ant, a. Not resisting power or oppression. Non'sense, n. Words without meaning or importance. Non-sens'ie-al, a. Unmeaning; absurd; foolish.
Non-sen'sie-al-ly, adv. With-

out meaning. Nŏn'sūit, n. The stopping of a suit at law. - v. t. To adjudge that a plaintiff drops his suit.

Noo'dle, n. A simpleton. Nook, n. A corner; a recess. Noon, n. Middle of the day; twelve o'clock.

Noon'day, \ n. Noon'tide, \ \ n. Mid-day ; time of uoon. Noon'ing, n. Repose at noon. Noose (or nooz), n. A running

Noose (nooz), v. t. To eatch in a noose. [nics. Nor, conj. A word that de-Nôr'mal, a. [Lat. normalis, from norma, a rule, pattern. Regular; teaching rudiments

or principles. North, n. The point opposite tho south. -a. Being in the

north.

North-east', n. The point between the north and east.

Nôrth-ēast'ern, a. iug to the north-east.

North'er-ly, a. Being toward, or from, the north.

Nôrth'ern, a. Being in or toward or from the north.

Nôrth'ward, a. Being toward the north. - adv. In a northern direction.

North-west', n. The point between the north and west. -a. Being iu, or proceeding from, the north-west.

Nôrth-west'ern, a. Pertainiug to the north-west.

Nose, n. Prominent part of the face; organ of smell. - r. t. To smell; to lead blindly. A bunch of Nose'gāy, n. Ito nosology. flowers. Nŏs'o-lŏġ'ie-al, a. Relating No-sŏl'o-gist, n. One who is

versed in nosology. No-sŏl'o-ġy.n. Classification of diseases. [the nose. Nos'tril, n. A passage through Nos'trum, n. A medicine, the

ingredieuts of which are not made public.

Not, adr. A word that expresses denial or negation.

Not'a-ble, a. Remarkable; conspicuous; noted. [trious. Nŏt'a-ble, a. Actively indus-Not'a-bly, adv. Remarkably; cuinently. [ly.

Nŏt'a-bly, adv. Industrious-No-tā'ri-al, a. Relating to, or

done by, a notary. No'ta-ry (141), n. An officer who attests writings.

No-ta'tion, n. Act of noting by marks, figures, or characters.

Notch (140), n. A cut or nick. v. t. To cut iu small hollows. Note, n. A mark; a token; a short writing; a character in music; a paper promising payment of a debt. - v. t. To set down; to observe closely; to denote. [or memoranda.

Nöte'-book, n. Book for notes Nöt'ed, a. Well known by repntation or report.

Noth'ing (nuth'ing or nothing), n. Not any thing. - adv. Not at all.

Noth'ing-ness (or noth'ingnes), n. Non-existence; nonentity; no value.

No'tice, n. Attention; remark; regard; information. -v. t. To observe; to see. Nortice-a-ble (133), a. Worthy of observation.

Nö'ti-fi-ea'tion, n. Act of giving notice; notice given.

Pertain- | Nô'ti-fy (135), v. t. [Lat. notificare, from notus, known, and facere, to make.] To declare; to make known; to give notice to.

No'tion, n. Conception; opinlon; sentiment; a trifle.

No'tion-al, a. Existing In idea only; whimsical .- SYN. Imaginary; ideal; fanciful. No'tion-al-ly, adv. In con-

ception; not in reality. No'to-ri'e-ty, n. Public knowledge or exposure to ic. No-tō'ri-oŭs, a. Publicly

knowu; usually, known to disadvantage. No-to'ri-ous-ly, adv. In a no-

torious manner; opeuly. Not/with-standing, p. pr.

(commonly called an adv. or a conj.) Not opposing; uevertheless. Nought (nawt). Sec Naught.

Noun, n. A word which is the name of any thing.

Nour'ish, v. t. To support with food; to nurture; to feed; to cherish.

Nour'ish-ment, n. sustenance; nutrition.

Nov'el, a. New: receut; unusual. - n. A fictitious tale. Nov'el-ist (130), n. A writer [thing. of novels.

Nov'el-ty, n. Newness; a new No-vem'ber, n. Eleventh month of the year.

No-věn'ni-al, a. Done every ninth year.

Nov'içe, n. A beginner. No-vi'ti-ate (-vish'I-āt),

State of a novice; a novice. Now, adv. At this time. Now'a-days, adv. At the pres-

[place or state. ent time. Nō'whêre, adv. Not iu any Nō'wişe, adv. By no meaus. Nox'ious (nok'shus, 92), a. Hurtful: destructive.

Nox'ious-ly (nok'shus-), adv. Hurtfully; perniciously.

Nöz'zle, n. A nose: snout. Nū'ele-us, n. (pl. Nū'ele-us-es, or †Nū'ele-ī, 147.) A body about which any thing is collected; body of a couret. Nude, a. Bare; naked; void.

Nū'di-ty, n. Nakedness. Nū'ga-to-ry, a. Of no force; trifling; vain; futile. [ore. Nug'get, n. A lump of metal or Nui'sance (27), n. That which x annoys or is offensive to the public.

Null (123), a. Void; of no force. Nŭl'li-fi-ea'tion, n. Act of nullifying.

Nŭl'li-fy, v. t. [Lat. nullifi-care, from nullus, none, and facere, to make.] To make facere, to make.] void; to deprive of legal force.

Nul'li-ty, n. Want of force; any thing void or invalid.

Numb num), a. Torpid; void of feeling. — v. t. To deprive of feeling; to make torpid. - SYN. To deaden ; benumb; chill; stupefy.

Num'ber, n. A unit or any assemblage of units; measure; poetry; verse; (pl.) fourth book of the Pentateuch. - v. t. To connt; to reckon; to enumerate.

Num'ber-less, a. More than can be counted.

Numb'ness (num'ness), n. Torpidity : torpor.

Nū'mer-a-ble, a. Capable of being numbered.

Nū'mer-al, a. Relating to, or expressing, number -n. figure or a letter to express a number.

Belonging Nū'mer-a-ry, a. to a certain number.

Nū'mer-ā'tion, n. Act or art of numbering.

Nū'mer-ā'tor, n. A number Nūrs'er-y, n. A room for Nymph'a, n.

that shows how many parts | are taken. [number. Nu-měr'ie-al, a. Denoting Nu-měr'ie-al-ly, adv. With

respect to number. Nū'mer-ous, a. Being or con-

taining many. Relating Nū'miş-măt'ie, a. to coin or medals.

Nū'mis-măt'ies, n. sing. The science of coins and medals.

Num'skull (139), n. A blockhead; a dunce; a dolt.

Nun, n. A woman devoted to a religious life, and living in a cloister. Nun'ci-o (nun'shi-o), n. An

embassador of the pope.

Nun-eū'pa-tīve, or Nun'eu-pā/tīve, a. Verbally pro-nounced; not written. Nun'ner-y, n. A house for nuns; a cloister.

Nup'tial (nup'shal), a. Pertaining to marriage.

Nup'tials, n. pl. Marriage. Nûrse, n. One who tends a child or a sick person. - v. t. To bring up or tend, as a

ehild; to tend, as a sick person.

young children; a plantation of young trees.

Nûrs'ling 132), n. One who is nursed; an infant.

Nûrt'ure. n. That which nurtures; education. - v. t. To feed; to educate; to nourish.

Nut, n. A fruit consisting of a hard shell and a kernel; a small block for holding a bolt. Nu-tā'tion, n. A vibratory

motion of the earth's axis. Nŭt'-gall, n. Exerescence of the oak.

Nut'meg, n. A kind of aromatic nut used in cookery.

Nū'tri-ment, n. That which nourishes. — Syn. Aliment; diet; nourishment; food; education; instruction.

Nu-tri'tion (-trish'un), n. Act of nourishing; that which nourishes; food; nutriment. Nū/tri-ment'al,

Nu-tri'tious (-trish'us), \(\)
Nourishing; nutritive.

Nū'tri-tive, a. Nutritious. Nuz'zle, v. t. or i. To root, as a swine; to nestle.

Nymph, n. A goddess; a maiden. [of an insect. The chrysalis

) interj. used in calling or in direct address; also, to express pain, grief, surprise,

desire, &c. Qaf, n. A changeling; a dolt. Oaf'ish, a. Dull; stupid. Cak, n. A valuable tree.

Oak'en, a. Made of oak.
Oak'um, n. Old ropes pulled to pieces; used for calking the seams of ships, &c.

O-be'di-ençe, n. Compliance with what is required.
O-be'di-ent, a. Willing to

Oar, n. An instrument to row boats. -v. To row or impel by rowing.

† O'a-sis, or O-a'sis, n. (pl. O'spot in a desert.

Oat, n. A plant and its seed [used chiefly in the plural]. Cat'en, a. Pertaining to oats.

Oath (96), n. A solemn affirmation with an appeal to God for its truth; a blasphemous use of the name of God or

Oāt'mēal, n. Meal made of

Ob-dū'ra-cy, or Ob'du-ra-cy,

stubbornness.

Ob'du-rate, or Ob-du'rate, 114), a. Inflexibly hardened in feelings, especially against moral influence. - SYN. Cal-

obey; submissive to restraint or control. - SYN. Dutiful; subservient; compliant; obsequious.

a-ses, or O-a'ses.) A fertile O-bei'sance (-be'- or -ba'-), n.

Act of rever-ence; a bow. Ŏb'e-lĭsk, [Gr. obeliskos, dim. of obelos, a spit.] A kind of quadrangular pillar or monument; a mark thus, †. bese', a. Ex-O-bēse', a.

cessively fat.



n. State of being obdurate; O-bēse'ness, n. Fatness invincible hardness of heart; O-bĕs'i-tŷ, eorpulence. Fatness: O-bey' (136), v. t. To comply with the orders of; to yield submission to; to perform. Ob'fus-ca'tion, n. A darkening or confusing.

Ō'bit, or Ób'it, n. Death; O-bit'u-a-ry, n. A notice of the death of a person. -a. Relating to the death of a person.

[decease.

Object, n. That on which the mind is employed; ultimate purpose or design; end; aim;

motive. [offer in opposition. Ob-ject', v. t. To present or Ob-ject'tion, n. Adverse reason; fault found.

Ob-jěe'tion-a-ble, a. Liable to objections.

Ob-jeet'ive, a. Relating to tho object; outward; external. Ob-jěct'ive-ly, adr. In an ob-

jective manner; in the state of an object. Ob-ject'or, n. One who objects. Ob-jûr'gate, v. t. To chide.

son, or, do, welf, two, took; arn, rue, pull; c, g, soft; c, g, hard; ag; exist; n as ng: this.

Ob'jur-gā'tion, n. Reproof: chiding. Ob-jûr'ga-to-ry, a. Designed to chide or reprove.

Ob-late', a., Flattened or depressed at the poles. Ob-la'tion, n. An offering.

Ob'li-gate, v. t. To bind by

eontract or duty. Ob'li-ga'tion, n. The binding force of a yow, law, or duty; a bond.

Ŏb'li-ga-to-ry, a. Imposing an obligation; binding.
O-blīģe', v. t. To constrain;

O-blige'. r. t. To constrain; to bind by a favor; to gratify. Ob'li-gee', n. One to whom a bond is executed.

O-blig'ing, a. Disposed to do favors; engaging; kind. Ob-lique' (-leek' or -lik'), a.

/ Deviating from a right line; not parallel; indirect.

Ob-lique'ly (-leek'- or -līk'-),

adv. Not directly.

Ob-liq'ui-ty (-lik'wi-), n. De-

viation from a right line, or .. from moral rectitude. To blot Ob-lit'er-āte, r. t.

out; to erase; to efface. Ob-lit/er-a'tion, n. Aet of blotting out; extinction.

Ob-liv'i-on, n. Forgetfulness. Ob-liv'i-ous, a. Causing for-

getfulness; forgetful. Ob'long, a. Being longer than broad.

Ŏb'lo-quy, n. C language. — SYN. Calumnious A Slander; ealumny; abuse.

Ob-nox'ious (-nok'shus), a. Offensive; odious; liable; exnosed.

O'bo-e (140), n. A wind instrument sounded through a reed; a hautboy.

Ob-ō'vate, a. Ovate with the narrow end downward.

Ob-sçēne', a. Grossly indelicate and disgusting.

indelicately.

Öb'seu-rā'tion, n. Act of

Ob-seure', a. Dark ; gloomy ; not easily understood; not much known. - v. t. darken; to make less clear or beautiful. fdimly.

Ob-seure'ly, adr. Darkly Ob-scure'ness, | n. State of Ob-scu'ri-ty, | being obscure: darkness; privacy.

Õb'se-erā'tion, n. Entreaty. Ob'se-quies (-kwiz), n. pl. Funeral solemnities.

missive or compliant. Ob-sē'qui-ous-ly, adv.

servile compliance. Ob-sē'qui-ous-ness, n. Mean

compliance; servitity. Ob-sěrv'a-ble, a. Capable or

worthy of being observed; remarkable; noticeable.

Ob-sērv'a-bly, adv. Iu a manner worthy of note.

Ob-serv'ance, n. Attention. Ob-serv'ant, a. Regardful.

Ob/ser-va'tion, n. Act of obscrving; remark; notice.

Ob-sērv'a-to-ry, n. A place for astronomical observations.

Ob-sērve', v. t. To see; to notice; to utter, as a remark. Ob-şerv'er, n. One who observes, performs, or fulfils

Ob-sěs'sion (-sěsh-un), n. Actof besieging.

Ob'so-les'çent, a. Going out of use. lot date. Ďb'so-lēte, a. Disused; out Ob'so-lete-ness, n. State of

being obsolcte; disuse. Ōb'sta-cle, n. hinders: obstruction.

Ob-stět'rie, a. Pertaining to midwifery.

Ob-stět'ries, n. sing. Science of midwifery. Òb'sti-na-çy, n. Ŏb'sti-nate, a. Stubborn; stiff; pertinacious.

Ob'sti-nate-ly, adv. Stubbornly: pertinaciously. Ob'sti-pa'tion, n. Costiveness. Ob-strep'er-ous, a. Clamor-

ous; loud; turbulent. Ob-strep'er-ous-ly, Clamorously; turbulently.

Ob-struct', v. t. [Lat. ob-

Ob-scene'ly, adv. Impurely; Ob-strue'tion, n. That which obstructs. - SYN. Obstacle. Ob-sgën'i-ty, n. Impurity in Ob-struct'ive, a. Hindering. expression, or in representation. (darkening. get. -v. i. To become prev-

alent or general. Ob-tāin'a-ble, a. Capable of

o-tain'a-o--, being obtained. being obtained. To call to wit-Ob-těst', r. t.

 $Ob'tes-t\bar{a}'tion, n.$ Supplieation; entreaty. Ob-trude', v. t. To thrust in

or upon ; to urge upon against the will.

Ob-tru'sion, n. Act of obtruding. [trude. Ob-tru'sive, a. Disposed to ob-

Ob-sē'qui-ous, a. Meanly sub- Ob-tund', v. t. To dull; to blunt.

Ob-tūse', a. Not acute ; dull ; obseure. [nianner. Ob-tuse'ly, adv. In an obtuse Ob-tuse'ness (132), n. Want

of sharpness or readiness; bluntness: dullness of sound. Ob-tū'sion, n. Act of blunto-tu'sion, ing or dulling. The face of a

Ob'verse, n. Ob-vert'. v. t. To turn toward or downward.

Ob'vi-āte, v. t. To meet: to prevent; to clear the way of. Ŏb'vi-ous, a. Evident; clear. Ob'vi-ous-ly, adv. Evidently. Oc-ca'sien, n. Opportunity; incident; accidental cause; necd; exigence. - r. t. To cause incidentally; to pro-

Oe-ea'sion-al, a. Occurring at times; produced by accident : casual ; incidental.

Oc-ca'sion-al-ly, adr. Upon occasion; at times.

e'çi-dent, n. The west. Oc'çi-děnt'al, a. Western. Oc-çip'i-tal, a. Pertaining to the back part of the head.

†Oc'ci-put, n. The hinder part of the head. Oc-clū'sion, n. A shutting ness. De-eult', a. Secret: hidden. Stubborn- Oe'eul-ta'tion, n. The hiding of one heavenly body from

sight by another. Oc'eu-pan-cy, n. A taking or holding possession.

Oe'eu-pant, n. One who takes or holds possession.

Ŏe'eu-pā'tion, n. Act of occupying; business; possession : employment.

b-struct', v. t. [Lat. ob-structe, obstructum, from ob, against, in front of, and der; to stop; to block up, h-struction, [Tu-th-sizh]. there; to come to the mind. Oc-currence, n. Any single

event; an incident. Ö'eean (ö'shun), n. The largest body of water on the earth, or one of the chief divisions

of it. Ō'ee-ăn'ie (-shc-, 92), a. Per-

taining to the ocean.

Ö'cher ((151), n. Clay con-Ö'chre taining iron, used as a pigment.

De'ta-gon, n. A figure of eight sides no. Oc-tăg'o-nal, a. angles and sides. Octagon. Oc'ta-hc'dral, n. Having eight | Of-fen'sive, a. Displeasing; | Q'gler, n. One who ogles. equal faces.

Ŏe/ta-hē'dron, n: A figure of eight equal



Olcomoler

sides. Oe-tan'gu-lar, a. Having eight Offer-ing, n. A sacrifice; any angles.

Oe'tave, n. (Mus.) The interval between one and eight of the scale.

Oe-tā'vo (140), n. A book with eight leaves to a sheet.

Oc-těn'ni-al, a. Coming once iu eight years.
Tenth month

Oc-to'ber, n. of the year.

Oe'to-ge-nā'ri-an, n. A person eighty years of age, Oc-tog'e-na-ry, or Oc'to-ge-na-ry, a. Of 80 years of age.

Known by, or Oe'u-lar, a. relating to, the eye.

Ŏe'u-list, n. Oue skilled in diseases of the eye.

Odd (125), a. Uneven in number; strange; peculiar.
dd'i-tv. n. Singularity; a

Odd'i-ty, n. singular person. Odd'ly (131), adv. Unevenly;

strangely; singularly. Odd'ness, n. State or quality

of being odd.

Odds, n. pl. Inequality; excess; advantage. Ode. n. A short poem; a Q-de'on, n. A kind of theater. O'di-ous, a. Very of hateful; detestable. Very offensive;

Ō'di-oŭs-ly, adv. Hatefully. O'di-um, n. Quality of provoking hate. - SYN. Offensiveness; hatred.

O'dor (135), n Scent; smell;

perfume. O'dor-if'er-ous, a. Fragrant.

O'dor-ous, a. Sweet of scent; fragrant.

O'er, contraction of Over. Of (ov, 68, 123), prep. From, or out from; proceeding from;

belonging or relating to ; concerning. Off (19), adv. Denoting distance. - prep. Distant from.

- interj. Away ; begone. Of'fal, n. Carrion; putrid meat : refuse.

Of-fence', n. See Offense. Of-fend', v. t. To displease; to make angry; to shock. -

v. i. To sin. [fends. Of-fend'er, n. One who of-Of fense' (149), n. Act of offending : displeasure : anger ; injury; fault; sin

obnoxious; used in attack. In an

Of-fen'sive-ly, adv. offensive manner.

Öf'fer (39, 130), v. t. or i. present; to propose; to bid; to undertake. - n. A proposal; price bid.

Of'fer-to-ry, n. An anthem chanted at mass: verses of Scripture read while alms are collecting.

Off'-hand, adv. or a. out study or preparation. Of'fice (140), n. Customary

duty; public employment; function; place of business; religious truth.

Of'fi-çer, n. One who holds an office. - v. t. To furnish with officers.

Of-fi'cial (-fish'al), a. Pertaining to, or derived from, office. -n. An ecclesiastical judge.

Of-fi'cial-ly (-fish'al-), adv. By authority.

Of-fi'ci-āte(-fīsh'ĭ-āt), v. i. To perform the duties of an office. Of-fic'i-nal, or Of fi-çī'nal, a.
Approved by a college of medicine.

Of-fi'cious (-fish'us), a. Excessively forward in doing kind offices. - SYN. Kind; meddling; busy; impertinent : intermeddling.

Of-fi'cious-ly (-fish'us-), adv. In an officious manner. Of-fi'cious-ness (-fish'us-), n.

Undue forwardness. Off'ing, n. The sea at a good distance from shore.

Off'scour-ing, n. Refuse or rejected matter.

Off'set, n. A shoot or sprout; any thing given in exchange or retaliation. Off-set', or Off'set, v. t.

set against another account : to balance. Off'spring, n. A child or chil-

dren; issue; descendants. ft, adv. Frequently.

Öft'en (öf'n, 55)) adv. Ŏft'en-tīmeş, quently & many times. O-gee', n. A mold-

ing which is both concave and con-VCX.

Ö'gle (5/gl). v. t. or i. [From Lat. oc-Ogee. ulus, the eye.] To view or look with side glances. -n. A side glance.

Q'grc (ō/ger, 151), n. An imaginary monster, who lived on human beings.

Ö'gress, n. A female ogre. Öh, interj. denoting surprise or pain, &c.

Oil, n. An unctuons animal or vegetable substance. - v. t. To smear or anoint with oil.

Oil'-eloth, n. A cloth oiled or painted for eovering floors, and for other uses. Oil'-eol'or, n. A pigment

mixed with oil. Oil'i-ness, n. Quality of being

oily; unctuousuess. Oil'y, a. Like oil; smooth. Oint, v. t. To rub with oil.

Oint'ment, n. That which serves to anoint; unguent. Öld. a. Having existed a long time; aged; ancient.

Öld'en (öld'n), n. Old; ancient. Old'ness, a. State of being Ō'le-ăġ'i-noŭs, a. Oily.

Ō'le-ăs'ter, n. A tree much like the olive.

Ol-făe'to-ry, a. Of, or having the sense of, smelling. O-lĭb'a-num, n. A gum resin. Öl'i-gäreh'al, a. Relating

Ol'i-garch'ie-al, f to oligarch. Ŏl'i-gäreh'y, n. Government in the hauds of a few. O'li-o (or ol'yo), n. A dish of

stewed meat; a mixture; a medley. lof the olive. Ol'i-va'ceous, a. Of the color

Ŏl'ĭve, n. A tree cultivated in the south of Europe for its fruit, and for the oil it the vields; emblem of peace; a color composed of violet and

green.

Olive. O-lym'pi-ad, n. A period of

four years in Grecian history. O-lym'pie, a. Pertaining to Olympia and its games.

Om'ber, | n. A game at cards, Om'bre, | usually played by three persons.

,†O-mē'ga, or O-měg'a, n. The last Greek letter, as Alpha is the first; the last. Om'e-let, (colloq. om'let), n.

[Fr. omelette, from aufs melees, mixed eggs.] A fritter of eggs, &c.

O'men, n. A prognosuc; a sign; a presage; an augury.

omen; lnauspiclous.

Om'i-nous-ly, adv. In an ominous manner.

O-mis'sion (-mish'un), Neglector failure to do something; a leaving out.

O-mit', v. t. To leave out; to pass by; to neglect.

Om'ni-bus, n. A large fourwheeled vehicle for conveylng passengers.

Om-niffie, a. All-creating. Om'ni-um, n. Average value of the different stocks in which a loan to government

Om-nip'o-tence, n. Unlimited or lufinite power.

Om-nip'o-tent, a. Having all power. — n. The Almighty. Om'ni-pres'ence, n. ence in every place.

Ŏm/ni-prěs'ent, a. Present in every place at the same time. Om-nis/eience (-nish/enss), n. Universal knowledge.

Om-nis'eient (-uish'ent), a. Having infinite or universal [ing. knowledge. Om-niv'o-rous, a. All-devour-

On, prep. At the upper part of a thing, and supported by lt; at; near; with; toward; for; upon. - adv. Forward; [time; formerly. onward. Once (winss), adr. At one One (wuu), a. Single; individual; any

O-nei'ro-erit'ie, a. Relating to the interpretation of dreams. [ity. One'ness (wun'nes), n. Un-On'er-a-rv, a. Fitted for earrying burdens.

Čn'er-ous, a. Burdensome. On'ion (dn'yun), n. A enli-

nary plant having a bulbons

On'ly (18), a. Single. — adv. Singly; barely; simply. On'set, n. A violent attack; an assault.

[tack. Ön'slaught (-slawt), n. At-On'to-lög'ie-al, n. Pertaining to the science of being in general.

On-tol'o-gy, n. The science of being in general.

to'nus, n. [Lat.] The burden. Forward; On'ward, ladv. further. - a. Advanced or advancing; improving.

Ö'nyx, n. A precious stone. Ooze, n. Soft mud. - v. i. To e gently. [mud. O'pi um, n. The i Containing soft juice of the poppy. flow or issue gently. [mud.

[ent. pareney. Q-pā'cous, a. Not transpar-O'pal, n. A precious stone of changeable colors.

Ö'pal-es'çençe, n. A milky

reflection from the interior of a mineral.

D'pal-es'cent, a. Like opal. Ö'pal-ine, a. Pertaining to, or like, opal.

O-pāque' (-pāk'), a. Not transparent; impervious to the Op-pese', v. t. light.

O-pāque'ness (-pāk/-), Quality of being opaque. Ope, v. t. To open.

O'pen (ō'pn, 18), v. t. To unclose; to unfold; to enter upon; to begin; to make plain. — a. Not shut up; unclosed; public; candid: a breach. Ö'pen-ing, n. An aperture; Publicly;

Ö'pen-ly, adv. plainly; frankly. Ö'pen-ness, n. Plainness.

Op'e-rà (140), n. A dramatie composition set to music. Op'er-ate, v. [Lat. operari,

operatus, from opus, operis, work.] To exert power of any kind; to act; to put in motion or action; to work.

Op'er-ăt'ie, a. l'ertaining or appropriate to the opera. Op'er-a'tion, n. Exertion of

power; action; agency. Op'er-a-tive, a. Exerting force; efficient. - n. A laboring person.

Op'er-ā/tor, n. One who op-[dious. erates. Op'er-ose', a. Laborious; te-Oph'i-eleide, n. A large brass wiud-instrument.

O-phid'i-an, n. An animal of the group of snakes. O'phi-ol'o-gy, n. The natural

history of serpents. Oph-thal'mie (of- or op-), a.

Relating to the eye. tOph-thal'mi-a | (of/- or op/-, Oph'thal-my 82), n. A disease of the eyes.

O'pi-ate, n. A medicine that contains opium : a narcotic. -a. Causing sleep. [pose. O-pine', v. i. To think; to sup-O-pin'ion (119), n. Judgment formed by the mind; notion;

sentiment: persuasion. O-pin'ion-ā/ted, (a. Obsti-O-pin'ion-a-tive. nate in adherence to opinions; ob-

stinate. The inspissate 1

Ŏm'i-noŭs, a. Containing an | O-păç'i-ty, n. Want of trans- | O'po-děl'doe, n. A saponaceous camphorated liniment. O-pŏs'sum, n. A marsupial quadruped found in America. Op-po'ment, a. Opposing; an-

tagonistic. — n. An opposer; an antagonist.

Op'por-tune', a. Timely; seasonable.

Op/por-tune'ly, adv. Season-[venient time. ably. Op'por-tū'ni-ty, n. Fit or con-Op-pēse', v. t. To resist; to combat; to withstand.

Op-pö'ser, n. One who opposes; un opponent.

Op'po-site, a. Contrary in position; facing; adverse. In a sit-Op'po-site-ly, adv.

uation to face each other; adversely.

Op'po-si'tion (-zish'un). n. Repugnance; resistance; obstacle; an opposite party. Op po-si'tion-ist (-zish'un-), n. One in an opposite party.

Op-press', v. t. To burden with impositions.

Op-pression (-presh'un), n.
Act of oppressing, or state of being oppressed.

Op-press'ive, a. Burdensome; unjustly severe.

Op-press'ive-ly, adv. In an oppressive or cruel manner. Op-prěss'ive-ness, n. Qual-

ity of being oppressive. Op-press'or, n. One who oppresses; a tyrant.

Op-pro'bri-ous, a. Reproachful and contemptnons; made

hateful. Op-probri-ous-ly, adv. Reproachfully; infamously.

Op-probri-um, n. Contemptuous or disdainful reproach. Op-pugn' (-pun'), c. t. To op-

pose; to fight against. Op-pügn'er (-pūn'-), n. One who opposes or attacks.

Op'ta-tive, a. Expressing desire or wish. p'tie,) a. Pertaining to

Op'tie-al, i the eye or vision, or to optics.

Op-ti'cian (-tish'an), n. person skilled in optics.

Op'ties, n. sing. Science of the the nature and laws of vision. Op'ti-mism, n. The doctrine that every thing in nature is ordered for the best.

Op'ti-mist, n. One who holds that all events are ordered for the best.

Op'tion, n. Right or power of choosing. - SYN. Choice. Op'tion-al, a. Left to choice.

es; affluence. Ŏp'u-lent, a. Very rich.

Or, conj. A connective that marks an alternative.

Or'a-ele, n. An answer considered infallible; a wise man; (pl.) the revelations of God. O-răe'u-lar, a. Uttering or-

aeles; authoritative; ambig-[oracular manner. mous. O-răe'u-lar-ly, adv. Iu an Delivered by the O'ral, a. [word of mouth. mouth.

By O'ral-ly, adv. Ör'ange (140), n. 2 A certain tree and its round yellow fruit. a. Having the eolor of an or-

Orange. ange.

Or'an-ger-y. n. A plantation of orange trees. O-răng'-cu-tăng', n. [Malay-

an orâng utan, i. e., man of the woods.] A ape, large having a deformed resemblance to man.

O-rā'tion, n. A public and elaborate discourse Ŏr'a-tor(115),-

n. An eloquent pub- Orang-outang. lic speaker; a petitioner.

Or'a-tor'ie-al, a. Pertaining to an orator or to oratory. SYN. Rhetorical; eloquent; flowery. [rletorical manner. Or'a-tor'iç-al-ly, adv. In a Ŏr'a-tō'ri-o (140), n. A sacred drama set to music; an ora-

tory Ŏr'a-to-ry, n. Art of public speaking; a small chapel. -SYN. Eloquenee; elocution. Orb, n. A round body; a

sphere; a globe; an orbit. Orbed, a. Round; circular; spherical. [cular; spherical. Or-bie'u-lar, a. Round; cir-Orb'it, n. Path of a planet or

[orbit/ ity of the eye. Or'bit-al, a. Pertaining to an Or'chard, n. An inclosure or assemblage of fruit trees.

Or'ches-tra, or Or-ches'tra, n. The part of a theater appropriated for the musicians; the musicians.

an orchestra.

Ôr'chis (-kis), n. A plant. Or-dāin', v. t. To establish ? * to appoint; to decree; to invest with ministerial or sacerdotal functions.

Or'de-al, n. Trial by fire or by water; severe serutiny. Or'der, n. Regular arrangement; command; rule;

rank or class; a written direction to pay money; (pl.) rank of deacon, priest, or bishop. -v. t. To regulate; to bid; to command.

Or'der-li-ness, n. Regularity. Or'der-ly, a. Regular: not unruly. - adv. Methodically; according to rule. -n. A non-commissioned officer who attends on a superior officer.

Or'di-nal, a. Noting established order. — n. A number noting order; a book of rites. Or'di-nance (140), n. Rule established by law; law; rite. Or'di-na-ri-ly (135), Usually; commonly.

Or'di-na-ry, a. Usual; common; of little mcrit. — n. An ecclesiastical judge; a public table; place of eating, at a fixed honr and rate; establishment for ships laid up. Or'di-nate, a. Regular; methodical. [daining. Ôr'di-nā'tion, n. Act of or-Ord'nance, n. Heavy artil-

lery; cannon, mortars, &c. Ord'ure, n. Dung; filth. Ore (84), n. A natural compound of metal and other

matter. Or'gan, n. An instrument of action or motion; a medium

of communication; a wind instrument of music. (a. Containing Or-găn'ie, Or-găn'ie-al, organs.

Or-găn'ie-al-ly, adv. In an organic manuer; by means of organs. Ör'gan-ism, n. Organic struct-Or'gan-ist, n. Ouc who plays on au organ.

Or'gan-i-zā'tion, n. Aet of organizing; structure. comet round its center; cav- Or'gan-ize, v. t. To furnish

with organs; to arrange in parts; to form in due order. Or'gaşm, n. Immoderate excitement or action.

†Orgeat (ôr/zhat or ôr/zhā), n. Fr.] A liquor extracted from barley and sweet almonds. Or'gies, n. pl. Frautie revels.

Op'u-lence, n. Wealth; rich- | Or'ches-tral, a. Relating to | O'ri-el, n. A projecting window.

O'ri-ent, a. Rising as the sun; eastern; bright; shining. n. The East.

O'ri-ent'al (107), a. Eastern. n. An inhabitant of the East. O'ri-ent'al-ism, n. Any system, doctrine, or form of expression peenliar to inhabitants of the East.

Ö'ri-ĕn'tal-ĭst, n. One versed in Eastern languages. [ture. Čr'i-fice, n. An opening; aper-Or'i-gin, n. Beginning; commencement; source.

O-rig'i-nal, a. First; primitive; having new or striking Origin; first ideas. — n. copy; an eccentric person.

O-rig'i-năl'i-ty, n. Quality of being original.

O-rig'i-nal-ly, adv. At first. O-rig'i-nate, v. t. To bring into existence. - v. i. take rise; to begin.

O-rig'i-nā'tion, n. Act of bringing or coming into ex-[originates. istence. O-rig'i-nā/tor, n. One who Ö'ri-ole, n. A bird allied to the thrushes. [constellation Q-rī'on, n. A large and bright

Or'i-son, n. A prayer. Or'lop, n. Deck on which Or'lop, n. eables are stowed in ships. †Ôr/mo-lū', n. A kind of brass

made to resemble gold. Or'na-ment, n. Decoration; embellishment, -v. t. decorate; to embellish; to adom.

Or/na-měnt'al, a. Tending to adorn or embellish.

Or'nate, a. Adorned; decorated; beautiful.

Ôr/ni-thŏl'o-gist, One skilled in ornithology.

Ör'ni-tho-lög'ie-al. a. taining to ornithology.

Or'ni-thol'o-gy, n. [Gr. ornis, a ornithos, a bird, and logos, discourse. The science which treats of birds.

O-rŏl'o-ġy, n. The science or description of mountains.

Ôr'phan, n. A child having neither father nor mother, or

only one of them. Or'phan-age, n. State of an Or'phan-ism, orphan. Cr-phē'an, or Or'phe-an,

Ôr'phi€, a. Pertaining to Orpheus, an

old Greek poet. Ŏr're-ry (141), n. An instru-

ment to show the revolutions of the planets, &c.

faith: not heretical.

Or'tho-dox'y, n. Soundness in opinlou and doctriue.

Or'tho-ep'ic-al, a. Pertaining to orthoppy.

Or'tho-e-pist. n. A person well skilled in orthoëpy. Or'tho-e-py, n. Correct pro-

unnciation of words. Or-thog'ra-pher, n. Or-thog'ra-phist, verseu

in orthography. Or'tho-graph'ie, a. Per-Or'tho-graph'ie-al, taining to orthography.

Or-thog'ra-phy, n. The spelling or writing of words with the proper letters.

Ör'tīve, a. Rising; eastern. Ör'to-lan, n. A Europea A European song-bird.

Os'çil-late, v. i. To swing; to s'cil-late, ...
vibrate; to sway.
Vibration.

Ŏs'cil-lā'tion, n. Os'çil-la-to-ry, a. Moving as a pendulum; vibratory.

Ös'çi-tan-çy, n. A yawning. Os'ci-tant, a. Yawuing; sleepy. [ing or yawning. Ös'ci-tā'tion, n. Act of gap-Os'cu-lāte, v. t. To kiss; to touch, as two curves.

Os'eu-la'tion, n. Act of kissing; contact of oue curve

with another.

O'sier (o'zher). n. A species of. willow or the twig of the willow.

Ŏs'mōse, n. Tendency in fluids to mix; the action produced by this tendency. Os'prey, n. A long-winged

eagle living on fish.

Os'se-ous (colloq. osh'us), a. [bone. Bony; like bone. Ös'si-ele (-kl), n. A small Os-sif'ie, a. Having power to ossify. [changing to bone. Os'si-fi-el'tion, n. Process of Os'si-frage, n. The young of the sea-cagie or bald caglo.

Os'si-fy, v. t. or i. To change into bone. [bones. Os-siv'o-rous, a. Feeding on

Os-těn'si-ble, a. Apparent; manifest.

Ostěn'si-bly, adv. Plausibly. Ostěn'sive, a. Tending to show: exhibiting.

Os'ten-tā'tion, n. Ambitious display. - SYN. Pomp; pageantry; parade.

Os'ten-tā'tious, a. Affectedly showy: gaudy; pretentious. Sten-tatious-ly, adv. In an ostentatious manner.

c'tho-dox, a. Correct in doc- Os'te-ol'o-ger, n. A describ- Out'east, n. A person banished.

Trice; sound in the Christian Os'te-ol'o-gist, er of bones; Out'erop, n. The coming out one versed in osteology Os'te-ol'o-gy, n. Part of an-

Os'te-orogy, n. Fatt of are atomy that treats of bones.

Os'tr-a-ry, n. Mouth of a (ut-do', v. t. [p. p. Outriver; an estuary.

DONE.] To do more than;

Ost'ler, n. See Hostler. Os'tra-çışm, n. Banishment

Os'tra-cize, v. t. To banish; to exile; to put under ban. Ös'trich (140), n. A large,

saift-runing bird, with very hort wings, and loug, soft plumes in of place feathers. It is found Africa

and

Ara-)th'er (ŭth'er), a. Second of

two; not the same; different. Oth'er-wise, adv. In a different manner.

Ot'tar, \ n. A highly fragrant Ot'to, oil obtained from the rose.

Ot'ter, n. A small carnivorous and aquatic quadruped.

Čt'to-man (143), n. From the Sultan Othoman or Othman.] A Turk; a stuffed seat without a back. - a. Re-[a ring. lating to Turkey. ouch, n. The bezel or socket of ought (awt), n. See Anght. v. imperfect. Is fit or necessary; should.

Ounce, n. Twelfth of a pound troy, and sixteenth of a pound avoirdupois; an animal rescurbling the leopard.

Our (85), a. Pertaining to us. Ours, pron. Of us; belonging to us.

Our-selves', pron. pl. We; us; - used emphatically. Ou'sel (50'zl, 58), n. A bird of the thrush family.

Oust, v. t. To eject with force. Out, adv. On the outside; beyond the limits of any inclosed place or given line; abroad; not at home.

Out-băl'ançe, v. t. To exceed in weight; to outweigh.

Out-bid', v. t. To bid more. Out'bound, a. Proceeding to a foreign port. A breaking Out'breāk, n.

forth; eruption. Out'bûrst, n. A breaking or bursting out.

of a stratum to the surface of the ground.

to surpass; to excel.

ut'er, a. Being without. Out'er-most, a. On the ex-

treme external part. Out-façe', v. t. To bear down with impudence.

Out'fit, n. Equipment, as of a ship for a voyage. Out-gen'er-al, v. t.

ceed in generalship. Out-go', v. t. To go beyond;

to surpass. - n. Outlay; expenditure. out. Out'gō-ing, n. Act of going Out-grow', v. t. To surpass in growth.

Out-Her'od, v. t. To exceed in eruelty or absurdity.

Out'-house, n. A small build-ing near the main house. Out-land'ish, a. Foreign:

strange; rude; barbarous. Out-last', v. t. To last longer than; to exceed in duration,

Out'law. n. Oue excluded from the benefit of the law. - v. t. To deprive of the benefit and protection of the law.

Out'law-ry, n. Act of depriv-ing of the benefit or protection of the law.

Out'lay, n. Expenditure. Out'let, n. A passage outward. Out'line, v. t. To sketch; to delineate. — n. The exterior liue of a figure: a sketch.

Out-live', r. t. To live longer than: to survive.

Out-look', n. Act of looking out; a watch-tower; prospect; sight.

Being at a dis-Cut'ly-ing, a. tance from the main body or design.

Out-märch', v. t. To march faster than. [in number. (jut-num'ber, v. t. To exceed Out'post, n. A station without a camp, or at a distance.

Out-pour', v. t. To pour out.
Out'rage, v. t. To treat with
violence and wrong. — n. Violence; gross injury.

Out-rāģe'oŭs (183), a. ceeding all bounds of reason or of decency. - SYN. lent: furious: exorbitant. Out-rage'ous-ly, adv. In an

outrageous manner. Out-reach', v. t. To go or extend beyond.

Out-ride', v. t. To rido faster than.

Out'rīd-er, n. An attendiug servant on horseback.

Out'right (-rit), adv. Immediately; at once; completely. Out-run', v. t. To surpass in running; to exceed.

Out-sāil', v. t. To leave be-

hind in sailing.
Out-sell', v. t. To exceed in

amount of sales.
Out'set, n. Beginning; opening; start. [brightness. Out-shīne', v. t. To excel in Out'sīde, n. The outward part.

-a. Éxterior; external.
 Cut'skirt, n. Border; suburb.
 Out-spréad', v. t. To spread opeu; to extend; to diffuse.

Out-standing, a. Not collected; unpaid. [far. Cut-stretch', v. t. To extend Out-strip', v. t. To outgo; to exceed; to leave behind.

Out-talk' (-tawk'), v. t. To overpower by talking. Out-vote', v. t. To exceed in

the number of votes.

Out-walk' (-wawk'), v. t. To leave behind in walking.

Out'ward, \ a. External; exOut'wards, \ terior; outer.

— adv. Toward the outside.
Out'ward-ly, adv. On the

outside; externally. Out-wear', v. t. To endure or

wear longer than.
Out-wêigh' (-wā'), v. t. To exceed in weight or value.

Cut-wit', v. t. To overcome by stratugem.

Out/work (-wark), n. Part of a forcess without the principal wall.

Ö'v.d., a. O't the form of an egg; elliptical.—n. A body shoped like an egg. O'v2-ry (141), n. Place where, or organ by which eggs are formed.

Uvate, a. Oval, or eggshaped, with the lower extremity broadest.

O-vā'tion, n. [Lat. ovatio, from ovare, to exult.] An inferior or less formal triumph. Ov'en (ŭv'n), n. An arched or other cavity for baking.

Ö'ver, prep. Across; above; upon; on the surface. — adv. From side to side; more than. Ö'ver-ået', v. t. To perform

Ö'ver-aet', v. t. To perform to excess.

O'ver-alls, n. A kind of long trowsers worn over others.

O'ver-arch', v. t. To cover with an arch. [by awe. O'ver-awe', v. t. To restrain O'ver-bal'ange, v. t. To weigh down; to preponderate.

215

O'ver-bear', v. t. To bear down; to repress; to subdue.
O'ver-bear'ing, a. Haughty and dogmatical; insoleut.

O'ver-board, adv. Over the side of, or out of, a ship.

Ö'ver-bûr'den, v. t. To load to excess.

Ö'ver-east', v. t. To cloud; to obscure.—a. Overspread with gloom; sewed over.

O'ver-chärge', v. t. To eharge to excess. [load or eharge. O'ver-charge, n. Excessive O'ver-eloud', v. t. To cover with elouds.

Ö'ver-cōat, n. A coat worn over the other clothing. Ö'ver-come' (-kum'), v. t. To

get the better of. — Syn. To conquer; to vanquish. Over-do', v. To do too much.

O'ver-des, n. Too great a dose; exess.

Ö/ver-draw', v. t. To draw orders upon beyond one's credit.

O'ver-flow', v. t. or i. To spread over, as water; to in-undate; to flood.

Ö'ver-flow, n. Iuundation;
deluge; superabundance.

O'ver-grow', v. t. To cover with herbage; to grow beyond the natural size.

Over-gröwth. n. Exuberant or excessive growth. [over. o'ver-hang', v. t. To jut O'ver-haul', v. t. To turn over and examine thoroughly; to overtake,

Över-hëad', adv. Above; aloft.

Över-hëar', v. t. To hear by Över-heat', v. t. To hear by excess.

Över-joy', v. t. To transport
Över-ja'bor, v. t. To harass

with toil; to jade. Ö'ver-länd, a. Carried by land Ö'ver-läy', v. t. To lay or

spread over; to smother.

Ö/ver-lēap', v. t. To leap
over; to pass by leaping.

Ö/ver-lōad', v. t. To load too

beavily: to fill to excess.

O'ver-lock', v. t. To inspect;
to neglect; to excuse.

to neglect; to excuse.

Ö'ver-lie', v. t. To lie over or
upon. [powerful for.
Ö'ver-mätch', v. t. To be too

O'ver-match, n. One superior in power or skill.

Ö'ver-much', a. Too much. — adv. In too great a degree. Ö'ver-night' (-uit'), adv. Dur-

o'ver-pay', v. t. To pay to much or more than is due.

much or more than is due. O'ver-per-suāde', v. t. To persuade against inclination.

O'ver-plus, n. More than is wanted; surplus.

Ö'ver-poise, n. Prepouderant weight. - v. t. To outweigh. Ö'ver-pow'er, v. t. To van-

quish by superior force; to affect too strongly.

O'ver-rāte', v. t. To rate too high or beyond the truth.

high or beyond the truth.

O'ver-rēach', v. t. To deceive; to cheat.

O'ver-rule', v. t. To control.
O'ver-run', v. t. To spread
over; to ravage. — v. i. To
overflow; to run over.

O'ver-see', v. t To superintend; to supervise.

Over-ser', n. A supervisor. Over-set', v. t. or i. To overturn; to subvert.

O'ver-shad'ow, v. t. To throw a shadow over; to shelter. O'ver-shoot', v. t. To shoot over or beyond.

O'ver-shot, a. Receiving water over a wheel.

O'ver-sight (-sit), n. A mistake; omission; failure to notice; superintendence.

Ö'ver-sleep', v. t. To sleep beyond.—v. i. To sleep too long. Ö'ver-sprěad', v. t. To spread or cover over.

O'ver-stāte', v. t. To state too strongly; to exaggerate. O'ver-stěp', v. t. To step beyond.

O'ver-stŏck', v. t. To fill too O'ver-strāin', v. t. To strain to excess. O'vert, a. Open; public; mau-

Ö'ver-tāke', v. t. [imp. OVER-TOOK; p. p. OVERTAKEN.] To come up with: to catch. Ö'ver-task', v. t. To impose

too much work on.

O'ver-throw', r. t. To subvert; to defeat. [defeat.
O'ver-throw' (116), n Rnin;
O'vert-ly, a/tv. In open view;

openly; publicly.

Ö'ver-tŏp', v.t. To rise above,
to surpass.

O'ver-trāde', v. i. To trade beyond one's means

O'vert-ure, n. An offer: a proposal; an introductory piece of music

over or down; to destroy.

Ö'ver-turn, n. Overthrow; subversion. [excessively, O'ver-văl'ūc, e. t. To value O/ver-ween'ing, a. ceited; arrogant; vain.

Ö'ver-weigh' (-wa'), v. t.

exceed in weight.

Ö'ver-weight (-wat), n. Preponderance; greater weight. Ö'ver-whělm', v.t. To spread over or crush beneath; to immerse and bear down.

Ö'ver-work' (-w@rk'), v. [p. p. OVERWROUGHT.] To eause to labor too much.

O'vi-fôrm, a. Egg-shaped. 0-vip'a-rous (117), a. Producing eggs, as a hen.

Ö'void, a. [Lat. ovum, egg. and Gr. eidos, shape.] Having the shape Ovoid. of an egg.

Owe (5, 137), v. t. To be indebted.

putable; ascribable.

Owl, n. A nocturnal bird, of a short, stout form, with downy feathers and large head.

Owling, 21. The offense Owl.



of transporting wool or sheep out of England contrary to law.

Owl'ish, a. Resembling an owl. Own, a. Noting property or title; belonging exclusively to: peculiar. - r. t. To possess; to confess; to avow.

Own'er, n. The rightful proprietor of any thing.

Own'er-ship. n. Exclusive right of possession.

Ox, n. (pl. Ox'en, 144.) eastrated male of the bovine genus.

Ox-ăl'ie, a. Relating to, or obtained from, sorrel.

Ö'ver-tûrn', v. t. To throw | Öw'ing, p. pr. or a. Due; im- | Öx'ïde (152), n. A compound of oxygen and a base.

Ŏx'id-āte, ţ e. t. To convert Ox'id-īze, I into an oxide. $\check{O}x'id-\bar{a}'tion$, n. Operation of converting into an oxide.

Öx'y-gen, n. A kiud of gas which produces combustion and serves to support life. With hydrogen, it forms

Ox'y-gen-ate, \v. t. To cause Ox'y-gen-ize, to combine with oxygen.

Ox-vg'e-nous, a. Pertaining to, or obtained from, oxygen. Ox'y-měl, n. A mixture of vinegar and honey.

Ö'yer, n. A hearing in court, as of a deed, bond, &c.

O'yez (o'yes), interj. Hear; attend; — a term used by eriers of courts.

Oys'ter, n. A bivalvular mollusk of which some species are used for food.

Ō'zōne, n. Oxygen in a condeused form.

DACE, n. A step; gait; measure of five feet .- v. 1. To measure by steps or paces. - v. i. To walk.

Pa'cer, n. A horse that paces' Pa-cha', or Pa'cha, n. See

Păch'y-dērm, n. A non-ruminant hoofed animal, having a thick skin, as the ele-

Pach'y-derm'a-tous, a. Relating to a pachyderm. Pa-cif'ie, a. Conciliatory;

pcaceable; mild; gentle. Pa-çif'i-cā'tion, or Păç'i-fiea'tion, n. Act of making

Pa-çif'i-eā/tor, or Păç'i-fi-eā/tor, n. A peace-maker. Pa-qif'i-ca-to-ry, a. Tending to peace; conciliatory.

Păç'i-fy, v. t. [Lat. pacificare, from pax, pacis, peace, and facere, to make.] To appease; to allay; to calm; to still; to tranquilize.

Pack, n. A bundle; load; 52 cards assorted; a number of hounds; a set; a crew. v. t. To make into a bundle ; to send off in haste.

Păck'age, n. A bundle; a packet; a parcel; a bale. Pack'et, n. A small package;

a vessel for dispatches, or for passeugers.

Pack'-horse, n. A horse used for carrying packs or other

burdens. Păck'man (143), n. A peddler. Păck'-săd'dle, n. A saddle on which packs are borne.

Păck'-thrěad, n. A thread for binding parcels.

Păet, n. A contract; a bargain; a covenant; a compact. Păd. n. A small cushion; a robber; an easy-paced horse.
-v. t. To stuff, as a saddle,

eushion, &c. Păd'dle, v. i. To propel by an oar or paddle; to play in water. -n. A kind of short oar. Păd'dock (127), n. A small

inclosure. Păd'lŏck, n. A lock for a staple.
- v. t. To fasten with a

padlock. Påd/ūa-soy' (påd/u-), n. kind of silk stuff.

idolater. - a. . Heathenish; idolatrous.

Pā'gan-ism, n. Heathenism. Pā'gan-īze (153), v. t. To convert to heathcuism.

Page (140), n. A boy that waits on some great personage or on a legislative body; one side of a leaf. - v. t. To mark with pages.

Păg'eant (păj'ant or pā'jant), n. A pompous show.

Păg'eant-ry păj'ant- or pă'-jant-, n. Pompons exhibition. - SYN. Spectaele: show; poinp. [pages.

Păġ'i-nal, a. Consisting (f Pa-gō'dà (140), n. [Hindu butkadah, a house of idols.] An East Indiau idol, temple,

or coin. Pāid (136), imp. & p. p. of Pay. Pāil, n. A vessel for water, milk, &e. [a pail holds. Pāil'ful (139), n. As much as Pāin, n. Distress; suffering; penalty. - v. t. To distress; to afflict. (borious. Pāin'ful, a. Full of pain; la-

Pæ'an, n. A song of triumph or joy.
Pā'gan, n. A heathen; an Pāin'ful-ly, adv. Laboriously.
Pā'gan, n. A heathen; an Pāinṣ, n. Care; trouble.

present with colors. - v. i. To practice painting; to color the face. - n. A coloring sub stance; pigment.

Paint'er, n. One who paints; a rope to fasten a boat. Paint'ing, n. Art of forming

figures in colors; a picture. Pâir, n. Two things suited or used together; a couple. v. i. To be joined in couples. -v. t. To unite in couplest Păl'açe, n. A magnificent

house of some great person-[knight.

An eminent Păl'a-din. n. Păl'an-quin' (-keen'), n. An carriage Eastern covered borne on the shoulders.

Păl'a-ta-ble, a. Pleasing to the taste.

Păl'a-ta-ble-ness, n. Quality

of being palatable. Păl'a tal, a. Pertaining to, or uttered by the aid of, the palate. - n. A letter uttered by the aid of the palate.

Păl'ate, n. The roof of the mouth: taste; relish.

Pa-la'tial, a. Pertuining to a palace; magnificent.

Pa-lat'i-nate, n. I'rovince of a palatine.

Păl'a-tine, n. One invested Possessing royal privileges.

Pa-lä'ver, n. Idle taik; flat-v tery. - v. t. or i. To flatter; to use idie talk.

Pāle, a. Destitute of color; white of look. - n. A narrow pointed board; a stake; a district. - v. t. To inclose with

Pāle'ness (132), n. State of being pale; defect of color.

Pā/le-og'ra-phy, n. Science Pā/le-ŏl'o-ġĭst, n. One versed

in paleology. Pā/le-ŏl'o-ġy, n. Treatise on

antiquities; archæology. Pā/le-on-tŏl'o-ġy, The n. science of fossils.

Pa-les'trie, a. Pertaining to the exercise of wrestling.

Păl'ette, n. tablet XA upon which

painterlays and mixes his pigments. Palette.

Pal'frey, n. A small saddle-Pām'per, r. t. To feed to the horse. [work. Pām'phlet, n. Sheets stitched Pāl'ing, n. A kind of fence-but not bound.

Pāint, v. t. To cover or re- | Păl'in-ode, n. A song re- | peated; a recantation. Păl'i-sāde', n. A fortification

of stakes. - v. t. To fortify with pales or posts.

Pall, n. A covering for the dead. -v. i. or t. To make or become vapid; to cloak; to clov.

Pal-la'di-um, n. A statue of l'allas; an effective defense. Păl'let, n. A palette; a lever

in a watch or clock; a small, poor bed.

Păl'li-āte, v. t. To cover; to excuse or extenuate.

Păl'li-ā'tion, n. Extenuation. Păl'li-a-tive, n. That which extenuates. — a. Mitigating. Păl'lid, a. Pale; wan.

Pälm (päm), n. A tree; a mcasure equal to three or four inches; inner part of the hand. - v. t. To couceal in the hand; to impose upon.
Păl'ma-ry, a. Worthy of the
palm; chief; principal.

Pål'mā-ted, a. Like the hand the fingers spread; with

web-footed.

Pälm'er (päm'er), n. A pil-grin from the Holy Land, who bore a branch of palm. Pal-mět'to (pl. Pal-mět'tōş,

140), n. A kind of palm-tree. with royal privileges. -a. Pal'mi-ped, n. A bird with webbed feet.

Păl'mis-try, n. Art of telling fortunes by examining the palm of the hand. Pälm'y (päm'y), a. Flourish-

ing; prosperous. Păl'pa-bil'i-ty, | n. Quality | Păl'pa-ble-ness, | of being |

palpable. Pål'pa-ble, a. Capable of being felt. [obviously./ ā/le-ōġ'ra-phy, n. Science Păl'pa-bly, adv. Plainly; of deciphering ancient docu Păl'pi-tāte, v. i. To threb or beat, as the heart; to flutter.

Păl'pi-tā'tion, n. A beating or fluttering, as of the heart. Pal'sied (pawl'zid), a. Having the palsy; paralytic.

Pal'sy, n. [Contracted from paralysis.] Loss of the power of voluntary museular motion; paralysis. - v. t. To strike with palsy; to para-

lyze. Pal'ter, v. i. To act insincerely; to trifle.

Pal'tri-ness, n. Meanness. Pal'try, a. Mean; pitiful; insignificant. [full.

Păm'phlet-eer', n. One who writes pamphlets.

Păn, n. A broad; shallow vessel; part of a gun-lock; hard stratum of earth below [remedy. the soil.

Păn'a-çē'à, n. A universal Păn'eāke. n. A thin cake fried in a pan or baked on an iron plate or griddle.

Păn'ere-as, n. A soft gland of the body; the sweetbread.

Păn'ere-ăt'ie, a. Pertaining to the pancreas.

Păn'deet, n. A treatise con-taining tho whole of any science.

Păn'de-mō'ni-um, n. council-hall of evil spirits.

Păn'der, n. A pimp : a procurer; one who ministers to the evil passions of another. -v. i. To act as agent for the lusts or passions of others.

Pāne, n. A square of glass. Păn'e-gyr'ie, n. A laudatory speech; encomium. - a. Containing praise or eulogy. Păn'e-gyr'ist, n. A eulogist. Păn'e-gy-rīze (153), v. t. To praise highly; to eulogize.

Pan'el, n. A compartment, as of a door; jury roll .- v. t. (130). To form with panels; to form, as a list of jurors.

Fang, n. Momentary agony. Păn'ie (127), n. Suddeu fright without good cause. -a. Extreme or sudden and eauseless.

Păn'nier (păn'yer), n. of being wicker-basket to be earried on horses.

Păn'o-ply, n. Armor eovering the whole body.

Păn'o-rä'ma, or Păn'o-rā'ma, n. [Gr. pas, pan, all, and horama, a view.] Complete view; a large or continuous pieture.

Păn'o-răm'ie, a. Pertaining to, or like, a panorama. Păn'sy, n. A plant and

flower; the garden violet. Pant, v. i. To breathe rapidly: to gasp. -n. A rapid

breathing : a gasp. Păn'ta-grăph, n. See Panto-[drawers. granh.

Păn'ta-lĕts', n. pl. Loose Păn'ta-lōonş', n. pl. A kind of trowsers. Păn'the-ism, n. The doctrine

that the universe is God. Păn'the-ist, n. One who believes iu pantheism.

Păn'the-ist'ie, a. Relating to pantheism.

Pan-the'on, or Pan'the-on, n. A temple dedicated to all the dcities. [animal. Păn'ther, n. A ferocious feline

Păn'tīle, n. A curved or hollowed tile. [per.

Pan-to'fle (-too'fl), n. A slip-Păn'to-graph, n. An instrument to copy any drawing.

Pan-tog'ra-phy, n. General description; entire view. Păn'to-mīme, n. A represen-

tation in dumb show. Păn'to-mim'ie, | a. Repre-characters and senting

dumb show. Păn'try, n. A store-room or closet for provisions.

Păp, n. A nipple; soft food. Pa-pa', n. Father; - a word

used by children.

Pā'pa-çy, n. Office and dignity of the Pope; popedom. Pā'pal, a. Belonging to the Pope; popish.

Pa-păv'er-ous, a. Like, or pertainiug to, the poppy. Pa-paw', n. . A tree and its

sweet edible fruit.

Pā'per, n. A substance for writing or printing on .- v. t. To cover with paper.

†Papier-maché (păp'yā-mä/sha), n. [Fr.] A hard substance made of a pulp from rags or paper.

Pa-pil/io-nā/ceous, Resembling a butterfly. Păp'il-la-ry, a. Pertaining to,

or resembling, nipples. Pā'pist, n. One who adheres to the Roman Catholic religion and the papal authority

Pa-pĭst'ie, ¿ a. Pertaining Pa-pist'ie-al. to popery popish. [babe. An Indian Pap-poose', n.

Pap'pous, a. Downy. Pap'py, a. Like pap; succulent; soft.

Pa-py'rus, n. An Egyptian plant, and a kind of paper made from it.

Pär, n. State of equality; equality of nominal and actual value.

Păr'a-blc, n. A moral fable. Pa-răb'o-là, n. One

of the conic sections. Păr/a-bŏl'ie-al, Păr'a-bŏl'i€, Expressed by parable,

or similitude. Păr'a-chute (-shoot, Parabo-107), n. [Fr., from

a fall.] A contrivance resembling an umbrella, to prevent rapidity of descent in a balloon.

Păr'a-elēte, n. A comforter; an intercessor; the Holy Spirit.

Pa-rade', n. A pompous exhibition; military display. -SYN. Ostentation. - v. i. To assemble or go about, as troops. — v. t. To display; to show off.

Păr'a-digm (-dim), n. An example of a word declined example of the conjugated, &c. arra-dise, n. The garden of

Păr'a-dise, n.

Eden; a place of bliss. Păr'a-di-sī'ac-al, a. Pertaining to, or like, paradise.

Păr'a-dox (140), n. A tenet seemingly absurd, yet truc. Păr'a-dox'ie-al, a. Having

the nature of a paradox. Păr'a-gō'ge, n. [Gr.] Addition of a letter or syllable to the end of a word.

Păr'a-gŏg'ie, a. Length-Păr'a-gŏg'ie-al, ening a word by adding a syllable or letter.

Păr'a-gon, n. Pattern of superior excellence.

Pár'a-graph, n. A distinct part of a discourse ; the character ¶; a brief notice.

Păr'al-lăc'tic, a. Pertaining' to a parallax.

Păr'al-lăx, n. Apparent change of place in a heavenly body as viewed from different points.

Păr'al-lel, a. Equally distant in all parts;

like; sim-Parallele. ilar. — (130), n. equally distant from another at all points; resemblance; comparison. - v. t. (8) To equal; to compare.

Păr'al-lel-ism, n. State of being parallel.

Păr/al-lěl'ogrăm, n. A right - lined of figure

Parallelogram. four sides, whose opposite sides are equal aud parallel.

Păr/al-lěl/o-pī/ped, solid, regular the faces of which are six parallelograms. Parallelopi-Pa-răl'o-gism, ped.

Pa-răl'o-gy, n. False reasoning.

parer, to ward off, and chute, Pa-ral'y-sis, n. Palsy; loss of voluntary motion. Păr'a-lyt'ie, a. Affected with

paralysis or palsy. - n. Oue affected with palsy. Păr'a-lyze (153), v. t.

strike with paralysis or palsy; to destroy action in.

Păr'a-mount, a. Chief; superior to all others.

Pår'a-mour (-moor), n. kept mistress; a concubine. Păr'a-nymph, n. A brideman. Păr'a-pet, n. A wall for defense; a breast-work.

Păr'a-pher-nā'li-à, n. pl. Apparel and ornaments; trappings.

Păr'a-phrāse, n. A copious explanation or re-statement. v. t. To explain or interpret amply. [terprets. Păr'a-phrăst, n. One who in-

Păr'a-phrăst'ie, a. Ample in explanation; not literal. Păr'a-plē'gy, n. Paralysis of the lower half of the body.

†Păr'a-se-lē'nc, n. (pl. Păr'a-se-lē'næ.) A luminous circle around the moon.

Păr'a-site, n. A hanger-on; a plant growing on another. - SYN. Sycophant.

Păr'a-sit'ie, la. Having Păr/a-sit/ie-al, the qualitics of a parasite.

Păr'a-sŏl', n. A small umbrella used as a screen from the sun.

Pär'boil, v. t. To boil partly. Par'cel (collog. par'sl), n. (Fr. parcelle, dini. of part, a part.] A small bundle; a portion; a package. - v. t. (130) To divide and distribute by portions; to apportiou.

Pär'çe-na-ry, n. Co-heirship. Par'ce-ncr, n. A joint heir; coparcener.

Parch, r. To burn the surface: to scorch.

Pärch'ment, n. Skin of a sheep or goat dressed for writing on.

Pärd, n. The leopard; any spotted beast.

Pär'don (pär'dn), n. Forgiveness; remission of penalty. -v. t. To forgive; to excuse. Pär'don-a-ble, a. Admitting of pardon; excusable.

Pär'don-a-bly, adv. So as to admit of pardon.

Pâre, v. t. To cut or shave off the surface of; to diminish gradually.

Păr'e-gŏr'ie, n. A medicine that mitigates pain.

Pâr'ent-age, n. Birth; ex-Pa-rent'al, a. Like a parent; tender : affectionate.

Pa-ren'the-sis, n. [Gr., parentithenai, to insert.] [Gr., fr. sentence or a part of one included in curved lines, thus (); the curved lines themselves.

Păr'en-thět'ie, . \ a. In-Păr'en-thět'ic-al, } cluded in a parenthesis.

Pâr'er, n. One who, or that which, pares.

Pär'get (pär'jet), n. Plaster for covering walls, &c .- v. t. To plaster.

†Pär-hēl'ion (-hāl'yun), n. (pl. Pär-hel'ia.) A mock sun or

meteor.

Pä'ri-ah, or Pā'ri-ah, n. The ä'ri-ah, or Pā'ri-ah, n. The Păr'ry, v. t. To ward off. lowest caste in Hindostan; an Parse, v. t. To unalyze and outcast.

Pa-rī'e-tal, a. Pertaining to a wall or building.

Pâr'ing, n. A thin strip cut off. Păr'ish, n. A religious society, or the precinct of one. — a. Belonging to a parish.

Pa-rish'ion-er (-rish'un-), n. One belonging to a parish. Păr'i-syl-lăb'ie, a. Having the same number of syllables.

Păr'i-ty, n. Equality of number, likeness, quantity, &c. Pärk, n. A piece of inclosed ground kept for game, or for recreation, &c.; a place for artillery .- v. t. To inclose in a park.

Par'lance, n. Talk; form of speech; conversation.

Pär'ley, n. Conference; mutual discourse. - v. i. To treat by word of mouth; to discuss orally.

Pär'lia-ment (pär'li-), n. The supreme legislative assembly of Great Britain, &c.

Pär'lĭa-měnt'a-ry, a. taining to parliament; according to legislative usages. Pär'lor (155), n. A room for

receiving company, &c. Pa-ro'chi-al, a. Belonging to a parish.

Păr'o-dist, n. One who writes a parody.

Păr'o-dy, n. A ludicrous adaptation of a poeu. -v. t. To apply differently; to give a burlesque imitation of.

Pa-rôl', n. Word of mouth; Pa-rôle', a verbal promise. -a. Oral; verbal.

Pår'ent (3), n. A father or Pår'o-ným, n. A parony-mother. Pår'o-nýme, mous word. Pa-ron'y-mous, a. Sounding alike, but of different meauing and spelling.

Păr'o-quet (-ket), n. A small kind of parrot.

Pa-rot'id, a. Pertaining to certain glands near the ears.

Păr'ox-ysm, n. A violeut fit of pain.

Par-quet' (-ka' or -kět'), n. Lower floor of a theater. Pär'quet-ry (-ket-), n. Cabi-

net work of wood inlaid with figures. Păr'ri-cī'dal, a, Relating to,

or committing, parricide. Păr'ri-cide, n. One who mur-

ders his parent. Păr'rot, n. A tropical bird of

brilliant plumage.

describe grammatically. Pär'si-mõ'ni-oŭs, a. Frugal;

sparing; penurious. Pär'si-mō'ni-oŭs-ly, adr.

Sparingly; frugally. Pär'si-mo-ny, n. Frugality; niggardliness.

Pars'ley, n. A plant used in cookery. froot. Pärs'nip, n. A plant and its Pär'son (pär'sn), n. The

clergyman of a parish. Pär'son-age, n. House of the minister of a parish.

Pärt, n. A portion; division; share; side. - v. t. or i. To divide; to share; to separate; to quit.

Par-tāke', v. t. To have a part of.

Par-tāk'er, n. One who shares.

Par-têrre' (par-târ'), n. An ornamental plot of ground. Pär'tial, a. Affecting or in-cluding a part ouly; not general; biased.

Pär'ti-ăl'i-ty (-shī-ăl'i-), n. Undue bias or fondness, Pär'tial-ly, adv. In part only;

with undue bias.

Part'i-ble, a. Divisible. Par-tiç'i-pant, a. Sharing; partaking. - n. A partaker.

Par-tic'i-pate, v. t. To partake; to share. Par-tic'i-pā'tion, n. A shar-

ing : distribution. Par-tĭç'i-pā/tor, n. One who

partakes with another. Pär'ti-çip'i-al, a. Having the

nature of, or formed from, a participle. Par'ti-çi-ple, n. A word partaking of the properties of a noun and a verb.

Pär'ti-ele, n. A minute portion of matter; an atom. Par-tie'u-lar, a. Pertaining

to a single person or thing; minute ; exact ; peculiar. n. A single point or circumstance.

Par-tie/u-lar'i-ty, n. Something peculiar; exactness.

Par-tie'u-lar-ize (153), v. t. To meution in particulars.

Par-tie'u-lar-ly, adv. Dis-tinctly; singly; especially. Pär'ti-ṣăn', n. An adherent

to a party or faction .- SYN. Follower; disciple. Par-ti'tion (-tish/un), n. Sepa-

ration; that which separates. - r. t. To divide into parts. Pärt'i-tive, a. Distributive. Pärt'ly, adv. In part.

Pärt'ner, n. An associate in business; a sharer; com-

panion, as ir. a dance. Pårt'ner-ship, n. Union or joint interest in business.

Par-took', imp. of Partake. Pär'tridge (140), n. A name given to different birds.

Par-tū'ri-ent, a. Giving birth to young.

Pär'tu-ri'tion (-rish'un), n. Act of giving birth.

Pär'ty (141), n. A number of persons united by some tie; a select assembly; one of two litigants.

Pär'ty-eòl'ored, a. ' Variegated; of various colors.

Pär'ty-wall, n. A wall that separates two buildings. Păs'chal, a. Pertaining to

the passover.

Pa-sha', or Pä'sha, n. A

X Turkish viceroy or governor.

Pa-shä'lie, a. Jurisdiction of a pasha. Păs'quin-āde' (-kwin-), n. A

satirical writing; a lampoon. - v. t. To satirize.

Pass (5, 124), v. t. To go beyond; to spend; to omit; to enact. -v. i. To go; move; to circulate; to be current. - n. A passage; license to pass; a thrust. Capable of

Pass'a-ble, a. being passed; tolerable. Pass'a-bly, adv. Tolerably.

Păs'sage, n. Act of passing; journey; way : course; hall; incident; portion of a book; cnactment.

Pass'-book, n. A book in which a trader enters articles bought on credit and then

passes or sends it to the purehaser.

Päs'sen-ger, n. A traveler on foot or by some public conveyanee

Păs'si-bil'i-ty, n. Capacity of

receiving impressions. Păs'si-ble, a. Suseeptihle of

impressions.

†Păs'sim, adv. Every where. Pass'ing, n. Aet of going by. Pass'ing-bell, n. A bell that rings at death or interment.

Pas'sion (pash'un, 83), n. That which is suffered; any strong emotiou. - SYN. Feeling: emotion. [eited. Păs'sion-ate, a. Easily ex-

Păs'sion-ate-ly, adv. With passion; ardently.

Pas'sion-flow'er, n. A flower and the plant that bears [excited. Păs'sion-less, a. Not easily Păs'sion-week (pash'un-), n

The week preceding Easter. Păs'sive, a. Receiving impressions; not active: unresisting. sive manner.

Păs'sive-ly, adv. In a pas-Păs'sive-ness, \ n. Quality Pas-siv'i-ty, of being passive.

Pass'o-ver, n. A feast of the Jews. See Exod. xii.

Pass'port, n. A permission to travel; a safe conduct.

Pass'word (-ward), n. word to be given before one eau pass; a watch-word.

Past, prep. Beyond. - n. Time gone by. -a. that has Elapsed; ended.

Paste (54), n. An adhesive mixture, esp. of flour and water; an imitation of precious stones. - v. t. To unite or cement with paste.

Päste'böard, n. A species of thick paper.

Păs'tern, n. Part of a horse's

leg next to the hoof.

Pas-tille' (-teel'), n. A small eone made of perfumed paste for hurning.

Pas'time (139), n. Diversion; amusement; sport.

Pas'tor, n. A shepherd; minister of a church.

Pas'tor-al, a. Rural; relating to a pastor. - n. A poem describing rural life.

Pas'tor-ate, \ n. The office Pas'tor-ship. \ of n pastor. Pas'try, n. Pies, tarts, eake,

and the like.

Past'ur-age, n. Lands grazed by eattle; grass for eattle.

Past'ūre, n. Land for grazing. — v. t. or i. To graze. Pās'ty, a. Like paste or dough.

- n. A pie made of paste.

Păt, a. Fit; exactly suitable. -n. A light blow. Pătch (14)), n. A piece of cloth

used in mending; plot. - v. t. To put a patch on; to repair clumsily

Păteh'work (-wûrk), n.

of eloth sewed together; bungling work.

The head; skin of Pāte, n. a ealf's head.

Păt'en (55), n. A small plate used at the euch wrist.

Pā'tent, or Păt'ent, n. A grant of an exclusive right to an invention. - v. t. To make a public grant of.

Pā'tent, or Păt'ent, a. Open; public; manifest.

Patentee', or Patentee', n. One to whom a patent is, granted.

Pa-ter'nal, a. Fatherly; hereditary.

Pa-ter'ni-ty, n. Relation of a father to his offspring; fatherprayer.

†Pa'ter-nos'ter, n. The Lord's Path (96: n. (pl. Paths), n. [A.-S. padh, padh, Skr. patha, fr. path, to go.] A way trod by man or beast; course of action or life. - SYN. Road; route; passage; track.

Pa-thět'ie, a. Affeeting or noving the tender emotions.

Patty, n. A little pie.

Pa-thetic-al-ly, adv. ln a
pathetic manner.

Paty, n. Smallness of
number or quantity.

Path'less, a. Having no path. Păth'o-log'ie, a. Pertain-Păth'o-log'ie-al, ing to pa-

thology Pa-thŏl'o-gist, n. One who treats of pathology.
Pa-thŏl'o-gy, n. The seienee

of diseases. Pā'thos, n. That which awak-

Fens tender emotions. Path'way, n. A path eon-

ducting to any point.

Pā'tience, n. Power of suffering without complaint;

perseverance; resignation. Partient, a. Enduring without

complaint. - n. A siek person. Without Pā'tient-ly, adv. complaint; with resignation. Pā'tri-arch, n. The head of

a family or church. Pā/tri-ärch'al, a. Pertaining

to a patriarch. Pā'tri-arch'ate, n. Office or

jurisdiction of a patriarch. Pa-tri'cian (-trish'an), a. Of

noble family. -n. A nobleman. [hy inheritance. Păt/ri-mō'ni-al, a. Possessed Păt'ri-mo-ny, n. An estate

derived by inheritance. Pā'tri-ot, n. One who loves his Ceountry. [one's country. Pā/tri-ŏt'ie, a. Having love to Pā/tri-ŏt-işm, n. Love of

one's country. Pa-tris'tie, a. Relating to the ancient Christian fathers.

Pa-trol', n. The guard that goes round eamp or a garrison at night. - v. i. To go round, as a sentry. - v. t. To pass round, as a sentry.

Pa'tron, n. One who countenances or protects. - SYN. Advocate; benefactor.

Păt'ron-age (153), n. Special countenance or support; aid. Păt'ron-al, a. Proteeting; favoring. ftrou. Pā'tron-ess, n. A female pa-

Păt'ron-ize (153), v. t. To act the patron to .- SYN. To support; favor; aid; defend: uphold. Păt'ro-nym'ie, n. A name

derived from an aneestor.

Păt'ten, n. The base of a eoluun; a kind of wooden shoe standing on an iron ring. Păt'ter, v. i. [A frequentative form of pat, to strike gently.] To strike, as drops of rain.

Păt'tern, n. A model for imitation .- v. i. To copy.

Paunch, or Paunch, n. The

belly. Pau'per, n. A poor person;

one who receives alms. Pau'per-ism, n. State of be-

ing a pauper; indigence. Pause, n. A stop; eessation; suspense. - v. i. To stop;

to cease; to wait. Pave, v. t. To lay with stone (stone or brick. or brick.

Pave'ment, n. A floor of Pav'er, | n. One who lays Pāv'ier, i stones for a pavement: one who paves. Pa-vil'ion (-vil'yun), n.

tent; a kind of building or turret.

Paw, n. The foot of a beast.
-v. i. or t. To serape or strike with the foot.

Pawl, n. A catch, to check the backward revolution of a wheel or windlass, &e.

Pawn, n. A pledge deposited.

— v. t. To leave as security.

Pawn'brö-ker, n. One who Pěe'ea-bil'i-ty, n. lends money on pledge.

Pāy (133), v. t. [imp. & p. p. PAID.] To discharge, as a debt or duty; to reward; to rub over, as with tar, &c. -v, i. To be remunerative. -n. Payment: reward.

Pāy'a-ble, a. Justly duc. Pāy'-dāy, n. A day of reckoning.

Pay-ee', n. One to whom a note is made payable. Pay'er, n. One who pays.

Pāy'-mas'ter, n. An officer who makes payment.

Pay'ment, n. Act of paying; what is paid, esp. money. Pēa, n. (pl. Pēas, Pēase, 145.) A plant and its fruit, used for food.

Pčaçe, n. Quiet; repose; freedom from war or disturbance.

Pēace'a-ble (133), a. posed to peace; quiet.

Pšace'a-bly, adv. Quietly. Pēace'ful (13), a. Quiet iu mind; nndisturbed; ealm. Pēace'ful-ly, adv. Quietly. Pēace'ful-ness, n. Quality or

state of being peaceful. Pēace'-māk'er, n. One who makes peace by reconciling

parties at variance. Pēace'-ŏf'fi-cer, a.

officer; a constable. Pēach 140), n. A delicious stone-fruit. [fowl. Pēa'eŏck, n. A beautiful

Pēa'hen, n. Female of the

peneock.

Pēa'-jāck'et. n. A thick woolen jacket. [a point. Peak, n. The top of a hill; Peal, n. A loud sound or succession of sounds, -v, i. To utter loud aud solemn

sounds. [a pæan. P3'an, n. A triumphal song; Pear, n. A tree and its fruit. Pearl, n. A beautiful white & substance found in the

pearls.
Pearl'ash, n. Refined potash. Pēarl'y, a. Like pearl.

Peas'ant, n. One who lives by rural labor. [rusties. Pĕaş'ant-ry, n. Peasants; Pĕaşe, n. pl. Peas collectively. Peasants; Peat (126), n. A species of turf, often used for fuel. Pēat'-moss, n. A fen pro-

ducing peat. Istone. Péb'ble. n. A small roundish Péb'bly, a. Full of pebbles. Pe-ean', n. A tree and its nut.

Liability | to sin.

Pěc'ea-ble, a. Liable to sin. Pěc'ea-dĭl'lo (140), n. A slight fault; a petty offense.

Pěc'eant, a. Criminal; faulty.
Pěck, n. Fourth of n bushel.

-v. t. To strike with the beak or something pointed. Pěe'ti-nal, | a. Like

Pěc'ti-nate. | comb. Pěc'to-ral, a. Belonging to the breast. - n. A breast-plate;

a medicine for the breast. Pěc'u-lāte, v. i. To steal public moneys intrusted to one. Pěc'u-la'tion, n. Act of pec-

ulating; embezzlement. Pěe'u-lā'tor, n. A robber of the public property.

Pe-cul'iar, a. Appropriate; singular; special.

Pe-cul'iar'i-ty (-yar'i-), Singularity.

Pe-cul'iar-ly, adv. In a peculiar manner; particularly. Pe-cun'ia-ry (-kun'ya-), a. Pertaining to, or consisting

in, money.

Pěd'a-gŏg'ie, a. Sniting, Pěd'a-gŏg'ie-al, or pertaining to, a pedagogue. Pěďa-gŏg-ĭsm, n. Business

or character of a pedagogue. Pěd'a-gögue, n. [Gr. paida-A civil gögos, fr. pais, a boy, and agein, to lead.] A schoolmaster.

Pē'dal, a. Relating to the foot. Pěd'al, n. The foot-key of an organ or piano-forte.

Pěd'ant, n. Onc who makes a display of learning.

Pe-dănt'ie, a. Displaying pedlearning. Pěd'ant-ry, n. Ostentation of Pěd'dle, v. i. To travel and retail goods.

Pěd'dler, n. A traveling trad-

er in small wares. Pěd'dler-y, n. Small wares

sold by a peddler. Pěd'es-tal, n. Tho base of a oyster. - v. t. To adorn with to column, statue, or the like.

Pe-des'tri-an, a. Going or performed on foot. -n. One who goes on foot.

Pe-des'tri-an-ism, n. Act of walking, and going on foot.

Pěd'i-gree, n. Genealogy; lineage; account of descent. Pěd'i-ment, n. An ornamental crowning of a door, window, &c.

[of infants. Pē/do-bāp'tism, n. Baptism Pē'do-băp'tist, n. One who holds to infant baptism.

Pe-dun'ele (-dunkil), n. Stem | Pence, n. : pl. of Penny.

of a flower and of the fruit of a plant. [a peduncle.

Pe-dune'u-lar, a. Relating to Peel (130), v. t. To strip of skin or rind; to flay; to plunder.

- v. i. To come off, as tho skin .- n. Rind; bark; a large fire shovel.

Peep, n. Sly look; first appearanec; cry of chickens.

v. i. To look slyly; to

begin to appear; to cry as a chicken.

Peer, n. [From Lat. par. equal.] An equal; a nobleman. -v. i. To come in sight; to look curiously.

Peer'age (86), n. Rank or dig-nity of a peer; body of peers. Peer'ess, n. Wife of a peer. Peer'less, a. Without an equal; unequaled.

Pee'vish, a. Easily vexed. -Syn. Cross; testy: irrita-ble; captious; fretful.

Pec'vish-ly, adv. In a peevish manner. fness. Pee'vish-ness, n. Fretful-Pěg, n. A small wooden pin. -v. t. (129). To fasten with a peg or pin. sense.

Pčif, n. Money; -in an odious Pěl'i-can, n. A largo webfooted water-fowl.

Pe-lïsse' (-leess'), n. A silk habit for a female. Pěll (123), n. A skin; a hide.

Pěl'let. n. A little ball. Pěl'li-ele, n. A thin external

skin: film.

Pěll-měll', adv. Confusedly. Pel-lu'cid, a. Admitting the passage of light; translucent. Pělt, n. A raw or undressed

hide. - v. i. To strike with pellets or missiles.

Pělt'ry, n. Furs.

Pěl'vis, n. The open, bony structure at the lower extremity of the body, which supports and contains the intestines, &c.

Pěm'mi-can, n. Meat dried, pounded, and mixed with melted fat and dried fruit.

Pěn, n. Instrument for writing; a writer; a small inclosure for beasts. - v. t. To write; to confine.

Pē'nal, a. Denouncing or incurring punishment.

Pen'al-ty, n. Punishment attached to the commission of a crime.

Pěn'ançe, n. Suffering or pain inflicted or self-imposed for sln: punishment.

†Penehant (pŏng'shŏng'), n. Inclination; decided taste. Pĕn'çil, n. A small brush used by painters; an instrument of black lead, colored chalk, or the like, for writing and drawing.—v. t. (130) To

draw or paint.

Pěnd'ant, n. A hanging appendage; a pennant.

Pend'en-cy, n. Suspense; deiay of decision.

Pěnd'ent, a. Hanging; suspended; pendulous.

Pend'ing, a. Remaining undecided; in suspense. Pend'u-lous, a. Swinging.

Pěnd'u-lous, a. Swinging.
Pěnd'u-lum, n. A body suspended and vibrating.
Pěn'e-tra-bĭl'i-ty, n. Quality

of being penetrable.
Pen'e-tra-ble, a. Capable of being penetrated.

Pěn'e-trāte, v. t. To pierce; to enter: to feel deeply. Pěn'e-trā'tien, n. Act of entering; sagacity.

Pěn'e-trā/tive, a. Discern-Pěn'e-trā/ting, ing; acute.

Pěn'guin (-gwin, 79), n. A webfooted marine bird. Pen-ĭn'su-là (-sū-or-shi-), n. [Lat., from

(-su-or-shij-), n. [Lat., from pxne, almost, and insula, an island.] Land nearly surrounded by water.

water. Penguin.
Pen-ĭu'su-lar (-sū- or -shu-).
a. ilaving the form of a peninsula.

Penil-tence, n. Sorrow of heart for sin; contrition.

Penil-tent, a. Suffering sorrow for sin. — n. One sorrowful for sin.

Pěn'i-těn'tial, a. Pertaining to, or expresing, peuitence.
Pěn'i-těn'ti-a-ry (-shi'a-ry)/
a. Relating to pentenee.
n. A house of correction; prison. [tence.

Pčn'i-tent-ly, adv. With peni-Pěn'knīfe (pěn'īf), n. (p'. Pěn'knīves, pen'īvz). A knife for pens.

Pěn'man (143, n. One who, writes a good hand; an author.

Pěn'man-shǐp, n. Manner of writing; use of the pen. Pěn'nant, l n. A small flag or Pěn'non, streamer. Pěn'nate, a. Winged. Pěn'ni-less (135), a. Having no moucy.

Pěn'ny, n. (pl. Pěn'nies, Pěnge, 145, 147.) Twelfth of a shilling, equal to four farthings, or about two cents.

Pěn'ny-a-līn'er. n. One who writes for a public journal at so much a line; hence, a worthless scribbler.

Pěn'ny-pōst, n. One who carries letters for a small sum. Pěn'ny-roy'al, n. An aromatic

herb.
Pěn'ny-weight (-wūt), n. A
troy weight of 24 grains.
Pěn'ny-wīşe. a. Saving small
sums at the risk of losing

larger ones.

Pěn'ny-worth (-wûrth), n. As much as is bought for a penny; a bit,

Pén'sile, a. Hanging.
Pén'sion, n. [Lat. pensis. payment.] A settled yearly allowance by government. v. t. To grant a pension or annual allowance to.

Pěn'sion-a-ry, a. Receiving, or consisting of, a pension. Pěn'sion-er, n. One who receives a pension; a student who pays for his commons himself.

Pěn'sīve, a. Thoughtful; sad. Pěn'sīve-ly, adv. In a pensive manner. [thoughtfulness. Pěn'sīve-ness, n. Melancholy; Pěn'-stöck, n. A place to confine water.

Pent, imp. & p. p. of Pen.

Closely confined.
Pen'ta-gon, n. A
figure of five angles and five
sides.
Pen-tag'o-nal. a.
Having five

angles. Pentagon.
Pěn'ta-grăph, n. An instrument for copying figures invarions sizes. [equal sides.
Pěn'ta-hē'dral, a. llaving five
Pěn'ta-hē'dron, n. A figure
having five equal sides.

Pen-tăm'e-ter, n. A poetic verse of five feet. Pen-tăn'gu-lar, a. Having five angles.

Pěn'ta-teūch, n. First five books of the Old Testament. Pěn'te-cŏst, n. A Jewish festival fifty days after the Passover. [to Pentcost.

Pén'te-eòs'tal, a. Pertaining Pěnt'-house, n. A shed sloping from the main building.

Pē'nŭlt, or Pe-nŭlt', n. Last syllable but one.

Pe-nul'ti-ma, \ n. The last Pe-nul'ti-mate, \ syllable but one of a word; penult. Pe-nult'i-mate, a. Of the

Pe-num'bra, n. A partial shade in an eclipse.

Pe-nū'ri-oŭs, a. Very parsimenious: niggardly.

Pe-nū'ri-oŭs-ly, adv. With parsimony.

Pe-nū'ri-oūs-ness, n. State of being penurious. [gence. Pēn'u-ry, n. Poverty: indi-Pē'on, n. A debtor held as a slave till he works out his debt.

Pē'on-aģe, n. The servitude of a poon.
Pē'o-ny, n. A plant and its
Pēo'ple (pē'pl), n. A nation;
persons generally: folks.—
v. t. To stock with inhabi-

tants; to populate.

Pěp'per, n. A plant and its
hot, purgent seed. — v. t. To
sprinkle with pepper; to pelt.

Pěp'per-eĉrn, n. The berry of the pepper plant. Pěp'per-mint, n. An aromatic

Pep'per-mint, n. An aromatic and purgent plant. Pep'per-y, a. Hot; pungent; fiery; irritable.

fiery; irritable. Pěp'tie, a. Relating to, or promoting, digestion.

Pěr'ad-věnt'ūre, adv. By chance; perhaps.
Per-ăm'bu-lāte, v. t. To walk

round or over.

Per-am'bu-la'tion, n. A pass-

ing or walking over.

Per-ăm'bu-lā/tor, n. One who
perambulates; an instrument
for measuring distances.

Per-çēiv'a-ble (133), a. Capable of being perceived.

Per-çēive', r. t. To feel; to observe; to diseern.

Per-çent'age, n. Allowance or

duty on a hundred. Per-çep/ti-bil'i-ty, n. Quality

of being perceptible.
Per-çĕp'ti-ble, a. Capable of

being perceived.

Per-çep'ti-bly, adv. So as to

Per-çép'ti-bly, adv. So as to be perceived.

Per-çep'tion, n. Act or power of perceiving. — SYN. Idea; conception; sentiment; sensation; observation.

Per-çep'tive, a. Able to perceivc.

Pēreh, n. A kind of fish; a pole; a roost; a rod. — v. i. To light; to roost.

Per-change', adv. Perhaps.

Per-cip'i-ent, a. Having the faculty of perception.

Pěr'eo-late, v. i. or t. strain through: to filter. Pēr/eo-lā'tion, n. A passing through small interstices; filtration.

Per-eus'sion (-kush'un), n. Act or effect of striking ; vibratory shock; a stroke.

Per-eu'tient (-shent), a. Striking, or having power to strike Per-di'tion (-dish/un), Ruin; loss of the soul.

Per-du', adv. Lost; in a state of concealment.

Pěr'e-gri-nā'tion, n. A traveling; a wandering Per'emp to-ri-ly, adv. Positively; absolutely.

Pěr'emp-to-ri-ness, n. Posi-[absolutc. tiveness. Positive; ₩ Pĕr'emp-to-ry, a. Durable; Per-ĕn'ni-al. a. lasting perpetually.

Per'feet, a. [Lat. perfectus, performed, finished.] Completc; finished; consummate. Per'feet, or Per-feet' (112), v. t. To finish; to complete. Per'fect-er, or Per-fect'er,

n. One who perfects. Per-fee'ti-bil'i-ty, n. Quality

of being perfectible.

Per-fec'ti-ble, a. Capable of becoming, or of being made, perfect.

Per-fee'tion, n. State of being perfect; completeness. Per-feet'ive, a. Conducive to perfection.

Për'feet-ly, adv. Completely. Per-fid'i ous, a. False to trust: faithless; treacherous. Per-fid'i-ous-ly, adv. perfidious mauner.

Per-fid'i-ous-ness, n. Quality of being perfidious.

Per'fi-dy, n. Violation of faith. — SYN. Treachery; disloyalty; faithlessness. Pēr'fo-rāte, v. t. To bore or

pierce through.

Per'fo-ra'tion, n. Act of boring through; a hole bored. Pēr'fo-rā'tor, n. An instrumeut that perforates.

Per-force', adv. Violently; of necessity. Per-fôrm', v. t. To do; to

execute thoroughly.

Pcr-form'ance, n. That which is done; composition; work. Per-fôrm'er, n. One who performs, esp. on a musical instrument.

Per'fume, or Per-fume' (112). n. A sweet scent; fragrance. Per-fumc', v. t. To scent. Per-fum'er-y, n. Perfumes in general.

Per-făne'to-ry, a. Done to get rid of the duty; indifferent; negligent.

Per-haps', adv. By chance. Pē'rĭ (140), n. A kiud of fairy. tPer'i-ear'di-um, n. membrane inclosing the heart. Pěr'i-eärp, n. The ripencd



h, drupc of peach; nut, filbert; d, strobile of pine; e, f, cappoppy; g, capsule of Aristolochia.

Pericarps.

†Pěr'i-erā'ni-um, n. The membrane that immediately invests the skull.

Pěr'i-gee, n. That point in the orbit of the moon which is nearest to the earth.

†Pěr'i-hēl'ion (or-hē'l'i-un), n. The point in a planet's orbit nearest the sun.

Pěr'il (130), n. Danger; risk; hazard. - v. t. (130). hazard.

Pěr'il-oŭs, a. Full of danger. Pe-rim'e-ter, n. The outer boundary of a figure.

Pē'ri-od (107), n. A circuit; time of a revolution; series of years; epoch; era; age; end; a complete sentence; the point [.], used in writing and printing.
Pē'ri-ŏd'ie-al, a. Regularly

returning. - n. A publication issued periodically. Pē'ri-ŏd'ie-al-ly, adv.

stated periods.

Pěr/i-pa-tět'ie, a. Relating to the philosophy of Aristotle, who gave his instructions while walking.

Pe-riph'er-y, n. Circumference of a circle.

Pěr'i-phrāse, \ n. A round-Pēr'pen-dĭe'u-tPe-rĭph'rā-sĭs, \ about mode \ lar, a. Upright; of expression; a circuit of words; circumlocution.

Per'i-phras'tie, a. Expressing or expressed in many words; circumlocutory.

Për'ip-neu'mo-ny, n. flaumation of the lungs. Pěr'ish, v. i. To decay; to

die; to go to ruin. Pěr'ish-a-ble, a. Liable to perish; subject to decay. Pěr'i-stăl'tie, a. Contracting

with a worm-like motion. Pěr'i-style, n. A range of columns round an edifice.

Pěr'i-wig (130), n. A small [shell-fish. wig. Pěr'i-wink'le, n. A small Pěr'jure, v. t. To make a false oath to.

Për'ju-rer, n. One who wilfully takes a false oath. Per'ju-ry, n. The act of wilfully taking a false oath.

Pērk, a. Lively; pert. Pěr'ma-nence, | n. Contin-Pěr'ma-nen-cy, | uance; duration; fixedness.

Per'ma-nent, a. Durable; lasting; without change Per'ma-nent-ly, adv. With long continuance; durably. Pēr/me-a-bil'i-ty, n. Quality

of being permeable. Pēr'me-a-ble, a. Capable of being passed through.

Pēr'me-āte, v. t. [Lat. permeare, -atum, from per. through, and meare, to go.] To pass through the interstices or pores of.

Pēr'me-ā'tion, n. The act of passing through pores. Per-mis'si-ble, a. Proper to

be permitted; allowable. Per-mis'sion (-mish'un), n. Act of permitting; formal consent; leave; liberty.

Per-mis'sive, a. Granting. Per-mit', v. t. To give permission, or leave; to license. Pēr'mit, or Per-mit' (112), n. A warrant in writing.

Pēr'mu-tā'tion, n. Arrangement of a given number of things in all possible ways.

Per-ni'cious (-nish'us), a.
Injuriug or tending to injure. - SYN. Hurtful; noxious; destructive.

Per-ni'cious-ly (-nish/us-), adv. In a pernicious manner; injuriously.

Pěr'o-rā'tion, n. The closing part of an oration.

meeting at right ad. Perpenangles. - r. A dicular.

to another. Pēr'pen-die'u-lăr'i-ty,

State of being perpendicular. Per'pen-dic'u-lar-ly, adv. At right angles.

Per'pe-trate, v. t. To do or

commit; to perform. Pēr'pe-trā'tion, n. Commission of something wrong. Pēr'pe-trā/tor, n. One who

perpetrates.

Per-pět'u-al, a. Never ceasing; everlasting. Per-pet'u-al-ly, adv. Uncease

ingly. [perpetual. Per-pet'u-ate, v. 1. To make Per-pět/u-ā'tion, n. A rendering perpetual. fration. Pēr/pe-tū'i-ty, n. Endless du-Per-plex', v. t. To embarrass; to puzzle. [ing.

Per-plex'ing, a. Embarrass-Per-plex'i-ty, n. State of intricacy; embarrassment.

Pēr'qui-site, n. An extra allowance in money or other things. [made from pears. Pěr'ry, n. A kind of eider Per'se-cute, v. t. To pursue with malignity; to harass.

Pēr'se-cū'tion, n. Act of persecuting, or state of being persecuted. [persecutes. Për'se-eu'tor, n. One who Pēr'se-vēr'ançe, n. A persisting in what is under-

taken. Për'se-vëre', r. i. To persist. Pēr'se-vēr'ing-ly, adv. With

perseverance.

†Persiflage (pêr/se/flazh'), n. Frivolous or bantering talk. Per-sim'mon, n. A tree and its fruit, found from New-

York southward. Per-sist', r. i. To persevere steadily and firmly.

Per-sist'ençe, n. Perseverance against opposition; steady pursuit.

Pêr'son (per'sn), n. A living human being; one; outward appearance.

Pēr'son-a-ble. a. Having a well-formed body.

Pêr'son-age, n. A person of distinction.

Pēr'son-al, a. Belonging to a person; peculiar; movable. Per'son-al'i-ty, n. Direct application to a person.

Per'son-al-ly, adv. In person. Per'son-al-ty, n. Personal property or estate.

Pēr'son-āte, v. t. To repre-[representing. Per'son-a'tion, n. Act of A representation of inanimate things as living beings.

Per-sŏn'i-fỹ, v. t. or treat as a person.

Per-spěc'tíve, a. Relating to Art of reprevision. — n. senting objects correctly on a plain surface.

Pēr'spi-cā/cious, a. Quicksighted; discerning; keen. Pěr'spi-eăç'i-ty, n. Acuteness of sight or discernment.

Pēr'spi-eū'i-ty, n. Clearness. Per-spie'u-ous, a. Clear; especially in statement; plaiu.

Per-spir'a-ble, a. Capable of being perspired. Per'spi-ra'tion, n. Excretion

through the pores; sweat. Per-spire', r. To emit fluid matter through the pores;

to sweat. Per-suād'a-ble, a. Capable of being persuaded.

Per-suade', v. t. To influence by argument or entreaty. Per-suā/si-bīl'i-ty, n. Capa-

bility of being persuaded. Per-suā'si-ble (-swā'-), a. Capable of being persuaded.

Per-sua'sion, n. Act of persuading; creed; belief; opinion; reason.

Per-suā'sīve, ļa. Tending Per-sua'so-ry, to persuade. Per-sua'sive-ly, adv. In a persuasive manner.

Per-suā'sive-ness, n. Quality of being persuasive.

Pērt, a. Šmart; brisk; sancy. Per-tāin' (130), v. i. To belong; to relate to.

Pēr'ti-nā/cious, a. Holding firmly to any opinlon or purpose. - SYN. Firm; constant; stubborn; obstinate. Pēr'ti-nā'eious-ly, adv. In a

pertinacious manner. Per'ti-năc'i-ty, n. Obstinacy

in adherence. Pēr'ti-nence, n. Fitness; Pēr'ti-nen-çy, suitableness. Fitness; Pēr'ti-nent, a. Appropriate to

the case. - SYN. Relevant; apposite; appropriate; apt. Per'ti-nent-ly, adv. To the purpose; fitly.

Pert'ly, adv. Smartly; saucily; impertinently.

Pert'ness, n. Quality of being pert; sauciness.

Per-tûrb', v. t. To disturb the mind of; to agitate.

Pēr'tur-bā'tion, n. Disturbance of the mind or passions; disquict. [of hair. Pěr'uke, n. An artificial cap

line or plane at right angles | Per-son'i-fi-ca'tion (107), n. | Pe-rn'sal, n. Act of perusing. Pe-ruse', v. t. To read with

To regard Per-vade', v. t. [Lat. pervavadere, to go.] To pass through. [vading. Per-va'sion, n. Act of per-Per-va'sive, a. Teuding, or

having power, to pervade. Per-vērse', a. Obstinate in the wrong; froward.

Per-verse'ly, adv. In a perverse manner.

Per-vērse'ness (132), n. Quality of being perverse. Per-ver'sion, n. A diverting

from the proper use. Per-vēr'si-ty (133), n. State

of being perverse. Per-ver'sive, a. Tending to

pervert or corrupt.

Per-vert', v. t. To thrn from truth or from the right; to corrupt. [penetrated. Per'vi-ous, a. Capable of being Pēr'vi-ous-ness, n. Quality

of being pervious. Pěst, n. Plague; pestilence. Pěs'ter, v. t. To harass with little vexations; to annoy.

Pěst'-house, n. A hospital for infectious diseases.

Pes-tif'er-ous, a. Pestilential; troublesome.

Pěs'ti-lençe, n. Contagious distemper; plague. Pěs'ti-lent, a. No

Noxious to health, morals, society, &c. Pěs'ti-lěn'tial, a. Containing, or tending to, the plague.

Pěs'tle (pěs/l), n. An instrnment for pounding and breaking things in a mortar. Pět, n. Fit of peevishness; any creature fondled or indulged. -v. t. (129) [p. p. PETTED.] To treat as a PETTED.] pet; to fondle.

Pět'al, or Pē'tal, n. A flower-Pět'al-ous, a. Having petals. Pe-tärd', n. A piece of ordnance for blowing up works. Pét'i-ole, n. Foot-stalk of a

[rle; mean. Pět'it (pět'š), a. Small; lit-Pe-ti'tion (-tish'un), n. Request; prayer. - v. t. supplicate; to solicit.

Pe-ti'tion-a-ry (-tish'un-), a. Coming with, or containing, a petition.

Pe-ti'tion-er (-tish'un-), One who offers a petition. †Petit-maitre (pt3-ma/tr or

pět'te-ma'tr), n. A dangler about ladies; fop; coxcomb. Pět'rel, n. [A dim. of Peter; prob. in allusion to Peter's walking on the sea.] A longwinged, web-fcoted sea-fowl.

Pe-tres'cence, n. A changing into stone. [stone. Pe-trěs'çent, a. Becoming Pět'ri-făe'tion, n. Conversion

into stone

Pět/ri făet/ĭve, a. Having power to change into stony matter; petrific.

Pe-trif'ie, a. Having power to turn to stone.

Pět'ri-fv, v. t. To convert into stone or a stony substance. -v. i. To become stone.

Pe-trô'le-um, n. An inflammable, bituminous liquid exuding from the earth. Pět'ti-cōat, n. A woman's un-

der garment. [lawyer. Pět'ti-fŏg'ger, n. Pět'ti-fŏg'ger-y, n. business of a lawyer. A petty Mean

Pět'tish, a. Fretful; peevish Pět'tish-ly, adv. Peevishly. Pět'tish-ness, n. Fretfulness. Pět'ti-tōeş, n. pl. The toes or

feet of a pig.

Pět'ty, a. Small; trifling. Pět'u-lançe, n. Peevishness; fretfulness. [ful; irritable. Pět'u-lant, a. Peevish; fret-Pět'u-lant-ly, adv. In a pet-

ulant manuer. ew (pa), n. An inclosed seat in a church. [wing. Pê'wit, n. A bird; the lap-Pew'ter, n. A compound of tin and lead.

Phā'c-ton, n. Au open fourwheeled carriage.

Phal'anx, n. A compact body of soldiers; any firm combination of men.

Phăl'an-stěr'y, n. The residence or the common stock of a community of Fourierites; the community itself.

Phan'tasm, n. Mental image of a real or of an imaginary object; an optical illusion. Phan-tăș/ma-gō/ri-a, n. Il-

lusive images.

Phan'tom, n. An apparition. Phăr'i-sā'ie, a. Like the Phăr'i-sā'ie al, (Pharisees; formal. [in rellgion. Phar'i-sa-ism, n. Hypocrisy

Phar'i-see, n. One of a Jewish sect strlet in the externals of religion.

Phär/ma-çeū'tie, a. Pertaining to pharmacy.

Phir'ma-çeu'ties, n. sing. Science of preparing medi-

Phär/ma-eo-pœ'ià, n. A book

describing the preparations of medicines. [of medicines.] Phiz, n. The face; visage of medicines. [of medicines.] Phie-böt'o-mist, n. One we have the phie-böt'o-my n. Act or a phie-böt'o-my n. Act or a phie-böt'o-my n. Act or a phie-böt'o-my n. Act or a phie-böt'o-my n. Act or a phie-böt'o-my n. Act or a phie-böt'o-my n. Act or a phie-böt'o-my n. Act or a phie-böt'o-my n. Act or a phie-bot'o-my n. Act or

225

above the windpipe, and Phlegm (flem), n. Cold aniinto which the nose and mouth opeu.

Phāse (130), n. Appearance. †Phā'sis. n. (pl. Phā'sēş.) An appearance; a phase.

Pheas'ant, n. A galliuaceous bird found wild in Europe. Phē'nix, n. A fabulous bird,

thought to exist single, and to rise again from its own ashes.

Phe-nom'e-nal, a. Relating to a phenomeuon, or to phenomena.

Phe-nom'e-non, n. (pl. †Phenom'e-na.) An appearauce ; any thing remarkable.

Phī'al, n. A glass vessel. -To put or keep in a phial. Phil'an-throp'ie, a. Hav-good will to

Phi-lăn'thro-pist, n. A person of general benevolence.

Phi-lăn'thro-py, n. The love of mankind at large. Phil/har-mon'ie, a. Loving harmony or music.

Phi-lip'pie, n. Any invective discourse or declamation. Phil'o-log'ie-al, a. Pertain-

ing to philology. Phi-löl'o-gʻcr, |n. One versed, Phi-löl'o-gʻst, | in philology. Phi-löl'o-gʻy, n. The study of language, especially in a philosophical manner.

Phil'o-mcl, n. The nightingale. Phil'o-pē'na, n. A forfeit of one friend to another, arising out of their partaking together of a double-kerneled almond.

Phī/lo-pro-ġĕn'i-tĭve-ness,n. The love of offspring.

Phi-los'o-pher, n. One skilled in philosophy. Phil'o-soph'ie,

Phil'o-soph'ie-al, a. taining or according to philosophy; rational; eool.

Phil'o-soph'ie-al-ly, adv. Aeeording to phinocopy.

ly; wisely; rationally.

To rea-

Phi-los'o-phize, v. t. son like a philosopher.

Phi-los'o-phy, n. Knowledge of phenomena, as explained by, and resolved into, causes and reasons, powers and laws. Phrc-nol'o-gy, n. Science of hil'ter, n. A potion to ex-Phil'ter, n. A potion to exeite love.

Phle-bot'o-mist, n. One who Phle-bot'o-my, n. Act or art

mal fluid; mucus; sluggishness; eoldness; dullness. Phleg-măt'ie, a. Abounding

with phlegm; cold; dull. Phlox, n. A flowering plant. Phœ'nix, n. See Phenix.

Pho-nět'ie, a. Relating to the representation of sounds by characters.

Pho-nět'ies, n. sing. Seienco of the sounds of the human voice; phonology.

Phon'ie, a. Same as Phonetic. Phon'ies, n. sing. Saure as Phonetics.

Phon'o-graph'ie, a. Pertaining to, or based upon, phonography.

Pho-nŏg'ra-phy, n. A representation of sounds, each by its distinctive character.

Pho-nŏl'o-gy, n. The science of vocal elementary sounds. Phos'pho-resce', v. i. To exhibit a phosphoric light.

Phos/pho-res/cence, n. faint light without heat. .

Phos/pho-res/cent, a. Shining without heat.

Phos-phor'ie, a. Obtained from phosphorus.

Phos'phor-ous, a. Pertaining to, or obtained from, phosphorus.

Phos'pho-rus, n. [Gr. phosphoros, lit. light-bringer.] A combustible substance exhibiting a faint light in the dark.

Pho'to-graph, n. A picture obtained by the action of light ou chemically prepared surfaces.

Pho-tog'ra-phy (117), n. Art of producing pictures on ehemically prepared paper by the agency of light.

Pho-tom'e-ter, n. An instrument to measure the relative intensities of light.

Phrase, n. A sentence; mode of speech; style; diction. -v. t. To name or style.

Phrā/şe-ŏl'o-ġy, n. Manner of expression.

Phre-nět'ie, a. Mad; frantie. Phrěn'o-log'ie-al, a. Relating to phrenology.

Phre-nol'o-gist, n. versed in phrenology.

parts of the brain.

Phrěn'sv. n. Madness. Phthisie (tiz/ik, 97), n. Habitual difficulty of breathing. Phthis'ie-al (tiz'-), a. Breath-

ing hard. Phthi'sis (thi'sis), n.

sumption of the lungs. Phy-lac'ter-y, n. A parchment with Scripture written on it.

Con-

× Phys'ie (127), n. The art of healing; medicine. — v. t.To evacuate the bowels of. Physic-al, a. Pertaining to

nature; external; corporeal. Phys'ie-al-ly, adv. According to nature.

*Phy-si'cian (-zish'an), n. One who practices physic; a doctor of medicine

Phys'ies, n. sing. Science of nature or natural objects. Phys'i-og-nom'ie, a.

lating to physiognomy. Phys'i-og'no-mist, n. One skilled in physiognomy.

Phys'i-og'no-my, n. The art of discerning the character of the mind from the face. Phys'i-o-log'ie, a. Phys'i-o-log'ie-al, t

taining to physiology. Phys'i-ol'o-gist (117), n. One

who is versed in physiology. Pi'e-tism, n. Strict devotion. Phys'i-öl'o-gy, n. The science Pi'e-ty, n. Veneration with of living beings.

Phy-tol'o-gy, n. Doctrine of plants; botany.

Pi, n. Type confusedly mixed. Pi'ae'u-lar, a. Expiatory.

Pï-ä'nist, n. A performer on the piano-forte.

Pï-ä/no-for'te, n. A musical keyed instrument. [walk. Pi-az'za (140), n. A covered Pī'ea, n. A printing type of which)

there are pica and two sizes, small pica. called respectively)

Pick. v. t. To choose; to gather; to open. — n. A sharp-pointed tool.

Pick'ax, | n. Au ax that Pick'axe, | has a point. Pick'ed (57), a. Pointed; sharp at the eud.

Pick'et, n. A sharpened stake; a guard in front of an army. -v.t. To fortify with pickets; to fasten to a picket.

Pick'le (pik'l), n. Brine; any thing pickled. - v. t. To preserve in brine.

Pick'pock-et, n. One who steals from another's pocket. Pie'nie, n. A pleasure party

refreshment.

Pie-tō'ri-al, a. Pertaining to, or illustrated by, pictures. Pict'ure, n. A likeness in colors; any kiud of drawing. Pil'grim, n. A traveler to -v. t. To draw or paint a re-holy places; a wanderer.

semblance of; to represent. a passage of Piet/ur-esque', a. Fitted to form a pleasing picture. id'dle, v. i. To deal

Pid'dle, v. i. trifles; to feed squeamishly. Pie, n. Paste baked with something in it, or under it;

the magpie. Pie'bald, a. Of various colors.

Picce, n. A part; a patch; a fragment. - v. t. To mend by the addition of a piece; to patch.

Piēce'mēal, a. Single. — adv. Iu or by pieces or parts; in fragments.

Pied 'pid), a. Party-colored. Pier, n. [Fr. pierre, stone.] Support of an arch; a mound; a mole.

Pierce, v. t. To penetrate. Pierc'ing, a. Keeu; sharp. Pier'-glass. n. A glass hang-

ing between windows. Pier'-tā/ble, n. A table standing between windows.

love of God; filial duty.

Pig, n. A young swine; mass of metal, as extracted from the ore. -v. i. To bring forth pigs; to lie together like pigs.

Pig'eon (pij'un), n. A gallinaceous bird of several species; a dove.

Pig'eon-hole (pij-un-), n. A little division in a case for papers.

Pig'gin, n. A kind of pail. Pig'ment, n. A colored substance for painting; paint. Pig'my, n. See Pygmy.

Pike, n. A lance; a spear; a kind of fresh-water fish. Pik'ed, a. Ending in a point. Pĭ-lăs'ter, 22.

A To

square column. Pil'chard, n. A fish resembling the herring.

Pile, n. A heap; an edifice : a piece of timber driven into the ground; fiber of Pilaster. wool. — v. t. To heap; to accumulate.

Pīles, n. pl. A disease. Pil'fer, v. t. To steal in a petty way; to filch.

in which each one furnishes | Pil'fer-er, n. One who pilfers: one guilty of petty theft.

Pil-gar'lie, n. One who has lost his hair by disease; a poor forsakeu wretch.

Pil'grim-age, n. A journey

to a place deemed sacred. Pĭll (123), n. A medicine in form of a small ball.

Pil'lage, n. That which is taken by open force. - SYN. Plunder; rapine; spoil. v. t. To plunder; to strip.

Pil'la-ger, n. One who pillages. [a prop. Pil'lar, n. A column; a pier; Pill'ion, n. A cushion attached to the hinder part of a saddle for riding on.

Pil'lo-ry, n. A frame to confine criminals by the head and hands as a punishment. Pil'low, n. A cushion as a support for the head. -v. t. To rest on a pillow.

Píl'lōw-€āse, n. A cloth cover for a pillow.

Pi'lot (39), n. One who steers a sbip; a guide. - v. t. To steer; to guide; to direct.

Pī'lot-aġe, n. office of a pilot.

Pi-měn'ta, in. The aromatic fruit of a cer-Pi-měn'to, tain tree; allspice. [curer. Pimp, n. A pander; a pro-Pím'per-nel, n. A plant.

Pim'ple, n. A small poluted elevation on the skin.

Pim'pled, a. Having pimples on the skin.

Pin, n. A pointed instrument for fastening clothes, &c. v.t. (129) To fasten with a pin.

Pin'a-fore', n. A kind of apron; a tire. [ing pins. Pin'-casc, n. A case for hold-Pin'cers, \ n. pl. A tool for Pinch'crs, \ drawing nails. Pinch, v. t. To squeeze, as

with the ends of the fingers. -n. A squeezing or gripe. Pinch beck, n. A yellow mixture of copper and zinc.

Pĭn'eush-ion, n. A small cushion for pins.

Pine, n. An evergreen tree or its wood .v. i. To languish.

Pīne'-ăp'ple, n. fruit which resembles the cone of a pinetree.

Pin'-feath'er, n. small or short feath- apple. Pin'fold, n. A place in which | to comine beasts.

Pin'ion (-yuu), n. A quill; a wing: tooth of a wheel. - r. t. To bind the wings or arms of.

Pink, n. A flower; a small eje; a reddish color. - v. t. To work with eyelet-holes.

Pin'-mon'ey, n. A wife's [a boat. pocket-money. Pin'nace, n. A small vessel; Pin'na-ele, n. A turret; summit; a high point.

Pin'nate, a. Shaped like a feather; furnished with fius. Pint, n. Half a quart; four

gills. Pin'tle, n. A little pin; a long [pines. iron bolt. Pin'y, a. Abounding with

Pi'o-neer', n. One who goes before to clear the way; a first settler. [a peony.

Pī'o-ny, n. A perennial plant; Pī'oŭs, a. Religious; godly. Pī'oŭs-ly, adv. In a pious manner; with piety.

Pip, v. i. To elirp. -n. The seed of an apple, orange, &c.; a disease of fowls.

Pipe, n. A tube, especially one for smoking; a eask; a musical instrument. — v. To play on a pipe; to whistle.

Pip'er, n. One who plays on

a pipe. Pip'ing, a. Simmering; boiling. -n. A kind of cord [boiler. trimming. Pĭp'kin, n. A small earthen

A species of ap-Přp'pin, n. ple. [ness; severity. Piq'uan-çy (-an-), n. Sharp- Pit'e-ous, a. Capable of ex-Piq'uant (pik'ant), a. Prick-

ing; puugent; severe; tart. Pique (peek), n. A feeling of resentment. - SYN. Spite; grudge. - v. t. To irritate;

to nettle; to stimulate. Pi-quět' (-kět'), n. A game at eards.

Pi'ra-çy, n. Robbery on the seas; literary theft.

Pirate, n. [Gr. peirates, from peiran, to attempt. | One who robs on the seas; a vesselemployed in piracy. - v. t. To publish without permission, as books or writings. Practicing

Pī-răt'i€-al, a. , robbery on the sea. A canne

Pi-rōgue', \ n. Pi-rā'gua, \ f formed from the trunk of a tree; a kind of narrow ferry-boat.

Pis'ca-ry, n. Right of fishing in another man's waters.

Pĭs'ea-tō'ri-al, \ a. Relating | Pĭt'tançe, n. A small allow-Pis'ca-to-ry, to fishing or fishes. [tempt. Pish, interj. expressive of eon-

Piş'mire, n. The ant.

Pis-tā'chiō, n. Nut of a kind of turpentine-tree. [coin. Pis'ta-reen', n. A small silver Pis'til, n. An organ in a flower, inclosing the seed.

Pis'tol, n. The smallest of fire-arms. — v. t. (39, 130) To shoot with a pistol.

Pis-tole', n. A gold coin of · Spain, worth about \$3.60.

Pis'ton, n. A short solid cylinder fitted to a hollow one within which it moves.

Pit, n. A deep hole; the stone of certain fruits; floor part of a theater. - v. t. To sink in hollows.

Pĭt'-a-păt, adv. In a flutter. Pitch, n. A black, sticky substance obtained from tar; point; descent; degree of elevation of the voice, of an instrument, &c. - v. t. To smear with pitch; to fix firmly; to toss; to set the tone of. -v. i. To rise and fall, as a ship on the waves;

to light. Pitch'er, n. A vessel with a spout. fhay, &c. Pitch'fôrk, n. A fork to throw Pitch'-pipe, n. An instru-

ment to give the key-note. Pitch'y, a. Like pitch: smeared with pitch; sticky; black; dismal.

Pĭt'eōal, n. Coal dug from the earth.

eiting pity; sorrowful.

ous manner.

A pit slightly Pit'fall, n. covered, as a trap.
ith, n. The soft substance Pith, n.

in plants; streugth or force. Pith'i-ly, adv. With strength or energy.

Pith'i-ness, n. State of being pithy. [or strength. Pith'less, a. Wanting pith Pith'y, a. Consisting of pith; energetie; forcible.

Pit'i-a-ble. a. Deserving pity. Pit'i-ful (135), a. Compassionate: base; mean; paltry.

Pit'i-ful-ly, adv. In a pitiful manner; contemptibly. Pit'i-less, a. Void of pity.

Pit'man (143), n. One who works in a pit. Pit'saw, n. A large saw to be used by two men.

ance; a mere trifle. Pi-tū'i-toŭs, a. Consisting Pi-tū'i-ta-ry, of mucus. Pĭt'y, n. Sympathy for an-

other's distresses. - Syn. Sympathy; compassion. — v. t. To have sympathy for.

Piv'ot, n. A pin on which any thing turns.

Plā'ea-bīl'i-ty, n. Willingness to forgive. [give. Plā'ca-ble, a. Willing to for-Pla-card', n. A printed paper posted in a public place. -v.

t. To notify publicly. Plā'cāte, v. t. To appease or

pacify.

Place, n. A portion of space; locality; rank; office; room; residence. - v. t. To fix: to establish; to locate; to settle. Plāce'man (143), n. One hold-

ing an office under government.

†Pla-cer' (pla-thêr'; by Mexicans and Californians pla-A gravelly place sêr'), n. where gold is found.

Plăç'id, a. [Lat. placidus, fr. placere, to please. | Pleased; contented; calm; quiet; mild.

Pla-çĭd'i-ty, n. Calmness; Plăc'id-ness, mildness; unruffled state.

Plaç'id-ly, adv. In a placid manner; calmly; mildly. Plā'ġia-rism, Literary n.

theft; piracy. Plā'gia-rist, | n. One who pur-Plā'gia-ry, | loins the writ-Plā'ģia-ry,

ings of another. Plā'gia-rīze, v. i. To be guilty of literary theft.

Pit'e-ous-ly, adv. Iu a pite- Plague, n. A contagious disease; vexation. - v. t. To

trouble; to vex. Plagu'i-ly, adv. Vexatiously. Plāgu'y (plāg'y), a. Vexa-

tious. Plaice, n. A fish allied to the

flounder.

Plăid, n. A variegated stuff. Plāin, a. Flat; level; frank; elear; evident; homely. — n. A level ground.

Plāin'ly, adv. In a plain manner; sincerely; bluntly; clearly.

Plāin'ness, n. State of being plain; flatness; clearness; want of ornament.

Plaint, n. A complaint; cry

of distress; lamentation. Plaint'iff, n. One who commences a lawsuit.

Plāint'īve (54), a. Mournful.

A fold, as of cloth. Plāit, n. -v t. To fold; to braid. Plan, n. Any thing devised;

a scheme; model. -v. t. (129) To scheme; to contrive in thought; to devise.

Plänch, v. t. To plauk.

Plänch'et, n. A flat piece of

metal or coin.

Plane, n. A level surface; a joiner's tool. -r. t. To smooth with a plane.

P.in'et, n. [Gr. planētēs, lit. a wanderer.] A celestial body revolving about another.

Plăn'et-ā'ri-um, n. An astronomical machine for exhibiting the motions of the planets. Pertaining Flan'et-a-ry, a.

to, or consisting of, planets. Plane'-tree, n. An oriental tree; also, a North Amer-An oriental ican tree, often called buttonwood. [smooth.

To make Plán'ish. v. t. Plăn'i-sphēre, n. A sphere projected on a plane, as a

Plank, n. A piece of sawed timber thicker than a board. r. t. To cover with planks. Pla'no-con'cave, a. Flat on

one side, concave on the

Pla/no-con'vex, a. Flaton one side, convex on the other. Plant, n. An organic body

without sensation or voluntary motion; any vegetable production; an herb; a tree. - r. t. To set in the earth; to settle.

Piănt'ain, n. A West India tree and its fruit; an herb. Plan-tā'tion, n. A place planted with trees; a colony; a large cultivated estate.

Plant'er, n. The owner of a plantation. [embryo. Plant'i-ele, n. A plant in Plăn'ti-grade, n. An animal that walks on the sole of the foot, as the bear.

Plash, n. A puddle of water.
- v. t. To dash, as water; to splash; to cut and interweave, as branches.

Plash'y. a. Watery; abounding with puddles.

Plasm, n. A mold for metals. Plas'ter, n. A composition of lime, sand, and water; an adhesive salve. - v. t. (130) To cover with plaster. [ters. Plas'ter-er, n. One who plas-Plas'ter-ing, n. A covering

of plaster; plaster-work. Plăs'tie, a. Giving form; capa-

ble of being formed, molded, or modeled. [ing plastic. Plas-tiç'i-ty. n. Quality of be-Plat, v. t. To interweave. —

n. A level piece of ground. Plate, n. A flat piece of metal; wrought silver; a shallow vessel; a casting from type. - v. t. To coat with metal.

Plāt'ed, p. a. Overlaid with some other metal, esp. silver. Pla-teau' (pla-to', 140), n. A

flat, broad, and elevated area of land.

Plāte'ful (148), n. Enough to fill a plate.

Plāte'-glass, n.. A fine glass for mirrors and windows. Plăt'en (55), n. The flat part

of a printing-press. Plat'form, n. Floor of boards

or planks; a terrace; a declaration of principles. Plăt'i-na, or Pla-tī'na.

Plat'i-num, or Pla-tī'num, n. A very heavy metal rcsembling silver.

Plăt'i-tūde, n. Insipidity; a weak or empty remark. Pla-ton'ic. a. Relating to Plato; intellectually refined.

The philos-Plā'to-nism, n. ophy of Plato. Plato. Plā'to-nist, n. A follower of Pla-toon', n. Half of a com-pany of soldiers. [dish. Plat'ter, n. A broad shallow Plau'dit, n. Expression of applanse; praise bestowed.

Plau'si-bil'i-ty, n. Speciousness; appearance of right. Plau'si-ble, a. Superficially

pleasing; apparently right.
—SYN. Specious. [show. [show. Plau'si-bly, adv. With fair Play, v. i. To spert; to contend in a game; to act.—
v. t. To put in action; to perform. -n. (136) Sport; recreation; game; a drama. Plāy'-bill, n. Advertisement

of a play. Plāy'er, n. One who plays. Plāy'fĕl-lōw, n. A companion in play. [of, play; sportive.

Play'ful, a. Given to, or full Play'ful-ly, adv. Sportively. Plāy'ful-ness, n. Sportiveness.

Plāy'-house, n. A theater. Plāy'māte, n. A play-fellow. Plāy'thing, n. A toy. Plēa (140), n. What is ad-

vanced in support of a eause; an excuse.

Plēad, v. i. To urge; to supplicate earnestly; to argue. Plēad'er, n. One who pleads.

Plēad'ing, n. Allegation.
Plěas'ant, a. Giving pleasure; pleasing; gratifying; delightful; gay.

Pleas'ant-ly, adr. In a pleasant manner; gayly.

Pleas'ant-ness. n. Agreeableness; gayety.

Plěas'ant-ry, n. Cheerful-ness; sprightly talk; liveliness; gayety; merriment.
Plēase, v. t. To give pleasure; to make glad. — v. i.

To choose; to like. Plēas'ing, a. Giving pleasurc. Plĕaş'ur-a-ble, a. Giving

pleasure; pleasing. Plěas'ure (plězh'ur), n. Gratification; delight. - v. t. To afford gratification to.

Ple-bē'ian (-bē'yan), a. [Lat. plebeius, fr. plebs, the con:mon people.] Vulgar; com-mon.—n. One of the common people.

Plědge, n. A pawn; a deposit given as a security. — v. t. To give as security; to pawn; to drink to the health of.

Plědg'et. n. A small tent of †Plē'ia-dēs (-ya-), | n. pl. A Plē'iads (-yadz). | cluster Plē'iads (-yadz). cluster of seven stars in the constel-

lation Taurus. Plē'na-ry, a. Full; complete. Ple-nip'o-tençe, n. Fullness fof full power. of power. Ple-nip'o-tent, a. Possessed Plěn'i-po-těn'ti-a-ry (-shǐ-a-), n. One having full power to transact any business; an envoy. - a. Having full power.

Plěn'i-tūde, n. Fullness. Plěn'te-ous, a. Abundant. Plen'te-ous-ly, adr. abundance: copiously.

Plěn'te-ous-ness, n. Abundance; copious supply. Plěn'ti-ful, a. Affording am-

ple supply; copious. Plěn'ti-ful-ly, adv. In great abundance; copionsly. Plěn'ti-ful-ness, n. Abundance; copiousness.

Plěn'ty, n. Adequate supply; abundance. - a. Abundant. Plē'o-năsm, n. Redundancy of words.

Plē'o-năs'tie, a. Partaking of pleonasm; rednudant.
Plěth'o-rà, n. Fullness or excess of blood; repletion;

over fullness of any kind. Ple-thorie, or Pleth'o-rie (120), a. Having a full habit of body; evincing plethora. †Pleu'ra, n. Membrane that

covers the inside of the thorax, and invests the lungs. Pleu'ri-sy, n. Inflammation of the pleura. [pleurisy. Pleu-rit'ie, a. Diseased with †Pleuro-pneu-morni-à (-nu-), n. Inflammatory disease of the pleura and lungs.

Plěx'i-fôrm, a. Like network ; complicated. Plī'a-bil'i-ty, n. The quality

of yielding; flexibleness. Plī'a-ble, a. Easily yielding to pressure; flexible.

Plī'an-çy, n. Easiness to be bent: flexibility. [bent. Plī'ant, a. Flexible; easily Plī'ers, n. pl. An instrument to bend small things.

Plight (plit), v. t. To pledge, as the hand, faith, or honor. -n. Pledge : security ; gage ; condition; state; ease. Plinth, n. The square mem-

ber at the base of a column. Plod, v. i. To travel steadily and laboriously; to toil; to drudge. [laborious person. Plod'der, n. A dull, heavy, Plot, n. A stratagem; a conspiraey; a scheme; a plat.

-v.t. To plan; to project.
Plot'ter, n. One who plots; a [quatic bird. schemer. Plov'er (pluv'er), n. An a-Plow, n. An instrument Plough, to turn and break the soil .- v. t. To trench and turn up, as the ground. Plow'a-blc, a. Arable; ad-Plough'a-ble, mitting of

being plowed. Plow'er, n. One who Plough'er, ploughs land; a plowman; a cultivator.

Plow'man (143), n. One Plough'man who plows, or holds a plow.

Plow'share, \n. The iron Plough'share, of a plow. Flück, v. t. To pull with sudden force; to snatch.—n.
The heart, liver, and lights of an animal; spirit; courage; perseverance.

Plug, n. Stopper of a hole in a vessel or cask. -v. t. To stop with a plug.

Plum, n. A tree and its fruit; £100,000. [of a bird. Plū'mage (133), n. Feathers Plumb (plum), n. [Lat. plumbum, lead.] A leaden weight on a line. - a. Perpendieular. -v.t. To adjust by a plumb line.

Plum-bā'go, n. A mineral eonsisting of earbon : black lead.

Plumb'er (plum'er', n. One | Pneu-măt'ie (nu-), a. Conwho works in lead. Plumb'er-y plum'-), n. Work

done by a plumber. Plumb'-line plum'-', n. A line perpendicular to the horizon; a plummet.

Plum'-eake, n. Cake containing raisins, &c.

Plūme, n. A feather; token of honor; pride. - v. t. To adjust the feathers of; to pride; to value.

Plū'mi-pěd, n. A bird that has feathers on its feet.

fr. plumb, lead.] A long piece of lead attached to a line, used for sounding the depth of water, &c.

Plump, a. Fat; sleek; full; round. - v. t. To fatten: to swell; to fall heavily. - adv. At once, or with a sudden fall. Plump'er, n. Something to

dilate the cheeks; an uuqualified lie.

Plump'ly, adv. Fully; without reserve. Plump'ness, n. Fatness; full-

ness of skin; distention. Plum'-pud'ding, n. A pudding with raisins or currants

[plumes. Plū'my, a. Adorned with Plun'der, v. t. To take by pillage or open force. - SYN. To pillage; saek; rifle. -n. Spoil taken by open force.

Plun'der-er, n. A pillager. Plunge, r. t. To put suddenly into water; to immerse in a fluid. -v. i. To dive. -n. Act of plunging.

Plū'ral, a. Consisting of, or expressing, more than one. Plū'ral-ist, n. A elergyman

who holds several benefices. Plu-răl'i-ty, n. A number greater than any other, but less than half the aggregate. Plū'ral-ly, adv. In a sense

that implies more than one. Plus, this sign +, noting addition. Plush, n. A shaggy eloth.

the world was formed by the action of fire.

Plu-ton'ie, a. Relating to the system of the Plutonists; igncous.

Plū'vi-al, a. Rainy; wet. Plū'vi-ăm'e-ter, n. A raingauge.

 $Pl\bar{y}, v. t. \text{ or } i. \text{ [imp. \& p. p.]}$

sisting of air; moved by air. Pneu-măt'ies (uu-), n. sing. Seience that treats of the mechanical properties of air and other elastic fluids.

Pneū/ma-tŏl'o-ġy (nū/-), n. The doctrine of, or a treatise on, spiritual existences.

Pneu-mō'ni-à (nu-), n. Inflammation of the lungs. Pneu-mŏn'ie (nu-), a. Pertaining to the lungs.

†Pneū/mo-nī'tis (nū/-), n. Inflammation of the lungs. Plum'met, n. [Fr. plumbet, Poach, v. t. To boil slightly;

to steal, as game. - v. i. To steal or pocket game. Poach'er, n. One who poach-

cs; a stealer of game. Pōach'y, a. Soft; wet;

marshy. Pock (127), n. A pustule on

the skin in small pox, &c. Pock'et, n. A small bag or pouch. - v. t. To put in the pocket; to steal.

Pock'et-book, n. A book to be carried in the pocket.

Pock'y, a. Full of pocks or pustules.

Pod, n. Capsule; seed-case. -v. i. To grow, as pods. Pô'em, n. A composition in

ems. Po'e-sy, n. Art of writing po-Pô'et, n. One who writes poetry; a bard.

Pô'et-ăs'ter, n. A pitiful versifier; a rhymester. [poet. Pō'et-ess (108), n. A female Po-ĕt'ie, | a. Written in Po-ĕt'ie-al, | verse; pertain-

ing to poetry. Po-et'ie-al-ly, adv. In a poetical manner.

Pō'et Lau're-ate. A poet whose office is to compose poems for the birthdays of a prince, or other special occasion.

Pô'et-ry, n. Imaginative, and usually metrical, composition; verse.

Poign'an-cy (poin'-), Sharpness; point: asperity. Plu-tō'ni-an, | n. One who Poign'ant (poin'-), a. Sharp; Plū'to-nist, | holds that satirical; severe; painful.

Poign'ant-ly (poin'-), adv. With keen point; sharply.

Point, n. A sharp end; a stop; a cape; object; end; aim. v. t. To sharpen; to aim; to divide by stops. - v. i. direct the finger toward an object : to alm.

Point'-blank, adv. Directly. PLIED.] To work at closely. Point'ed, a. Keen; satirical.

Point'ed-ly, adv. With point. Point'er, n. An index; a va-

riety of dog. Point'less, a. Having no point. Poise, n. Weight; balance. -

v.t. To balance for weighing. Poi'son (poi'zn), n. Any thing infectious or malignant. SYN. Venom. - v. t. To infect with poison. [sons.

Poi'son-er, n. One who poi-Poi'son-ous, a. Having the

qualities of poison.

Poke, n. A pocket; a sack; a push; a machine to check unruly beasts from leaping fences. - v. t. To put a poke on ; to thrust against.

Pök'er, n. An iron bar for

stirring a fire.

Pô'lar, a. Pertaining to the poles. [the pole. Po-lar'i-ty, n. Tendency to Pō'lar-i-zā'tion, n. Act of

polarizing; polarity. Pô'lar-īze, v. t. To commu-

nicate polarity to.

Pô'lar-y, a. Tending to a polc. Pole (18), n. Extremity of an axis; the sky; a long, slender piece of wood; a rod or perch. - v. t. To furnish with poles; to convey on poles; to push with poles.

Pôle'-ăx, { n. A hatchet fixed Pôle'-ăxe, { on a pole. Pôle'eat, n. An ill-smelling

animal allied to the weasel.

Po-lem'ie, n. A disputant. Po-lem'ie, a. Controver-Po-lem'ie-al. sial.

Po-lěm'ies, n. sing. Controversy, especially on religious subjects.

Põle'-stär, n. A star vertical

to the pole of the earth. Po-lige' (-leess'), n. Civil officers of a city organized to preserve good order, and enforce the laws.

Pŏl'i-çy, n. Art or system of government; prudence; con-

tract of insurance. Pol'ish, r. t. To make smooth; to refine in manners. - n. Artificial gloss; elegance of

manners. Po-līte', a. Polished; refined. Po-lite'ly (132), adv. teelly; with courtesy.

Po-līte'ness, n. Good breed-

ing; courtesy. Pol'i-tie (120, a. Wise; pru-[politics; public. dent.

Po-lit'i€-al, a. Relating to Po-lit'ie-al-ly, adv. With reference to a state or to politics.

Pŏl'i-ti'cian (-tish'an), n. One | Pŏl'y-pous, a. Having the naversed in politics.

Pŏl'i-ties, n. sing. The science of government.

Pŏl'i-ty, n. Civil constitution; form of government.

Pol'ka (18), n. [Bohemian pulka, half, from the halfstep prevalent in it.] A kind of dance.

Poll, n. The head; a register of persons; election. - v. t. Pol'y-syl'la-ble, n. A word of To lop the tops of, as trees; to clip; to register, as the names of voters.

Pŏl'lard, n. A tree lopped; bran and meal mixed.

Pŏl'len, n. The fecundating dust of plants.

Pol'lock, n. A fish of the cod kind; the whiting.

Poll'-tax, n. A tax levied by the poll or head.

Pol-lūte', v. t. To make foul or unclean .- SYN. To defile : coutaminate; dishonor; cor-

Pol-lū'tion, n. Defilement. Pol-troon', n. An arrant coward; a dastard.

Pol-troon'er-y, n. Cowardice. Pŏl'y-ăn'thus, n. An ornamental plant.

Pŏl'y-är'ehy, n. A government by many persons. Po-lyg'a-mist, n. One who

advocates polygamy. Po-lyg'a-my, n. Plurality of wives at the same time.

Pŏl'y-glŏt, n. A book containing many languages. -Pertaining to, or containing, several languages.

Pŏl'y-gŏn, n. A figure of many angles and sides.



Polygons.

Po-lyg'o-nal, a. Having many angles.

Pŏl'y-graph, n. An instrument to multiply copies of a writing with expedition.

Pŏl'y-graph'ie-al, a. to polygraph' taining to polygraphy; done with a polygraph.

Po-lyg'ra-phy, n. The art of writing in various ciphers. Pŏl'y-hē'dron, n. A body having many sides.

Pŏl'y-nō'mi-al, a. Containing many terms.

Pŏl'yp, n. An aquatic animal of the radiate kind.

ture of the polypus.

Pol'y-pus, n. Something that has many feet or roots; a fleshy tumor.

Pŏl'y-scope, n. A glass that makes a single object appear as many

Pŏl'y-syl-lăb'i€, a. Hay-Pŏl'y-syl-lăb'ie-al,∫ many syllables.

more syllables than three.

Pŏl'y-těeh'nie (-těk'nik), a. Comprehending many arts. Pŏl'y-thē'ism, n. The doctrine of a plurality of gods.

Pŏl'y-thē'ist, n. One who believes in a plurality of gods. Pol'y-the-ist'ie, a. Pertaining

to polytheism. Pom'açe, n. Substance of

apples crushed. [ment. Po-made', n. Perfumed oint-Po-mā'tum, n. An unguent [its fruit. for the hair. Pome-gran'ate, n. A tree and Po-mīf'er-ous, a. Apple-bearing; fruit-bearing.

Pom'mel (pum'-, n. A knob or ball; a protuberance on a saddle . - v. t. (130) To beat; to thump.

Pom-mēl'ion (-meel'yun), n. The knob of a cannon.

Po-měl'o-gist, n. One interested in pomology. Po-mol'o-gy, n. Art or science

of raising fruit. [rade. Pomp, n. Ostentation; pa-Pomp'i-on, n. A pumpkin.

Pom-pos'i-ty, n. Ostentation, exterior show; parade. Showy with Pomp'ous, a.

grandeur; ostentatious. Pomp'ous-ly, adv. With parade or display. [ing water. Pŏnd, n. A body of fresh stand-Pŏn'der, v. t. To think upon deliberately. — Syn. To

consider; musc; weigh. Pon'der-a-ble, a. Capable of being weighed.

Pŏn'der-ŏs'i-ty, n. Weight; gravity; heaviness. [sy. Pon-der'ous, a. Heavy; mas-Pon-gee', n. An inferior kind of India silk.

Pon'iard (-yard), n. A small dagger. -v. t. To stab. Pon'tiff, n. A high-priest;

the pope.

Pon-tiffie (131), a. Be-pon-tiffie-al longing to a high priest, or to the Pope. Pon-tif'ie-al, n. A book of rites and forms; (pl.) the full dress of a pontiff or bishop.

Pon-tif'ie-ate (131), n. Office or reign of a pontiff.

Pon-toon'. n. A boat used by armies for making bridges. Pō'ny 141, n. A small horse;

a nag.

Poolie, n. A lap-dog.
Pool, n. A small pond; the
stakes played for in cardplaying.

Poop, n. A deck raised above the after-part of the spar-

deck.

Poor (84', a. Needy; indigent; necessitous; lean; meagre;

mean; unfertile.

Poor'ly, a. Somewhat ill. - adv. Without wealth; with poor success; meanly; without spirit.

Poor'ness, n. Poverty; want. Pop, n. A small, smart, quick sound. - v. i. or t. To dart suddenly; to offer suddenly. ope, n. The head of the Pope, n.

Roman Catholic church. Pope'dom, n. The dignity or jurisdiction of the pope.

Pop'er-y, n. The Roman Catholic religion.

Pop'gun, n. A child's air-gun for shooting pellets.

Pop'in-jay, n. A parrot, or a mark in the shape of one for shooting at; a fop.

Pŏp'lar, n. A genus of trees. Pŏp'lin, n. A stuff of silk or worsted of many varieties. Pop'ish, a. Relating to the

pope; papal.

Pop'py (141, n. A soporific plant. [people. Pŏp'u-lace, n. The common Pŏp'u-lar, a. Pertaining to, or pleasing to, the people; prevailing; familiar. (vor.

vor. Pop'u-lar'i-ty, n. Public fa-Pop'u-lar-ize, v. t. To make common or popular. Pŏp'u-lar-ly, adv. With fa-Pŏp'u-late, v. t. To furnish with inhabitants; to people. Pŏp'u-lā'tion, n. The whole

people, as of a country. Pop'u-lous, a. Full of people.

Pop'u-lous-ness, n. The state of heing populous.

Por'ce-lain, n. A fine translu-

cent species of earthen ware Porch 140, n. An entrance to a building; a portico. [swine. Por'çîne, a. Pertaining to Pôr'eu-pine, n. [Lat. porcus, swine, and spina, thorn] quadruped armed with spines or prickles.

Pore, n. An orifice in the skin. Port-man'teau (-man'to), n. -v. i. To look steadily. [Fr., from porter, to carry,

Por'i-ness (135), n. State of being full of pores.

Pork, n. The flesh of swine. Pork'er, n. A young hog. Po-ros'i-ty, n. The quality of

having pores. Pō'rous, a. Having pores.

Pôr'phy-rit'ie, a. Pertaining to, or like, porphyry.

Pôr'phy-ry, n. A hard mottled kind of stone.

Pôr'poise (pus', n. A fish of Pos'er, n. One who poses; the whale kind.

Por'ridge, n. A mixture of or flour and water boiled; vegetables boiled in water, with or without meat.

Por'rin-ger, n. A small metal vessel for warming liquids in.

Port, n. A harbor; a gate; carriage or mien; a wine; the larboard or left side of a vessel. -v.t. To carry to the port or larboard side.

Port/a-bil'i-ty, n. Quality of being portable.

Port'a-ble, a. Capable of being carried

Port'age, n. Price of carriage; a carrying place.

Port'al, n. An imposing gate or entrance.

Port-eul'lis, n. A frame-work of crossed timbers for obstructing a passage.

Porte, n. The Ottoman court. *Porte'-mon-naie' mun-na'), n. [Fr.] A small pocket-book or wallet for carrying money. Por-těnd', v. t. To foretoken. Por-těnt', n. An omen of ill. Por-tent'ous, a. Foreshadow-

ing ill; ominous. Por'ter, n. A door-keeper; a carrier; a kind of strong

beer, or malt liquor. Por'ter-age, n. Money paid

for carriage by a porter [vor . Port-foli'o (-fol/yo or -fo/li-o'. n. (pl. Port-fol'ios, -fol'yoz or -fo/li-oz, 140). A portable case for loose papers.

Port'-höle, n. An opening in a ship's side for cannon.

Pōr'ti-eo, n. (pl. Pōr'ti-eōs, 140.) A covered space with columns at the entrance of a building.

Por'tion, v. t. To divide; to allot: to endow. - n. Part assigned; allotment; share of an estate; a wife's fortune.

Port'li-ness, n. Pignity of mien; largeness of person. Port'ly, a. Large and full; of noble appearance.

and manteau, a cloak.]

Por trait, \ n. A picture drawn from

Por-tray', v. t. To paint the likeness of; to describe.

Por-tray'al, n. The act or art of portraying. [ter. Por'tress, n. A female por-Pose, v. t. To puzzle.

that which puzzles.

Po-si'tion (-zish'un), n. Situation ; station ; posture ; principle laid down.

Pos'i-tive (46, a. Certain; real; absolute; confident. Pos'i-tive-ly, adv. Absolutely; really; confidently.

Pos'i-tive-ness, n. State or quality of being positive.

†Pos'se Com'i-ta'tus. [Lat.] Citizens who may be summoned to assist an officer in suppressing a riot, &c.

Pos-sess' (pos-ses' or poz-zes'), v. t. To have or hold as one's

own; to own.

Pos-sĕs'sion (-sesh/un or The state of -zěsh'un), n. owning: the thing owned. Pos-sess'ive (-ses'siv or -zes'-

siv), a. Denoting possession. Pos-sess'or (-ses'sor or -zes'sor), n. One who possesses; one who holds or occupies.

Pos-sess'o-ry (pos-ses/-Relating to a poz-zěs'-), a. possessor, or to a thing possessed; having possession.

Pos'set, n. Milk curdled with wine or other liquor.

Pos'si-bil'i-ty, n. The power of being or doing; that which is possible.

Pŏs'si-ble, a. Capable of being or of being done.

Pos'si-bly, adv. By any power really existing.

Post, n. A messeuger; an express; office; place; a piece of timber; a kind of letter paper. v. t. To station; to put in To carry the mail. — v.i.to a ledger.

Money paid for Pöst'age, n. conveyance of letters.

Post'al, a. Belonging to the post-office or mail service. Post'-boy, n. A boy that rides

as post; a courier. Post'-chaise, n. A traveling

carriage.

Post'-date, v. t. To date after the true time. Pôst/-dĭ-lū'vi-an, a.

after the deluge.

son, ôr, do, wolf, too, took; ûrn, rue, pull; ç, ġ, soft; e, g, hard; ag; exist; n as ng; this.

Pos-të'ri-or, a. Later in time or order; subsequent. The Pos-të'ri-ors, n. pl.

hiuder parts of an animal. Pos-těr'i-ty, n. Deseeudants. Post'ern, n. A small back Po-ten'tial, a.

gate, or private entrance Post'fix, n. A letter or sylla-

ble added. [end. Post-fix', n. To annex at the Post'-haste, adr. As fast as

possible; at full speed. Post'hu-mous, a. Born, pubtished, or continuing, after oue's decease. [one's decease. Post'hu-mous-ly, adv. After Pos-til'ion (-yun), n. [Writ-

ten also postillion.] who rides and guides a horse in a coach or post-chaise.

Pöst'man (143), n. A lettercarrier.

Post'märk, n. Stamp of a post-office on a letter, &c. Post'mas-ter, n. One who superintends a post-office.

Post/me-rid'i-an, a. Belonging to the afternoon.

Post-mor'tem, a. [Lat.] Aftcr death.

Post'-note, n. A bank-note payable at somo future specified day

Post'-ŏi'fiçe, n. A place where mail letters are received and delivered.

Post'pāid, a. Having the postage paid in advance.

Post-pone', v. t. [Lat. postponere, from post, after, and ponere, to place.] To put off; to delay; to defer. [ting off. Pöst-pöne'ment, n. A put-Pöst'script, n. Something added to a writing.

Pöst'-town (106), n. A town having a post-office. Post'u-late, n. Any thing as-

sumed without proof. - v. t. To take for granted. Pŏst'u-lā'tion, n. An assump-

tion without proof. Post'ūre, n. Attitude; posi-

tion; situation. P5'sy (141), n. A motto on a

ring; a nosegay. Pot, n. A large deep vessel for

various uses. - v. t. To preserve in pots. Po'ta-ble, a. Fit to be drunk.

Pot'ash, n. An alkaline salt from the ashes of plants. Po-ta'tion, n. A drinking; an

excessive draught. Po-tā'to (140), n. A wellknown esculent root.

Po'ten-çy, n. Relative power, strength, or efficacy.

Po'tent, a. power or authority. - SYN. Mighty; puissant; forcible; powerful; strong; efficient.

Po'tent-āte, n. A monarch. Existing in possibility, not in act.

Po-těn'ti-ăl'i-ty (-těn'shi-), n. Possibility. [bility. Po-těn'tial-ly, adv. In possi-

Portent-ly, adv. Powerfully. Pŏt'-hăng'er, n. A hook to hang pots on over the fire.

Poth'er, n. Confusion; bustle. Pot'-hook, n. A hook to hang pots on over a fire; a character resembling such hook.

Pot'-house, n. An ale-house. Potion, n. A draught; a liquid medicine.

Pŏt'-lŭck, n. A chance or picked-up dinner.

Pŏt'sherd, n. A piece of a broken pot.

Pŏt'taġe, n. tables boiled together till soft; a thick soup.

Pot'ter, n. One who makes earthen vessels.

Pot'ter-y, n. Wares of a potter, or place where they are made.

Pŏt'tle, n. A measure of two quarts; a small basket for holding fruit.

Pŏt'-văl'iant (-yant), a. Made courageous by liquor.

Pouch, n. A small bag; a pocket: to save.

Pou-chong' (poo-shong'), n.
A kind of black tea.

Pou-drětte', n. A kind of [in poultry. manure. Põul'ter-er, n. One who trades Põul'tige (140), n. A soothing application for sores. — v. t. To apply a poultice to.

Poul'try (18), n. Domestic

fowls.

Pounce, n. The claw of a bird some; imperuneus.

Prairie, n. [Fr., from Lat. pounce; to fall and seize.

Pound, n. Weight of 16 ounces avoirdnpois, or 12 of troy; a pinfold; 20 shillings. -r.t. To beat; to pulverize; to confine in a pen.

Pound'age, n. A duty rated on the pound.

Pound'er, n. One who, or that which, pounds; a thing denominated from a certain

number of pounds. Pour, v. t. To throw out in a continuous stream. - r. i. To i-sue; to flow.

Having great Pout, n. A sullen look; a fish.

- v. i. To push out the lips in sullenuess.

Pov'er-ty, n. [Lat paupertas, fr. pauper, poor.] Want of riches; indigence; penury. Pow'der, n. A fine dust;

composition for firing guns, &c. - r. t. To sprinkle with powder; to reduce to dust.

Pow'der-y. a. Easy erumbling; friable; dusty.

Pow'er, n. Faculty of doing; force; ability; strength; influence; a state; a sovereign; legal authority.

Pow'er-ful, a. Having power; [great force. strong. Pow'er-ful-ly, adv. With Pow'er-less, a. Without power; weak; impotent.

Pow'er-loom, n. A loom worked by some mechanical power.

Meat and vege-Pow'-wow, n. An Indian conjurer, or conjuration for the cure of diseases; a noisy assembly.

Pox, n. An eruptive disease. Prăe'ti-ca-bĭl'i-ty, n. Quality or state of being practicable; feasibility.

Prae'ti-ea-ble, a. Capable of being donc .- SYN. Possible. Prăe'ti-ea-bly, adv. So that it may be done.

Prăe'ti-eal, a. Relating to practice; capable of being turned to use.

Prăe'ti-eal-ly, adv. By use. Prăe'tiçe, n. Customary use; habit; performance. — v. t. (149) To do frequently or habitually; to use.

Prac-ti'tion-er (-tish'un-), n. One engaged in the practice of a profession.

Prag-măt'ie, a. Very for-Prag-mat'ie-al, ward in acting; officious; meddle-

pratum, a meadow.] An extensive tract of level grass land destitute of trees.

Präise, n. Commendation; object or ground of praise. v. t. To commend; to extol; to applaud.

Praise'wor-thy (-war-), Commendable; laudable. (-war-), a.

Prance, v. i. To spring; to leap; to bound.

Prank, v. t. To adorn; to decorate. - n. A frolie; a trick. Prate, v. i. To talk much and foolishly. - n. Idle talk; unmeaning loquacity.

ā, ē, ī, ō,ū, y, long; ā, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ, y, short; câre, car, ask, all, what; êre, vçil, tërm; pïque, fîrm;

cense to trade after performing quarantine.

Prăt'tle, n. Childish or idle talk. - v. i. To talk much and idly; to chatter.

Prăt'tler, n. One who prat-[ceous fish. Prawn, n. A small erusta-Prax'is, n. Examples to teach practice.

fray, v. t. or i. To ask with earnestness; to supplicate. Prāy'er (3), n. One who prays.

Prâyer (prâr), n. A petition; a supplication.

Prâyer'-book (prâr'-), n. A

book containing forms of prayers

Prâyer'ful (prâr'-), a. Given [prayer. to prayer. Prâyer'ful'ly, adv. With Prâyer'less (prâr'-), a. Habitually neglecting prayer.

Preach, v. i. or t. To discourse publicly on a religious sub-[preaches. iect. Prēach'er, n. One who

Act of one Prēach'ing, n. who preaches.

Prē/ad-mon'ish, v.t. To admonish previously.

Prē'am-ble, n. An introductory writing; something previous; a kind of preface.

Prěb'end, n. A stipend in a eathedral church.

Prěb'end-al, a. Belonging to a prebend.

Prěb'end-a-ry, n. The stipendiary of a cathcdral.

Pre-cā'ri-ous, a. Held by a doubtful tenure. - SYN, Unccrtain; unsettled; doubtful; dubious.

Pre-cā'ri-oŭs-ly, adv. certainly; doubtfully.

Prěc'a-to-ry, a. Suppliant; Ition or care. beseeching. Pre-cau'tion, n. Previous cau-Pre-cau'tion-a-ry, a. With a view to prevent mischief. Pre-çēde', v. t. To go before.

Pre-çēd'ençe, n. A going Pre-çēd'en-çy, before; priority of time; superior rank or influence.

Pre-çēd'ent, a. Going before; anterior; antecedent.

Preç'e-dent, n. Something previously done or said that serves as an example.

Preç'e-dent-ed, a. ized by example.

Pre-çēd'ent-ly, adv. At former time; beforehand.

Author-

Pre-çēd'ing, p. a. Going before: precedeut.

†Prăt'ique (prăt'eek), n. A li- | Pre-çen'tor, n. Leader of a | Prē'eog-ni'tion (-nish'un), n. cathedral choir.

Prē'çept, n. A commandment; order; rule; direction; Instruction. [cepts. Pre-cept'ive, a. Giving pre-

Pre-cept'or, n. A teacher. Pre-cep'to-ry, a. Givlng pre-cepts. - n. A subordinate religious house of the Knights Templars. Steacher.

Pre-cep'tress, n. A female Pre-çĕs'sion (-sĕsh'un), n. A going before; a slow backward motion, as the equinoc-

tial points. Prē'cinet, n. An outward lim-

it; a territorial district. Pre'eious (presh'us), a. great price or value; costly.

Prě'eious-ly (prěsh'us-), adv. in great esteem.

Prěç'i-piçe, n. A steep descent of land or rock.

Pre-çip'i-tançe, n. Pre-çip'i-tan-çy, Great or rash haste; headlong hurry.

Pre-cip'i-tant, a. Rushlng hastily or headlong. [ly. Pre-çip'i-tant-ly, adv. Hasti-Pre-cip'i-tate, v. t. To throw headlong; to hasten rashly; to cast to the bottom.

Pre-cĭp'i-tate, a. Very hasty; headlong: rash. - n. A substance in solution chemically separated from its solvent, and thrown to the bottom of the vessel.

Pre-cip'i-tate-ly, adv. In a precipitate manner. Pre-cip'i-ta'tion,

haste; headloug hurry. Pre-çip'i-tous, a. Very steep ; headlong; rash.

Pre-cip'i-tous-ly, adv. scending rapidly. Pre-cise', a. Exact; over-nice;

strict; stiff. Pre-cise'ly (132), adv. Exact-Pre-çiş'ian, n. Exactness! Pre-çiş'ian, n. One rigidly

exact in observing rules. Pre-çiş'ion (-sizlı'un), n. Ex-

actness; accuracy. Pre-clüde', v. t. from entering; to hiuder.

Pre-elu'sion, n. Act of preventing or shutting out. Pre-elū'sive, a. Preventing.

Pre-cô'cious, a. Ripe prematurelys too forward. Pre-co'cious-ness, n. Prem-

ature ripeness or develop-Pre-cŏç'i-ty, n. Premature

growth and ripeness.

Previous knowledge. Pre'con-çēive', v. t. To con-

ceive beforehand, Prē'eon-çĕp'tion, n. Previous conception or opinion.

Prē'eon-çērt', v. t. To concert or plan beforehand.

Prē'eon-çērt'ed, a. Previously concerted or planned.

Pre-con'tract, n. A contract previous to another.

Pre-eur'sor, n. One who, or that which, precedes an event. - Syn. Forerunner; harbinger; omen; sign.

Preceding Pre-cûr'sor-y, a. as the harbinger.

Pre-dā'eeous (-shus), a. Living by plunder.

Pred'a-to-ry, a. Plundering. In a precious or costly way; Prěd'e-çes'sor, n. One who has gone before; an ancestor.

Pre-des'ti-nā'ri-an, n. One who believes in predestination. - a. Pertaining to predestination.

Pre-des'ti-nate, v. t. Pre-des'tine, foreordain. Pre-des'ti-na'tion, n. purpose of God from eternity

respecting all events. Prē'de-tēr'mi-nate, a. termined beforehand. De-

Prē'de-tēr'min-ā'tion, Previous determination. Prē'de-ter'mine, v. t. To determine beforehand.

Prē'di-al, a. Relating to, or consisting of, land or farms. Prěd'i-ea-bil'i-ty, n. quality of being predicable. Prěd'i-ca-ble, a. Capable of

being affirmed of or attributed to. Class:

Pre-dĭ€'a-ment, n. state; particular condition. Prěd'i-eate, n. That which is affirmed or denied. Prěd'i-cāte, v. t. To affirm;

to assert to belong to something. Prěd'i-eā'tion, n. An affir-

mation concerning any thing. Prěd'i-ca-to-ry, a. Affirmative; positive.

Pre-diet', v.t. To foretell. Pre-dic'tion, n. A prophecy. Pre-dict'ive, a. Foretelling. Prē'di-lěe'tion, n. A previous liking; partiality.

Prē'dis-pose', v. t. To incline or adapt previously.

Prē-dis/po-si'tion (-zish/nn), Previous propensity. n.

Pre-dom'i-nançe, (n. Pre-dom'i-nan-cy, cendency; superiority.

Pre-dom'i-nant, a. Prevalent over others; predominating. Pre-dom'i-nant-ly, adv. With superior strength or influ-

ence.

Pre-dom'i-nate, v. i. To be superior; to have controlling influence; to rule; to pre-

Prē-ĕm'i-nençe, n. Superiority to others iu place or [others. rank. Prē-em'i-nent, a. Surpassing

Prē-em'i-nent-ly, adv. In a pre-eminent degree.

Prē-emp'tion, n. Act or right of buying something, as land, before others.

Preen, n. A forked instrument used by clothiers. - v. t. To clean and adjust the feathers of, as birds.

Prē'-en-gāģe', v. t. To engage beforehand.

Prē'-en-gāģe'ment, n. prior engagement or obligation; previous attachment. Prē'-es-tăb'lish, v. t. To es-

tablish beforehand. Prē'-ex-ist', v. i. To exist

beforehaud. [existence. Prē'-ex-ist'ence, n. Previous Prē'-ex-ist'ent, a. Existing Prē'-ex-ist'ing, in time in time previous.

Prěf'ace (42), n. An introductory speech or writing. r. t. To introduce by preliminary remarks.

Prěf'a-to-ry, a. Introductory. Prefect, n. A governor or chief officer; a commander.

Prefrect-ure, n. Office or jurisdiction of a prefect.

Pre-fer' (12, 129, 130), v. t. To esteem above others; to choose; to offer; to exalt. Pref'er-a-ble, a. Worthy of

preference. [ence. Prěf'er-a-bly, adv. In prefer-Prěf'er-ençe, n. Estimation or choice above another.

Pre-fer'ment, n. Advancement to a higher office or

honor.

Pre-fig'u-ra'tion, n. Previous representation by similitude. Pre-fig'u-ra-tive, a. Showing by previous types or signs. Pre-fig'ure, r. i. To show by

a figure beforehand. Pre-fig'üre-ment, n. Prefiguration. [fore. Pre-fix', v. t. To place be-Pre'fix, n. A letter, syllable,

or word prefixed. Preg'nan-çy, n. State of being

with young; fertility.

Prěg'nant, a. Being with young; fertile; teeming. Preg'nant-ly, adv. Iu a preg-

nant manuer; fruitfully. Pre-hěn'sĭle, a. Grasping; Pre-hěn'so-ry, adapted to

grasp or seize. Pre-hen'sion, n. A seizing, Pre'mi-um, n. Reward; adas with the hand.

Pre-judge', v. t. To judge before hearing.

Pre-judg'ment, n. Act of prejudging.

Pre-jū'di-cate, v. t. To determine beforehand; to prcjudge.

Pre-jū/di-eā/tion, n. Act of judging without due exami-

Prěj'u-díçe, n. Prejudgment; unreasonable prepossession; bias; injury. - v. t. To bias unduly.

Prěj'u-di'cial (-dish'al), a, Likely to injure; hurtful. (n. Office of a Prěl'a-çy, Prěl'a-tism, prelate; government by prelates.

Prěl'ate, n. A high dignitary of the church.

Pre-lăt'ic, a. Pertaining Pre-lăt'ie-al, to prelates or the prelacy.

Prěl'a-tist, n. One who supports prelacy.

Pre-lec'tion, n. A public lccture or discourse.

Prēdī-bā'tion, n. A foretaste. Pre-lim'i-na-ry, a. Preceding. -SYN. Introductory ; previous; preparatory. — n. first step; introduction.

Prē'lūde, or Prěl'ude, n. Previous air in music; an intro-

ductory performance. Pre-lüde', v. t. or i. To preface; to serve as an introduction; to play an introduction. Pre-lū'sīve, \ a. Serving to Pre-lū'so-ry, introduce. Prē'ma-tūre', a. [lat. præma-

turus, fr. præ, before, and maturus, ripe.] Ripe too soon : too hasty : too early.

Prē'ma-tūre'ly, adv. Before the proper time.

Prē/ma-tūre/ness, | n. Quality of Prē'ma-tūr'i-ty, being premature. Pre-měďi-tāte, v. t. or i. To

meditate beforehand.

Pre-měd'i-tā'ted, a. Conceived, designed, or trived beforehand. con-Pre'měd'i-tā'tion, Pre-

vious deliberatiou; forethought.

Prē'mi-er (or prem'yer), n. Pre-pos'ter-ous, a. Absurd.

First minister of state. - a. First; chief; principal. Pre-mīşe' (153), v. To To lav

down premlses. Prěm'is-es, n. pl. Propositions admitted; a building

and its adjuncts.

vance; something given or offered for the loan of money; money paid for insurance.

Pre-mon'ish, v. t. To forewarn; to admonish beforehand.

Prē/mo-ni'tion (-nish'un), n. Previous warning, notice, or information.

Pre-mon'i-to-ry, a. Giving previous notice.

Pre-oc'cu-pan-cy, n. Previous possession.

Prē-ŏe'eu-pā'tion, n. Prior occupation.

Prē-ŏe'eu-pÿ, v. t. To take possession of before another. Prē'or-dāin', v. t. To ordain or appoint beforehaud.

Prē-ôr'di-nā'tion, n. Act of forcordaining.

Prěp'a-rā'tion, n. Act of preparing, or making ready; preparatory act.

Pre-păr'a-tive, a. Adapted Pre-păr'a-to-ry, or tending to prepare.

Pre-păr'a-tive, n. That which prepares or is done to prepare: preparation.

Pre-pare', v. t. To make fit or ready; to qualify.

Prē-pāy', v. t. To pay in advance, as postage. Pre-pense', a. Premeditated.

Pre-pon'der ançe, n. Superiority of weight or power. Pre-pon'der-ant, a. Superior

in weight or influence. Pre-pon'der-ate, v. t. or i. To outweigh.

Pre-pon'der-ā'tion, n. of outweighing.

Prep'o-si'tion (-zish'un), n. A particle governing a noun or pronoun, and showing its relation to some other word. Prep'o-si'tion-al (-zish'un-),

a. Relating to prepositions. Pre-pos'i-tive, a. Put before. Pre/pos-sess' (-pos-ses' or -poz-zes'), v. t. To preoccupy; to bias: to prejudice.

Prē/pos-sess'ing (-pos-ses/- or -poz-zes/-), a. Adapted to invite favor.

Prē'pos-sĕs'sion (-sĕsh'un or -zěsh/un), n. Prior possession: preconceived opinion.

ā, č, ī,ō, ū, y, long; ā, č, ī, ŏ, ŭ, y, short; câre, căr, âsk, all, what; êre, vçil, term; pique, firm;

Pre-pos'ter-ous-ly, adv. Absurdly; foolishly.

Prē-req'ui'site (-rek'wi-), a. Previously required or necessary. - n. Something previously necessary.

Pre-rog'a-tive, n. An exclusive or peculiar privilege. Prē'saģe, or Pres'aģe, n.

prognostic; a token. Pre-sage', v. t. To foreshow; to foretoken; to forebode.

Prěs'by-ter, n. An elder ; a priest

Pres'by-te'ri-an, a. Pertaining to, or consisting of, presbyters. - n. One who belongs to the Presbyterian church.

Pres'by-te'ri-an-ism, n. Prineiples and government of Presbyterians.

Pres'by-ter-y, n. A body of pastors and ruling elders. Prē'sci-ence (prē'shi-enss), n.

Foreknowledge.

Prē'sei-ent (prē'shǐ-ent), a. Foreknowing. Pre-serībe', v. t. or i. To di-

rect; to dictate; to lay down rules.

Prē'seript, n. An official or authoritative direction.

Pre-serip'tion, n. Medical direction of remedies; elaim from long use or possession. Pre-serip'tive, a. Arising

from prescription. Pres'ençe, n. A being present; neighborhood; micn.

Pres'ent, a. In company; being now or here; immediate. - n. Something presented; the present time.

Pre-sent', r. t. To give; to bestow; to exhibit; to view; to prefer; to indict.

Pre-sent'a-ble, a. Admitting of being present.

Prěs'en-tā'tion, n. Act of presenting; exhibition.

Pre-sĕn'ti-ment, n. Previous notion or apprehension. Prěs'ent-ly, adv. Shortly;

soon; Immediately. Pre-sent'ment, n. A present- Pre'sup-pose', v. t. To sup-

ing : representation ; accusation by a graud jury.

Pre-serv'a-ble, a. Capable of being preserved. Prěs'er-vā'tion. n. Act of

preserving; safety; security. Pre-sērv'a-tīve, { a. Having Pre-sērv'a-to-ry, } power to preserve. — n. That which

preserves.

Pre-şērve', v. t. To keep safe from injury or destrue-

tion ; to save ; to secure ; to defend. - n. Fruit preserved; a place to keep game or fish

Pre-şerv'er, n. One who, or that which, preserves.

Pre-side', v. i. To excreise superintendence or control.

Prěs'i-den-çy, n. jurisdiction of president.

Pres'i-dent, n. One at the head of a society, college, or republic.

Prěs'i-děn'tial, a. Pertaining

to a president.

Press (124, v. t. To squeeze; to crowd; to urge.—v. i. To encroach: to urge vchemently. -n. A machine for pressing: a machine for printing; art of printing and publishing; publications collectively; urgency; a crowd; a throng

Press'-bed, n. A bed that may be turned up and in-

elosed in a closet.

Prěss'-găng, n. A crew that impresses men as scamen. Press'ing, a Urgent.

Press'-man (123, 143), n. The man who impresses the sheets in printing.

Press'ure (presh'ur', n. Act of pressing; affliction; weight; force; urgency

Pres'tige, n. Influence coming from past success, charaeter, or dceds. [denly.] Prěs'to, adv. Quickly; sudaeter, or deeds. Pre-sūm'a-ble, a. Such as

may be presumed Pre-sume', v. i. [Lat. præsumere, fr. pra, before, and sumere, to take.] To suppose;

to venture without leave. Pre sump'tion, n. Opinion; strong probability; excess of,

confidence. Pre-sump'tive, a. Partaking

of presumption. Pre-sumpt'u-ous, a. Rashly;

bold; unduly confident. Prē/sup-pōş'al, n. Previous supposition.

pose as previous; to take for/ granted.

Pre-tence', n. See Pretense. Pre-tend', v. t. To hold out an appearance of; to simulate; to feign; to claim. - v. i. To use pretense.

Pre-těnd'ed, p. a. Having & false appearance or claim.

Pre-těnd'er, n. One who pretends or lays claim. Pre-těnse' (149), n. A simulated claim or assumption; a pretext; assumption.

Pre-těn'sion, n. Claim, true or false; pretense. Pre-těn'tious, a. Making great

pretensions.

Prē'ter-im-pēr'fect, a. Not absolutely or distinctly past. Office or Prět'er-it, or Prê'ter-it, a. (Gram.) Past or perfectly

past. [Written also preterite.] Prē'ter-i'tion (-ish'un), n. Act of passing or going past. Prē/ter-mis/sion (-mish/un),

n. The act of omitting. Prē'ter-mit', v. t. To pa by; to omit; to disregard. To pass

Prē/ter-năt'u-ral, a. Beyond, or different from, what is natural: aside from nature. Prë/ter-për/fect, a. Expressiug action or being absolute-

ly past; perfect. Prē'ter-plu-pēr'feet, a. Ex-

pressing action or being at or

before another past event or time; pluperfect. Pre-text', or Pre'text (111),

n. A pretense; an excuse. Prē'tor, n. A clvil officer among the ancient Romans. Pre-tō'ri-an, a. Belonging to

a pretor or judge. Pret'ti-ly (prit'ti- or pret'ti-), adv. Neatly; pleasingly.
Pret'ty (prit'ty or pret'ty), a.
Neat; handsome. — adv In

some degree; tolerably. Pre-vāil', v. i. To be prevalent; to be generally received. [predominant. Pre-vāil'ing, a. Prevalent;

Prev'a-lence, n. Most general reception; predominance. Prěv'a-lent, a. Predominant;

powerful.

Pre-văr'i-cate, r.i. To avoid giving a direct answer. — Syn. To evade; equivocate; quibble. fquibbling. Pre-văr'i-ea'tion, n. Act of

Pre-văr'i-cā'tor, n. One who quibbles; a shuffler. Pre-vēn'i-ent, a. Going be-

fore; preceding; preventive. Pre-věnt', v. t. To hinder; to stop; to anticipate.

Pre-věn'tion, n. Hindrance.
Pre-věnt'ive, a. Tending to
hinder or prevent. — n. Something that prevents.

Prē'vi-ous, a. [Lat. prævius going before, fr. præ, before, and via, the way.] Going before in time; prior; antecedent.

Prē'vi-oŭs-ly, adv. Antecedently; beforehand.

Pre-vision (-vizh/un), n. Foresight; foreknowledge.

Prey (pra), n. Spoil; booty; plunder. - v. i. To take food by violence; to collect spoil; to plunder.

Price, n. Equivalent paid for any thing; value; reward. Price'-cur'rent, n. A published list of the prevailing

prices of merchandise, &c.

estimable.

Prick, v. t. To pierce; to spur. -v.i. To become acid. -n.A puncture; a sharp point. Prick'er, n. One who, or that

which, pricks.

Prick'le (prik'l), n. A sharp pointed projection.

Prick'li-ness, n. Fullness of prickles.

Prick'ly, a. Full of prickles. Pride, n. Inordinate self-esteem; generous elation of heart; dignity; that of which one is proud. - v. t. To in-

dulge in self-esteem. Priest, n. A clergyman; an ecclesiastic.

Priest'eraft, Religious n. fraud or imposition.

Priest'ess, n. A female priest. Priest'hood, n. Office of a pricst; the order of priests.

Priest'li-ness, n. Appearance and manners of a pricst. Priest'ly, a. Pertaining to, or

like, a priest; saccrdotal. Prig, n. A conceited fellow .v. t. To steal.

Prig'gish (129), a. Conceited; pert; affected.

Prim, a. Formal; precise; affectedly nice. - r. t. deck with great nicety.

Prī'ma-çy, n. Office or dignity of an archbishop. †Prī'mā-Dŏn'nà, n. [lt.] The

first female singer in an opera.

Prīm'aġe, n. A charge imposed in addition to the freight. [nally. Prī'ma-ri-ly (135), adr. Origi-

Prī'ma-ry, a. Original; first in time, meaning, or rank.

tic; an archbishop.

Prīme, a First; original; chief; early. — n. The dawn; spring; the best part; youth; full health. - v. t. To put powder in the pan of, as of a gun; to lay the first color in painting.

Prim'er, n. A small first book for children; a kind of type of which there are two species, one called

Long-primer, and the other called

Areatprimer.

Prīce'less, a. Invaluable; in- Prī-mē'val (45), a. [Lat. primævus, fr. primus, first, and avum, age. | Belonging to the earliest ages; primitive.

Prim'ing, n. Powder in the pan of a gun; first color laid on in painting.

Prim'i-tive, a. First; original. - n. A primitive word. Prim'ness, n. Affected niceness or formality.

Prī/mo-ġē'ni-al, First born or made.

Prī/mo-ġěn'i-tor, n. The first father or forefather. Sen-Prī/mo-ġěn'i-tūre, n. iority by birth; exclusive right of inheritance belong-

ing to the eldest son or daughter. [der; original. Prī-môr'di-al, a. First in or-Prim'rose, n. An early flow- Pri-va/tion, n. ering plant.

Prince (140), n. A king's son; a sovereign; a ruler.

Prince'dom, n. The dignity or domain of a prince; sove-

Prince'li-ness, n. State or manner of a prince.

Prince'ly, a. Of or relating to a prince; grand.

Prin'çess, n. The consort of a prince; a king's daughter. Prin'ci-pal, a. Chief; capital. -n. A chief man; a head; a sum of money at interest. Prin'ci-păl'i-ty, n. A prince's

domain; sovereignty Prin'ci-pal-ly, adv. Chiefly;

above all. Prin'ci-ple, n. A settled or right rule of conduct; fun-

damental truth; tenet; an original element. Prink, v. t. To dress for show.

Pri'mate, n. Chief ecclesias- Print, v. t. To mark by impression. - n. A mark made by pressure; impressions of type; cloth stamped with figures.

Print'er, n. One who prints. Print'ing, n. The art or practice of a printer.

Prī'or, a. Former; antecedent.
—n. The superior of a monastery.

Pri'or-ess, n. The lady superior of a convent.

Prī-ŏr'i-ty, n. State of being first in time or rank, &c.

Prī'or-y, n. A religious house, a convent.

Prism, n. A solid, whose similar, bases are equal, parallel, plane figures, and whose sides are parallelograms.

Pris-măt'ie, a. Pertaining to, or formed by, prisms. Prism. Pris'on (priz'n), v. t. To shut

up; to confine. - n. A jail. Pris'on-er, n. One under arrest; a captive. nal.

Pris'tine, a. Ancient; origi-Prith'ee, adv. I pray thec. Prī'va-çy, n. Retirement; secrecy; a place of retreat.

Pri'vate, a Secret; peculiar to one's self; alone. -- n. A common soldier.

Prī'va-teer', n. A private ship of war commissioned to take prizes. - v. i. To cruise in a privateer.

Prī'vate-ly, adv. In a private or secret manner. Act of de-

priving; absence : loss. Priv'a-tive, a. Causing pri-A prefix to a vation. — n. word, giving it a negative signification. shrub

Priv'et, n. An ornamental Priv'i-lege, v. t. To invest with peculiar rights - n. Peculiar advantage or right. SYN. Prerogative. [vately.

Priv'i-ly, adv. Secretly; pri-Priv'i-ty, n. Private knowledge and concurrence. Priv'y, a. Privately knowing

and consenting; private. — n. A partaker; a necessary house. Prīze, n. [Fr. prise, fr. pren-

dre, to take, pris, taken.] A reward; something taken from an enemy. - v. i. To value; to esteem. Pro and €on. [Lat. pro and

contra.] For and against. Prob/a-bil'i-ty, n. Appear-

auce of truth; likelihood. Prob'a-ble, a. Likely to be, [hood. or to be true. Prob'a-bly, adv. In likeli-Probate, n. Proof of a will; a court for the trial of wills.

Pro-bation, n. A proof; trial. Pro-ba'tion-al, a. ing for Pro-ba'tion-er, n. One undergoing probation : a novice. Pro'ba-to-ry, a. Serving for

trial or proof.

Probe, n. A surgeon's instru-ment. — v. t. To try with a probe: to search thoroughly. Prob'i-ty, n. Uniform upright=

ness; integrity. [solved. Prob'lem, n. A question to be Prob'lem-at'ie, (a. Questiona-Prob/lem-at/ie-al, ble; uncertain.

tPro-bos'çis, n. [Gr. proboskis, fr. pro, before, and boskein, to feed. | The snout or trunk of an elephant, &c.

Pro-ced'ure, n. Act or manner of proceeding; process. Pro-ceed', v. i. To go forward. Pro-ceed'ing, n. A transaction; operation. [sue; rents. Projects (112), n. pl. Is-Pro-digious (-dijus), a. Very Proc'ess (pros'es), n. A pro-

ceeding; progress; order. Pro-çes'sion, n. A train of persons.

Pro-ces'sion-al, a. Pertaining to, or consisting in, processiou.

Pro-elāim', v. t. To pronounce publicly and solemnly; to publish; to pround-

Proe/la-ma'tion, n. A publication by authority. Pro-eliv'i-ty, n. Ilabitual or

natural inclination. Pro-con'sul, n. A governor of a province.

Pro-con'su-lar, a. Pertaining to a proconsul. [a proconsul. Pro-con'su-late, n. Office of Pro-eras'ti-nate, v. t. or i. To put off from day to day.

Pro-crăs'ti-nā'tion, n. Delay; dilatoriness.

Pro-erăs'ti-nā'tor, n. One who puts any thing off to a future time: a dilatory per-

Pr5'ere-āte, v. t. To generate. Profere-ation, n. Production of young; generation.

Pro'erc-a'tive, a. Having the power to beget; generative. Pro'ere-a'tor, n. Oue who

begets: a sire.

Pro-crus'te-an, a. Relating to, or like, Procrustes, a fabulous highwayman, who is said to have placed his captives on a conch, stretched out or cut off their legs to adapt them to its length.

Proc'tor, n. Au officer in admiralty and ecclesiastical Pro-fes'sion (-fesh'un),

causes; an officer of a university

Pertaining Proe-tö'ri-al, a. to a proctor. Pro-cum'bent, a. Lying down

or on the face.

Pro-cur'a-ble, a. Obtainable. Proe'u-ra/tion, n. Act of pro-

euring; procurement. Proe'u-ra'tor, n. One who

manages another's affairs. Pro-cure', v. t. To obtain ; to gain; to cause; to acquire.

Pro-eure'ment (132), n. Act of procuring or obtaining. Prod'i-gal, a. Lavish; waste-

ful. - n. A speudthrift. Prod'i-găl'i-ty, n. Wasteful expenditure: excessive liberality. - SYN. Extrava-

gance; profusion; waste. Prod'i-gal-ly, adv. Lavishly. great; astonishing; enormous in size, quantity, &c.

Pro-dig'ious-ly (-dij'us-), adv. Astonishingly; enormously; wonderfully.

Prod'i-gy (141), n. Any surprising thing; a wonder.

Pro-duce', v. t. To bring forth; to bear; to yield; to exhibit.

Prod'uce, n. That which is produced or yielded; grain.

Pro-du'çer, n. One who produces. [being produced. Pro-du'ci-ble, a. Capable of Prod'uet, n. A thing pro-Prod'uet, n. duced; effect; result; sum. Capable of Pro-dŭe'tile, a.

being extended. Pro-duc'tion, n. Act of producing; fruit; preduct.

Pro-duct'ive, a. Causing to exist; fertile; efficient. Pro-duct'ive-ness. n.

quality of producing. Pro'em, n. A preface; intro-

duction; prelude. Pro-ē'mi-al, a. Introductory.

Prof'a-na'tion, n. A violation of sacred things.

Pro-fāne', a. [Lat. profanus, fr. pro, before, without, and fanum, temple.] Irreverent to God, and to sacred things; impious. - v. t. To violate; to put to a wrong use; to pollute. Hy.

Pro-fane'ly, adv. Irreverent-Pro-fane'ness, \ n. Impiety; Pro-făn'i-ty, for sacred things. irreverence

Pro-fess', v. t. openly; to avow. Pro-fess'ed-ly, adv. By avown.

Open declaration; avowal: vocation; occupation. Pro-fes'sion-al, a. Belonging

to a profession. Pro-fes'sion-al-ly, adv. By

profession.

Pro-fess'or, n. One who makes any profession; a public teacher in literature or science. · [ing to a professor. Profes-sori-al, a. Pertain-Pro-fess'or-ship, n. Office of a professor.

Prof'fer (130), v. t. To propose for acceptance. — n. An offer made; attempt.

Pro-fi'cien-cy (-fish'en-), n. Progress made; advance. Pro-fi'cient (-fish/ent), n. One who has made progress or advance; an expert; an

adent. Pro'file (or pro'feel), n. Out-

line; side face. -v. t. To draw a side view of. Prof'it (121), n. Gain; advantage: use; benefit. - v.

(130) To benefit; to improve; to be of advantage, Prof'it-a-ble, a. Yielding ad-

vantage; lucrative; useful. Prof'it-a-ble-ness, n. Quality of being profitable. Prof'it-a-bly, adr.. With ad-

vantage & advantageously. Prof'it-less. a. Void of profit.

Prof'li-ga-cy, n. A profligate or very vicious life. Prof'li-gate, a. Lost to virtue. - n. An abaudoned or

shamefully vicious uran. Pro-found', a. Deep; thorough; low; learned. - n.

The sea or ocean; an abyss. Pro-found'ly, adv. Deeply.

Pro-found'ness, \ n. Depth Pro-fund'i-ty, \ of place, Pro-fund'i-tv. of place, or of knowledge. Pro-füse', a. Liberal to ex-

cess; exuberant. - SYN. Lavish; prodigal. Pro-fuse'ly, adv. Prodigally.

Pro-füse'ness, n. Prodigality; great abundance. Pro-fu'sion, n. Great abun-

dance; lavish supply; extravagance; prodigality. Prog, n. Mean or inferior

food; victuals. - v. i. To go about begging; to steal. Pro-gen'i-tor, n. An ancestor: a forefather.

Prog-ē'ny, n. Offspring; racc. †Prog-no'sis, n. The art or act of foretelling the course of a disease by its symptoms. Prog-nos'tie, a. Foreboding -n. A sign; token.

Y rog-nos'tie-āte, v. t. foreshow or foretell.

Prog-nos/ti-ea/tion, n. The act of foretelling. Prog-nos'ti-ca/tor, n. One who foretells.

Prō'gram,] n. An outline Prō'gramme, of some public performance.

Prog'ress. n. A course onward; advance.

Pro-gress', v. i. To advance; to proceed; to go on.

Pro-gres'sion, n. Advance. Pro-gres'sion-al, a. Advancing. [ward; advancing.] Pro-gress'ive, a. Going on-Pro-gress'ive-ly, adv. progress.

Pro-gress'ive-ness, n. State of being progressive.

Pro-hib'it. v. t. To forbid. Pro/hi-bi'tion (-bish/un), n-Act of forbidding.

Pro-hib'it-ive, a. Contain-Pro-hib'it-o-ry, iug, or implying, prohibition.

Pro-jeet', v. i. [Lat. projicere, jacere, to throw.] To jut out; to be prominent. — v.t.To scheme; to devise; to draw.

Proj'ect, n. A plan, scheme. Pro-jeet'ile, a. Impelling forward. - n. A body pro-

Pro-jec'tion, n. Act of projecting; plan; delineation.

Pro-ject'or, n. One who projects or plans. fout. Pro-ject'ure, n. A jutting Prompt'ness, Pro late, a. Elongated in the pedition; ala direction of a line joining the

poles. Prol'i-cide, n. The crime of destroying one's offspring. Pro-lif'ie, a. Generative;

fruitful; productive. Pro-lix' (111), a. Long; te-

diously minute. Pro-lix'i-ty, \ n. Great Pro-lix'ness, } lengtin; tedionsuess.

Prol'o-eu'tor, or Pro-loe'utor, n. One who speaks for another; a spokesman.

Pro'logue (pro/log), n. Introduction to a play.

Pro-long', r. t. To lengthen. Pro/lon-ga'tion, n. Act of lengthening in time or space; delay.

Prom'e-nade', or Prom'e-nade', n. A walk.—v. i. To walk for amusement or exercise.

To | Pro-me'the-an, a. Relating | Pro-nun'ci-a-men'to, n. A to Prometheus, who is fabled to have formed men of clay, whom he animated by means of fire which he stole from heaven. [ing promiuent \Proof, n. Testimony; full evi-Prom'i-nence, n. State of be- deuce; trial; test; demon-Prom'i-nent, a. Conspicu-

ous; eminent. [nently. Prom'i-nent-ly, adv. Emi-Pro-mis'eu-ous, a. Mixed ; indiscriminate; confused.

Pro-mis'eu-ous-ly, adv. Without distinction.

Prom'ise, n. A declaration which binds the one who makes it; ground of hope. - v. t. To engage by declaration; to give hopes.

Prom'is-ee', n. One to whom a promise is made.

Prom'is-er, \ n. One who Prom'is-or, \ promises.

Prom'is-so-ry, a. Containing a promise.

Prom'on-to-ry, n. A headland; high land jutting out into the sea.

-jectum, fr. pro, forward, and Pro-mote', v. t. To forward; to advance; to raise; to elevate.

Pro-mot'er, n. An encourager. [ment. Pro-mo'tion, n. Advance-Pro-mō'tĭve, a. Tending to

promote, advance, or aid.

Prompt'er, n. One who reminds a speaker.

Prompt'i-tūde, į n. Readiness; expedition; alacrity.

Prompt'ly, adv. With readiness; immediately.

Pro-mul'gate, | v. t. To make Pro-mulge', known by open declaration.

Promul-gation, n. A notice; open publication. Pro'mul-ga/tor, n. One who publishes or makes known.

bending downward; sloping; inclined; disposed.

Prone'ness, n. A bending down; inclination [fork. Prong, n. The branch of a Pro-nom'i-nal, a. Belonging to a pronoun. [for a noun. Prō'noun, n. A word used Pro-nounçe', v. t. To speak; to utter rhetorically.

Pro-nounced' (-nounst'), Strongly marked; decided. Pro-nounce'a-ble, a Capable of being pronounced.

proclamation or manifesto. Pro-nun'ci-a'tion (-shī-ā/shun), n. Act or mode of utterance.

stration; a proof-sheet. - a. Impenetrable.

Proof'-sheet, n. An impression from type, an engraved

plate, &c., for correction. Prop, n. That on which a body rests; support. - v. t. To support; to uphold.

Prop'a-ga-ble, a. Capable of being propagated.

Prop'a-găn'da, n. A Roman Catholic missionary society in Rome.

Prop'a-găn'dişm, n. Art or practice of propagating tenets. Prop'a-gan'dist, n. A person who propagates opinions.

Prop'a-gate (118), v. t. To generate; to increase; to pro-[sion; increase. mote. Prop'a-gā'tion, n. Exten-Prop'a-gā'tor, n. Oue who propagates. [urge forward.

Pro-pěl' (129), v. t. To drive or Pro-pěl'ler, n. One who, or that which, propels; a steamboat propelled by a screw, or the screw itself. [prone. Pro-pěnse', a. Inclined;

jected or impelled forward Prompt, a. Ready; expeditions; quick.—v. t. To introjection, n. Act of prociet icons; to dictate. proclivity. Prop'er, a. One's own; natu-

ral; fit; just; correct; denoting a particular person or place.

Prop'er-ly, adv. In a proper manner; fitly; suitably.

Prop'er-ty, n. Inherent or peculiar quality; ownership; thing possessed; an estate; goods. [tion. Proph'e-çy (141), n. Predic-Proph'e-si'er, n. One who

prophesies. Prone, a. Flat on the face: Proph'e-sy, v. t. or i. To foretell, as events. - SYN. To

predict; foreshow. Proph'et (121), n. One who prophesies. [prophet. Proph'et-ess, n. female Pro-phět'ie, Pro-phět'ie, | a. Pro-phět'ie-al, | i Unfolding future events ; relating to prophecy.

Pro-phět'ie-al-ly, adv. prophetical manuer. Proph/y-lae'tie, a. Defend-

ing from disease; preventive. Pro-pin'qui-ty, n. Nearness in place, time, or relation.

Pro-pi'ti-a-ble (-pish'i-), a. Capable of being propitiated. Pro-pi'ti-āte (-pish'i-āt), v. t. To appease and make favora-

ble; to conciliate.

Pro-pi'ti-a'tion (-pish-1-a/shun), n. Act of appeasing. Pro-pi'ti-ā'tor (-pish'i-), n.

Onc who propitiates. Pro-pi'ti-a-to-ry (-pish'i-a-), a. Having the power to make propitious; expiatory. -n.

The mercy-seat. (-pish/us),

Pro-pi'tious

Highly favorable to success. -SYN. Auspicious; kind. Pro-pi'tious-ly (-pish/us-) adv. Favorably; auspicious ly; kindly. A substance

Pro'po-lis, n. used by bees to stop crevices in their hives, &c.

Pro-po'nent, n. makes a proposal.

Pro-por'tion, n. Comparative relation; equal share; equality of ratios. -v. t. To adjust in a suitable proportion, as one part to another.

Pro-por'tion-a-ble, a. Capable of being proportioned. Pro-por'tion-a-bly, adv. According to proportion.

Pro-por'tion-al, a. Having Pro-por'tion-ate, a duc proportiou, or comparative relation.

Pro-por'tion-al-ly, adv. In due proportion. To

Pro-pôr'tion-āte, v. t. make proportional. Pro-por'tion-ate-ly, adv.

a proportionate degrec. Pro-pos'al, i. Offer; proffer;

proposition.

Pro-pôse', v. t. To offer for consideration; to purpose.

Prop'o-si'tion (-zish'un), n. A thiug proposed; offer of ternis.

Pro-pound', v. t. To propose: to offer for consideration. Pro-pri'e-ta-r7, n. An owner.

-a. Belonging to an owner * Pro-pri'e-tor, n. A possessor iu his own right; an owner.

Pro-pri'e-tor-ship, n. State of being proprietor.

Pro-pri'e-ty, n. Fitness; justness; decorum.

Pro-pul'sion, n. Act of propelling, or driving forward. Pro/ro-ga/tion, n. Continu-

ance of Parliament from one session to another.

Pro-rogue', v. t. To continue from session to session.

Pro-sā'ie, a. Consisting in,

or like, prose; commonplace; prosy.

†Pro-sce'ni-um, n. Front part of the stage of a theater; part before the drop-sceue. Pro-seribe', v. t. To denounce

and condemu; to outlaw; to interdict.

Pro-serip'tion, n. A dooming to death, exile, or outlawry. Pro-serip'tive, a. Relating to,

or consisting in, proscription. Prose, n. Language not in

versc. - v. i. To-talk iu a dull, tedious manner.

Pros'e-cute, v. t. [Lat. prosequi, -secutus, from pro, for-ward, and sequi, to follow.] To pursue as a claim or an investigation; to sue at law. Act of

Pros'e-eu'tion, n. prosecuting. [prosecutes. Pros'e-eu/tor, n. One who Pros'e-lyte, n. A new convert. -v. t. To convert.

Pros'ė-lvt'ism. n. Zeal to make couverts.

Pros'er, a. A writer of prose; a tedious writer or speaker. Pro-sō'di-al, a. Pertaining, Pro-sŏd'ie al, or according,

to prosody. Pro-so'di-an, \ n. One skilled

Pros'o-dist, in prosoly.

Pros'o-dy, n. The part of grammar which treats of accent and versification.

Pros'peet, n. A view; object of view; reason to hope. Pro-spec'tion, n. Act of look-

ing forward. Pro-spěet'ive, a. Looking for-

ward; regarding the future; coming.

Pro-spect'ive-ly, adv. With reference to the future. Pro-spěe'tus, n. Plan of a

proposed literary work. Pros'per, v. i. To be success-To succeed; ful. - SYN. thrive; flourish. - v. t. To render successful; to favor. Pros-per'i-ty, n. Good for-

tune; success. Pros'per-ous, a. Successful. Pros'per-ous-ly, adv. cessfully; fortunately.

Pros'ti-tute, v. t. To offer to a lewd or bad use. - a. Devoted to base or lewd purposes. - n. A woman given to indiscriminate lewdness.

Pros'ti-tu'tion, n. Act of prostituting; common lewdness Pros'trate, a. Lying at length.

Pros'trate, v. t. To throw down; to lay flat.

Pros-trā'tion, n. Act of prostrating; total dejection or de-[unins in front. pression. Pro'style, n.A range of col-

Pro'sy, a. Dull and tedious. †Prot'a-sis, n. Subordinate member of a conditional sen-

tence.

Pro'te-an, a. Relating to Proteus, a sea-god who had the faculty of assuming different shapes; hence, readily changing the form or appearance.

Pro-teet', v. t. [Lat. protegere, -tectum, fr. pro, before, and tegere, to cover.] To shield from danger; to save harmless; to defend.

Pro-těe'tion, n. Defense from injury or danger.

Pro-teet'ive, a. Defensive. Pro-teet'or, n. One who defends from injury.

Pro-těet'or-ate, n. Government by a protector. [tector. Pro-těet'ress, n. A female pro-

Protégé (pro/tā/zhā/), n. One under the care and protection of another.

Pro-těst', v. i. To affirm solemnly. — v. t. To declare agaiust; to disown.

Protest (112), n. A formal declaration of dissent. Prot'est-ant, n. One who pro-

tests against the doctrines and practices of the Church of Rome. $\rightarrow a$. Relating to Protestants or to Protestant-[ligion of Protestants. ism. Prŏt'est-ant-ism, n. The re-Prŏt'es-tā'tion, n. A solemn declaration.

Pro-thon'o-ta-ry, n. chief clerk of a court.

An original Prō'to-eŏl, n. copy or rough draught of a treaty, &c.

Proto-märtyr, n. martyr, Stephen. The first

Pro'to-plast, n. first formed; an original. Proto-type, n. An original

model; exemplar. Pro-trăet', r. t. To lengthen in time; to prolong.

Pro-trăe'tion. n. Act of protracting; a lengthening out. Pro-traet'ive, a. Delaying. Pro-trude' v. t. [lat. pro-

trudere, fr. pro, forward, forth, and trudere, to thrust.] To thrust out. - v. i. To shoot forward.

Pro-tru'sion (-trn/zhun), n.
Act of thrusting out.
Pro-tru'sive, a. Thrusting or

impelling outward.

Pro-tu'ber-ance, n. A prominence; a swelling.

Pro-tu'ber-ant, a. Promiuent swelling out.

Pro-tū'ber-āte, v. i. To be-Prov'o-eā'tion, n. [jection or bulge out. Pro-tu/ber-a/tion, n. A pro-Proud, a. Having inordinate self-esteem; conceited; arrogant; haughty; fungous, as proud flesh.

Proud'ly, adv. Haughtily. Prov'a-ble (133), a. Capable

of being proved.

Prove, r. t. To try; to test; to ascertain by experiment; to verify; to demonstrate; to experience. - v. i. To make trial; to be found by trial. Prov'en-der, n. Dry food for

cattle and horses.

Prov'erb. n. A short sentence often repeated, expressing an important truth; a wise saying; an adage; a maxim.

Pro-verb'i-al, a. Pertaining to a proverb; /universally acknowledged or spoken of.

Pro-verb'i-al-ly, adv. By or as a proverb.

Pro-vide', v. t. To procure beforehand; to prepare.

Prov'i-dence, n. Foresight; the care of God over his [forehand. creatures. Provi-dent, a. Preparing be-Provi-den'tial, a. Relating to, or effected by, divine providence.

Provi-den'tial-ly, adv. means of providence. With

Prov'i-dent-ly, adv. prudent foresight. [vides. Pro-vid'er, n. One who pro-Prov'ince (140), n. A distant portion of an empire or state ; a region of country; district;

office; business. Pro-vin'cial.n. An Inhabitant of a province. - a. Belonging to a province; un-

polished. Pro-vin'cial-ism, n. Peculiarity of speech in a proviuce.

Pro-vi'sion (-vizh/un), n. Preparation; something provided; food; previous stipu-lation. - v.t. To supply with stores.

Pro-vi'sion-al (-vizh'un),
pared for the pared for the occasion; temporary.

Pro-vi'sion-al-ly (-vizh/un-), adv. Temporarily.

Pro-vī'so, n. (pl. Pro-vī'sōs,

Pro-vi'so-ry, a. Conditional; [of anger/ temporary. A cause come prominent; to swell Pro-vo'ca-tive, a. Serving to provoke or excite. - n. Any thing that tends to provoke;

a stimulant.

Pro-voke', v. t. To excite; to offend; to incense.

Prov'ost (prov'ust, 39), n. A chlef officer, or magistrate. Provost-mär'shal

(usually pron. pro-vo/-), n. A military officer who arrests de-

serters, &c.

Prow, n. Forepart of a ship. Prow'ess, n. Bravery; valcr. Prowl, v. i. To rove for prey - n. A roving for prey.

Prowl'er, n. Oue who prowls. Prox'i-mate, n. Next immediately preceding or following. — SYN. Nearest; immediate; direct.

Prox'i-mate-ly, adv. By immediate relation; immediately. nearness. Prox-im'i-ty, n. Immediate †Prox'i-mo, n. The next, or

the coming month. Prox'y (141), n. Agency of a substitute; a substitute.

Prude, n. A woman of affected modesty or reserve.

Pru'dence, n. Practical wisdoin; caution; discretion. Pru'dent, a. Praetically wise. Pru-děn'tial, a. Proceeding from, or guided by, pru-

dence. Pru'dent-ly, adv. Discreetly. Prü'der-y, n. Affected modesty or reserve. [coy. Pru'dish (133), a. Affectedly Prune, n. A dried plum. - v. t. To eut or lop off

branches from ; to trim. Pru-něl'là, | n. [Prob. from Pru-něl'lo, its color, resembling that of prunes.] kind of lasting, or smooth

woolen stuff. Pru'ri-ence, n.

longing desire. Uneasy with Pru'ri-ent. a.

Itching or

desire; itcling. Prus'sian (prush'an, or proo'shan), a. Relating to Prus-

Prus'sie, or Prus'sie, a. Pertaining to Prussian blue;applied to an acid which a deadly poison.

Pry, v. i. To examine or iuspect closely. - r. t. To lift with a lever.

18.) A conditional stipula- Psälm (säm), n. A sacred song or hymn. psalms, Psälm'ist, n. A writer of Psalm'o-dist (salm'- or sam'-), n. One who sings psalms.

Psalm'o-dy (salm'- or sam'-), n. Art or practice of singing psalms or hymns.

Psal'ter (sawl'ter), n. book of Psalms.

Psal'ter-y (sawl'ter-), n. An ancient instrument of music. Pshaw (shaw), interj. expressing contempt.

Psy eho-log'ie } (si'-). a. Psy eho-log'ie-al } Pertaining to the soul or to the science of the soul.

Psy-chol'o-gy (sī-), n. The doctrine of, or a treatise on, the soul.

Ptől'e-mā'ie (től-), a. Pertaining to Ptoleury, an ancient astronomer.

Pty'a-lism (ti/-), n. Salivation. [sexes. Pū'ber-ty, n. Ripe age in the Pu-bes'çençe, n. A state of puberty; soft, short hairs.

Pu-běs'cent, a. Arriving at puberty; eovered with soft,

short hairs.

Pŭb'lie (127), a. Pertaining to a nation or to the community; common; open; general. -n. The body of the people. Pub'li-can, n. Keeper of an

iun or public house; a collector of taxes or tribute. Pŭb'li-eā'tien, n. Act of publishing; thing published.

Pub'li-cist, n. A writer on the laws of nations. Pub-lic'i-ty, n. State of being

pablic; notoriety.

Pub'lie-ly, adv. Openly.
Pub'lie-ly, adv. Openly.
Pub'lish, v. t. To make
known or public; to put
forth; to advertise. [lishes. Püb'lish-cr, n. One who pub-Pub'lish-ment, n. Public notice of au intended mar-

riage. [ter, or plant-louse. Pā/ce-ron, n. The vine-fret-Luck'er, v. t. To gather into small folds or wrinkles. - n. A small fold or wrinkle.

Pud'ding, n. A kind of food variously compounded. Pud'dle, n. A small pool of

muddy water. - v. t. make muddy; to render impervious to water: to deprive of carbon, as iron.

Pū'er-ĭle, a. [Lat. puerilis, fr. puer, a boy.] Childish; boyish.

Pū'er-ĭl'i-ty, n. Childishness.

Pu-er'per-al, a. Pertaining | Pul'ver-i-za'tion, n. to childbirth.

Puff (123), n. A slight blast of wind; a kind of light pastry; exaggerated commendation.

- v. t. or i. To swell with wind; to pant; to praise ex- Pum'ice, n. A porous subtravagantly.

Puff'-ball, n. A fungus or mushroom full of dust.

Puff'y, a. Inflated; swollen; bombastic. [dog. Pug, n. A monkey; a little Pugh (poo), interj. expressing

contempt. Pū'gil-ism, n. A fighting with

the fist; boxing.
Pū'gʻil-ĭst, n. A boxer.
Pū'gʻil-ĭst'ie, a. Pertaining to fighting with the fist.

Pug-nā'eious, a. Inclined to fight; quarrelsome.

Pug-năç'i-ty, n. Disposition to fight.

Pūis'ne (pū'ne), a. Small; younger; inferior in rank. Pū'is-sançc, n. Power ;

strength; might. Pū'is-sant, a. Powerful; [vomit. strong; mighty. Püke, v.i. To vomit. — n. A Püle, v.i. To cry and whine

like a child. Pull, v. t. To pluck; to draw.

- n. Act of pulling.
Pullet, n. A young hen.
Pulley (141),
n. [From pull.] A

small wheel turning in a block, with a groove for a running

Pulleys.

Půl'mo-na-ry,) a. Pertain-Pul-mon'ie, | ing to, or aft fecting, the lungs.

Pulp, n. The soft, juicy part of fruit; any softness; marrow. -v. t. To deprive of

Pul'pit, n. An elevated station or desk for a preacher. Půlp'oŭs, (a. Of, or like, Půlp'y,) pulp; soft. Půl'sāte, v. i. To throb, as

an artery ; to beat. Pŭl'sa-tile, a. Capable of being struck or beaten.

Pul-sa'tion, n. A throb. Půl'sa-tíve, | a. Beating like Půl'sa-to-ry, | a pulse. Půl'se, n. A beating of arte-

ries; peas, beans, &c.
Pul'ver-a-ble, a. Capable of
being pulverized, or reduced

to fine powder.

ducing to powder. Pul'ver-ize, v. t. To reduce

to powder; to comminute. Pul-věr'u-lent, a. Consisting of, or like, fine powder.

stance ejected from volcanoes.

Pu-mi'cious (-mish'us), a. Consisting of pumice.

Pump, n. An engine for raising water; a low shoe with a thin sole. -v. To raise with a pump; to draw out.

Pump'kin (81), n. A wellknowu plant and its fruit. Pun, n. A word or expression

with two meanings; a quibble. - r. i. (129) To play upon words.

Punch, n. A tool for making holes; a kind of liquor; a buffoon; a blow. — v. t. To thrust; to perforate.

Punch'eon (-un), n. A tool for piercing, stamping, or the like; a eask holding 84 or 120 gallons.

Pŭn/ehi-něl'lo, n. A buffoon; a character in a puppet-show. Pune-til'io (140), n. A nice point.

Punc-til'ious, a. Exact in ceremony or bargain; nice. Pune'to, n. A nice point of form or ceremony; a punctilio; the point in fencing. Punet'u-al, a. Prompt; exact to the time appointed;

strict; nice. Punet'u-al'i-ty, n. Se lous exactness in time.

Punet'u-al-ly, adv. Exactly. Punet'u-ate, v. t. To mark with written points.

Punet/u-a'tion, n. Act or art dividing sentences by means of points.

Punet'ure, n. A small point or a hole made by pricking. -v. t. To prick with a pointed instrument. [min. Pun'dit, n. A learned Brah-Bung, n. A kind of sleigh rudely made.

Pun'gen-ey, n. Sharpness; keenness.

Pun'gent, a. [Lat. pungens, pricking.] Sharp; aerid. Pun'gent-ly, adv. Iu a pun-

gent manner. Pū'nie, a. Pertaining to Carthage; faithless; perfidions.

Pun'ish, v. t. To infliet pain ou for an offense .- SYN. To correct; scourge; chasten; castigate.

A re-Pun'ish-a-ble, a. Worthy to be punished. Pun'ish-er, n. One who pun-

Pun'ish-ment, n. Any pen-alty inflicted or suffered as the reward of a crime. lutlicting

Pū'ni-tīve, a. lutlicting Pū'ni-to-ry, punishment Punk, n. Substance used for tinder; a strumpet.

Pun'ster, n. One who puns. Punt, n. A flat-bottomed boat, used for various purposes. Pū'ny (26), a. Little aud

weak. Pup, n. A young dog; a whelp. - v. i. To bring forth

puppies. †Pū'pa, n. (pl. Pū'pæ.) A

chrysalis. Pū'pil, n. A scholar; apple

of the eye. Pū'pil-aģe (130), n. The state

of a pupil or scholar. Pü'pil-la-ry, a. Pertaining to a pupil or ward.

Pup'pet, n. A small image moved by wires; a doll.

Pup'py (141), n. A young dog Pup'py-işm, n. meanness; coxcombry.

Pûr (125), v. i. To murmur as a cat. - n. A murmuring sound made by eats.

Pûr'blīnd, a. Near-sighted. Pûr'chas-a-ble, a. Capable of being purchased.

Pûr'ehase, v. t. To buy; to procure; to obtain; to acquire. - n. A buying; thing bought; power of a [buys.

Pûr'cha-ser, n. One who Pure, a. Clear; unpolluted; real; genuine; chaste.

Pure'ly (132), adv. Iu a pure manner; merely. [pure. Pure'ness, n. State of being Pur-ga'tion, n. Act of cleansing or cleaning from a crime.

Pûr'ga-tive, a. Cleansing; cathartie. - n. A cathartie [to purgatory. medicine. Pûr'ga-tō'ri-al, a. Pertaining Pûr'ga-to-ry, n. A place in which some suppose the souls

of the dead are purified by punishment.

Purge, v. t. [Lat. purgare, contracted fr. purum agere, to make clean.] To eleanse; to purify; to clear from guilt. -n. A cathartic medicine. Pū'ri-fi-eā'tion, n. Act of pu-

rifying; a cleansing. Pū'ri-fī'er, n. One who, or that which, purifies.

Pū'ri-fy, v. t. or i. To make

or grow pure or clean; to | Pûr'sui-vant (-swI-), n. A | cleanse; to refine. Pū'rism, n. Nicety, especial-

ly in the use of words. Pū'rist, n. One nice in the

choice of words.

Pū'ri-tan, n. A dissenter from the church of England in the 16th and 17th centuries. Pū/ri-tăn'ie, a. Pertain-Pū/ri-tăn'ie-al, ing to the Puritans and their doctrines; rigid.

Pū'ri-tăn'ie-al-ly, adv. In a puritanical manuer.

The no-

Pū'ri-tan-ism, n. tions or practice of Puritans. Pū'ri-ty (133), n. State of being pure; cleanness; clearness; chastity.

Pûrl, v. i. To flow with a gentle noise. - n. A gentle murmur of a stream; a border; malt liquor spiced. Pûr'lieu, n. Environs.

Pûr'lin, n. A timber to support rafters. [pilfer. Pur-loin', v. t. To steal; to Pur-loin'er, n. One who steals. Pûr'ple, a. Red tinged with blue. -n. A color composed of red and blue; a robe; (pl.) spots of a livid color on the skin. - v. t. To color with purple. [ple.

Pûr'plish, a. Somewhat pur-Pûr'port, n. That which is mcant; meaning; tendency.
—v. t. To intend; to signify. Pûr'pose (pûr'pus), n. Object

to be accomplished. - SYN. Intention; aim; view; end. - v. t. To intend; to design; to resolve.

Pûr'pose-ly (pûr'pus-), adv. Intentionally; with design. Pûrr. (125) See Pur.

Pûrse, n. A small money-bag. -v. t. To put in a purse; to contract.

Pûrse'-pride, n. Pride of money. [wealth. Pûrse'-proud, a. Proud of Pürs'er, n. The paymaster of a ship.

Pur-su'a-ble, a. Capable of being, or fit to be, pursued. Pur-su'ançe, n. A following;

prosecution; consequence. Pur-su'ant, a. Done in consequence; conformable.

Pur-sue', v. t. To follow; to chase. -v. i. To proceed, in argument or discourse. Pur-su'er, n. One who pur-

sucs, chases, or follows. Pur-suit', n. Act of following;

chase; course of business.

state uiesseuger. Pûrs'y, a. Fat and short-

breathed. Pū'ru-lence, n. Generation of

pus; matter. Pû'ru-lent, a. Consisting of,

or pertaining to, pns. Pur-vey' (-va'), v. t. To furuish or provide. - r. i.

buy provisions; to cater. Pur-vey'ance, n. Procurement of provisions.

Pur-vey'or, n. One who provides; a cateror.

Pûr'view, n. The body of a statute; limit; scope; ex-

tent; sphere. Pus, n. The matter or yellowish-white, creamy liquid of a sore or ulcer.

Push, v. t. To urge or impel. - n. An urging; a thrust. Pű/sil-la-nĭm'i-ty, n. Weakness of mind; cowardice; poltroonery.

Pū/sil-lăn'i-mous, a. pusillanimis, from pusillus, very little, and animus, mind.] Destitute of courage. -SYN. Cowardly; dastardly. Puss, n. A cat; a hare.

Pust'u-late, v. i. To form into pustules.

Pust'ule, n. A small pimple containing pus. [tules. Pust'u-lous, a. Having pus-Put, v. t. [imp. & p. p. PUT.] To lay in a place; to apply; to propose. -v. i. To go or move; to steer; to direct.

Pū'ta-tīve, a. Supposed. Put'log, n. A short piece of timber supporting the floor of a scaffold.

Put'-off. n. A shift for evasion or delay; a subterfuge. Pū/tre-făe'tion, n. Process of decaying or rotting.

Pū'tre-făe'tive, a. Pertaining to, or tending to promote, putrefaction; making rotten. Pū'tre-fy, v. i. or i. To dissolve or rot, as organized matter. [rotting.

Pu-trěs'çençe, n. State of Becoming Pu-très'cent, a. putrid or rotten, as organized bodies.

Pu-trěs'ci-ble, a. Liable to become putrid. [ten. Pū'trid, a. Decomposed; rot-Pu-trĭd'i-ty, \ n. State of Pū'trid-ness, being putrid. Pŭt'ty, n. A kind of paste or cement of whiting and

linseed oil. Půz'zle, n. Perplexity; a toy which perplexes. - v. t. To perplex, as the mind; to nouplus.

Pyg-mē'an, a. Dwarfish. Pýg'my (141), n. A dwarf. a. Small; diminutive.

Pyr'a-mid, n. A solid. having a rectilinear base, and sides triangles having a

Pyramids.

common vertex. Py-răm'id-al, a. Having Pyr'a-mid'ie-al, } the form of a pyramid. Pyre, n. A funeral pile.

Pýr'i-fôrm, a. Having the form of a pear.

†Py-rī'tēs, n. A combination of sulphur with iron, copper, cobalt, or nickel.

Pýr'o-lig'ne-ous, (a. Pyro-lig'nie, duced by the distillation of wood.

Py-rol'o-gy, n. Science of heat; a treatise on heat, latent and sensible. [by fire. Pýr'o-măn'çy, n. Divination Pý-rŏm'e-ter, n. An instrument for measuring degrees of heat above those indicated by a mercurial thermometer. Pýr'o-těch'nie, a. Relating

to fire-works, or to the art of forming them.

Pyr'o-tech'nies, n. Art of a Pyr'o-tech'ny, nuking fire-works, as rockets, &c.

Pýr'o-těch'nist, n. One skilled in pyrotechuy; a manufacturer of fire-works.

Pyr'rhie (pir'rik), n. A metrical foot of two short syllables; an ancient military dance.

Pÿr'rho-nĭşm, n. Universal doubt or skepticism.

Pyth/a-go're-an, thăg/o-rē'an, a. Pertaining to Pythagoras, an ancient philosopher, or to the doctrines he taught.

Pyth'i-an, a. Relating to the Pythoness, or to certain games celebrated at Delphi.

Pyth'o-ness, n. A priestess who gave oracular auswers at Delphi, in Grecce.

Pyx (140), n. Among Roman Catholics, the box in which the consecrated host is kept: a box used at the Euglish mint for certain sample coins taken for a trial of the weight and fineness of metal.

A pretender to medical skill. [quack. Quăck'er-y, n. Practice of a Quad'ră-ges'i-ma, n. Forty

days of fast before Easter; Lent. Be-

Quad'ra-ġĕs'i-mal, a. longing to, or used in, Lent. Quad'ran-

gle, n. plane figure of 4 angles

and 4 sides. Quadrangle. Quad-răn'gu-lar, a. Having four angles.

Quad'rant (kwod/-), 12. [Lat. quadrans, a fourth part, from quatuor, four.] Quarter of a circle; arc a, a, Quadrants. of 90°; an in-

strument for taking alti-[to a quadrant tudes. Quad-rant'al, a. Pertaining Quad'rat (kwod'-), n. A low piece of metal to make a blank space on the paper in printing.

Quad'rate, a. Square; suited.

-n. A square.

Quad'rāte, v. t. To square; to fit; to suit. [a square. Quad-răt'ie, a. Pertaining to Quad'ra-ture, n. A square; the finding of a square having the same area as a given curvilinear figure.

Quad-rěn'ni-al, a. Happening once in four years.

Quad'ri-lăt'er-al, Having four and sides hence four

angles. - n. Quadrilateral. A plane figure having four sides.

Qua-drille' (kwa-dril' or kadril'), n. A kind of dance; a game at cards.

Quad-rill'ion, n. A million involved to the fourth power; in America, a thousand trillions

Quad-rip'ar-tīte, a. Consist, ing of four parts. Quad'ri-syl'la-ble, n. A word

of four syllables.

UACK (5), v. i. To cry Quad'ri-vălve, n. One of a set of four leaves serving for a door.

Quad-roon', n. The offspring of a mulatto and a white per-

Quad-ru'ma-noŭs, a. Haying four feet that take the place of hands.

Quad'ru-pěd, n. An animal

having four feet.

Quad'ru-ple, a. Fourfold. v. t. To increase fourfold. Quad-ru'pli-cate, a. Fourfold. make fourfold. Quad-ru'pli-cate, v. t. To

Quad-ru'pli-eā'tion, n. making fourfold.

Quaff (123), v. t. To drink largely or copiously of. Quag'gy, a. Soft, wet, and yielding to the feet.

Quag'mire, n. Soft, wet land

that shakes under the feet. Qua'haug (kwaw'hog), n. A species of clam.

Quail (99), n. A gallinaeeous bird; in the United States, the ruffed grouse. - v. t. or i. To become quelled; to shrink; to cower.

Quaint, a. Artificially elegant; odd and antique. SYN. Strange; whimsical; fanciful; singular; queer. Quaint'ly, adv. Ingeniously;

fancifully; oddly. Quaint'ness, n. State of be-

ing quaint; oddness. Quake, v. i. To shake. -n. A shake; a tremulous agitation; a shudder.

Quak'er, n. One of the society of Friends.

Quāk'er-ism, n. System of

the Quakers. Qual'i-fi/a-ble (135), a. Capable of being abated or modified; abatable.

Qual'i-fi-eā'tion, n. That which qualifies; legal requisite; endowment; acconiplishment; restriction; modification.

Qual'i-fī'er, n. One who, or that which, qualifies.

Qual'i-fy, v. t. [Lat. qualificare, fr. qualis, such, and facere, to make.] To fit; to prepare; to modify; to limit; to abate; to restrict. Qual'i-ty, n.

acter; distinguishing property; attribute; high rank. Qualm (kwam), n. Sudden

illness; nausea; a throe; scruple of conscience.

Qualm'ish (kwam'-), a. Affected with sickness at the stomach.

Quan'da-ry, or Quan-da'ry, n. State of difficulty or perplexity; uncertainty.

Quan'ti-ty, n. Quality of being measurable; a certain (often a large) extent, sum, or portion .- SYN. Weight; bulk; measure; amount.

Quan'tum (kwon'tuu), n. A quantity; amount.

Quar'an-tine (-teen), n. Prohibition of intercourse with the shore, to which an iufected ship is subjected.

Quar'rel (kwor'rel, 130), n. A. breach of friendship; an an-To disgry contest. - v. i. pute; to find fault.

Quar'rel-some, a. Inclined to quarrel; contentious.

Quar'ry (kwor'ry), n. A mine where stones are cut for building or other purposes; game. — v.t. To dig or take from a quarry.

Quart, n. Fourth of a gallon. Quar'tan, a. Designating a fourth. - n. An ague occurring every fourth day.

Quar'ter, n. A fourth part of any thing; 8 bushels; 3 months; a region; mercy shown to an enemy; (pl.) A station occupied by troops; lodgings. — v. t. To divide into four parts; to lodge, as soldiers.

Quar'ter-day, n. The day that completes the term of three months; a day on which rent becomes due.

Quar'ter-děck, n. Deck of a ship from the mainmast to the stern.

Quar'ter-ly, a. Happening every three months. - adv. Once in the quarter of a year. -n. A work published four times a year.

Quar'ter-mas'ter, officer who regulates the quarters, provisions, &e., of an army. Nature; char- Quar'tern, n. Fourth part of

son, ôr, do, wolf, too, took; ûrn, rue, pull; c, g, soft; c, g, hard; ag; exist; u as ng; this.

a pint; a loaf weighing about | Quest, n. four pounds.

Quar'ter-staff, n. A stout staff once used as a weapou of defeuse.

Quartette, n. A musical Quartet, composition in four parts, or the four persons who perform them.

Quar'tile, n. An aspect of the planets when they are distant from each other 90°

Quar'to, n. (pl. Quar'tōs, 140.) [Lat., fr. quartus, the fourth.] A book in which each sheet is folded into four leaves. - a. Having four leaves to a sheet.

Quartz (kwôrts), n. Puresilex. Quash (kwosh), v. t. crush; to subdue; to annul. Quas-sa'tion, n. A shaking. Quas'si-à (kwŏsh/ĭ-a

kwash'i-a), n. A bitter medicinal wood. [of four. Qua-ter'na-ry, a. Consisting Qua-ter'ni-on, n. The number four; a set of four persons or things.

Qua'ver (129), v. i. To shake the voice. - n. A shake of the voice; an cighth uote. Quay (kē), n. A mole or bank

by the water; a wharf. Quay'age (kē'ej), n. Money paid for the use of a quay.

Queach'y, a. Shaking, as a bog. [slut. Quēan, n. A low woman; a Quēa/ṣṣ, a. Squeamish; sick. Queen, n. The consort of a

king; a female sovereigu. Queen'-dow'a-ger, n.

widow of a king. Queer, a. Odd; strange; sin-

gular; quaint. Queer'ly, adv. Oddly; quaint-Queer'ness, n. Oddity; singularity; quaintness.

Quell (123), v. t. [Allied to kill.] To crush; to subdue; to put down; to allay; to appease.

Quench, v. t. To extinguish; to repress; to allay. Quench'a-ble, a. Admitting

of being quenched. Quer'çit-ron, n. Dyer's oak and the bark.

Qué'rist, n. One who inquires. Quern, n. A hand-mill for grinding grain.

Quer'u-lous, a. Habitually complaining.

Dispo-Quer'u-lous-ness, n.

sition to complain. Quē'ry (99, 141), n. tion: inquiry. — v. A ques--v. t. To ask questions about.

Act of seeking; search; request.

Ques'tion (kwest/ynn), n. Act of asking; inquiry; doubt.
- c. t. To ask; to interrogate : to doubt.

Ques'tion-a-ble, a. Doubt ful; uncertain; suspicious. Doubt-Ques'tion-er, n. One who

asks questions; an inquirer. Ques'tion-less, a. Doubtless. Quib'ble, n. An evasion of the truth; a cavil; a pun; a low

concert. - v. t. To evade the point; to pun.

Quib'bler, n. One who quibbles; a punster.

Quick, a. Moving or acting with celerity; living. - SYN. Swift; speedy .- adv. Soon; hastily. -n. Any sensible part; living flesh. Quick'en (kwik'n), v. t. To

make alive; to vivify; to make quick or rapid. Lime un-

Quick'lime, n. slacked. [time. Quick'ly, adv. In a short Quick'ness, n. Speed; haste. Quick'-sand, n. A mass of loose or moving sand mixed with water.

Quick'set, n. A living shrub, set to grow, as for a hedge. -a. Made of quickset.

Quick'sil-ver, n. Mercury. Quid, n. A piece of tobacco for chewing; a cud. Quid'di-ty, n. A trifling pice-Quid'dle, v. i. To waste time in trifling employments.

v. t. or i. (122) To taunt.

Quirk, n. 24 sheets of paper.

Quirk, n. A sudden turu; an

Quid'nune, n. One curious to know every thing that passes; a gossip. Rest; re-

Quī-ĕs'çençe, n. pose; silcuce. [leut. Qui-es'cent, a. At rest; si-Qui'et, a. Free from motion or disturbance. - SYN. calm; unmolested; tranquil. -n. Rest; tranquillity. -v. t. To stop motion in; to calm; to lull.

Quī'et-işm, n. Peace of mind. Qui'et-ist, n. One of a sect who maintained that religion consists in repose of the mind, employed in contemplaing God.

Quī'et-ly, adv. Calmly. Qui'et-ness, n. State of being [tranquillity. Quī'e-tūde (118), n.

Rest: fQui-ē'tus, n. Fiual discharge; Quiz (125, 129), n. A riddle; a repose; death.

Quill. n. A large, strong feather; spine of a porcupine; a piece of reed. - r. t.

To plait or form with ridges, like quills.

Quilt, n. A padded cover for a bed. - r. t. To stitch together with some warm substance between.

Consisting of Qui'na-ry, a. five; arranged by fives. Quinçe, n. [From Cydonia

in Crete.] A small tree aud its fruit.

Qui'nîne, or Qui-nîne', n. An alkaloid obtained from cinchona.

Quĭn'qua-ġĕs'i-ma, n. Sunday about 50 days before Easter. [five angles. Quin-quăn'gu-lar, a. Having Quin-quen'ni-al, a. Occurring once in five years.

Quin'sy, n. Inflammation of the tonsils or throat.

Quint, n. A sequence of five, at cards.

Quint'al, n. A weight of 100 or 112 pounds. Quin'tan, n. A fever, the

paroxysms of which return every fifth day.

Quin-tes'sence, n. Fifth or highest essence; best or essential part.

Quin-tět', \ n. A musical

Quin-tětte' \ composition for

five voices or instruments. Quin'tu-ple, a. Fivefold. -

v. t. To make fivefold. Quip, n. A sareastic taunt. -

artful evasiou; a retort. Quit (129), c. t. To leave : to forsake .- a. Clear; released; free; absolved.

Relinquish-Quit'elāim, n. ment of a claim; a deed of release. - v. t. To release or relinquish a claim to by deed. Quite, adv. Entirely: wholly;

completely; considerably. Quit'rent, n. A rent by which a tenant is discharged from all other service.

Quit'tance, n. Discharge from a dcbt; repayment.

Quiv'er, n. A case for arrows. -v. i. To shake; to tremble; to shiver.

Quix-ŏt'ie, a. Romantic to extravagance.

Quix'ot-ism, n. Romantic and absurd notions.

puzzle; au odd fellow. - v. t. To puzzle; to make sport of by deceiving; to peer at. Quiz'zie-al, a. Comical.

Quoin (kwoin or koiu), n. A; Quō'ta, n. A share; proporcorner; a wedge.

Quoit, n. A horse-shoe, flat stone, or the like, for pitching at a fixed object. - v. i. Quo-ta'tion, n. To play at quoits.

Quon'dam, a. Former. Quo'rum, n. A bench of justransacting business.

tional part. Quō'ta-ble, a. Capable of being

quoted. A passage cited.

Quote, v. t. To cite or adduce, as the words of another. tices; a sufficient number for Quoth (kwoth or kwath), v. i. To say; to speak; - used

only in the first and third persons in the past tense. . Quo-tid'i-an, a. Occurring daily. — n. A fever recur-

ring daily.

Quō'tient(kwō'shent), n. [Lat. quoties, how many times.] The number resulting from the division of one number

by another.

R.

AB'BET, v. t. To cut or Răck'et, n. A clattering noise; a frame used for catching or a board, for lapping. -n. A groove in the side of a board.

Rāb'bǐ (or -bī, 140), n. [Heb rabî, my master.] A Jewish teacher or doctor of the law. Răb'bin, n. Same as Rabbi. Rab-bin'ie,

Rab-bin'ie, a. Pertaining Rab-bin'ie-al, to rabbins. Răb'bit, n. A small burrowing animal resembling the hare, but smaller.

Răb'ble, n. A crowd; a mob. A tumultuons [mad. Răb'id, a. Furious; raging; Răb'id-ness, n. State of being rabid; maduess.

Rae-eoon' n. A wild animal of North America, allied to the bear.

mayon Raccoon. n. A running in competition; course; a breed; a family; a peculiar flavor. -v. i. To run or contend in running. Rāçe'-hôrse, \ n. A horse

kept for run-Rāç'er, ning in contest. Ra-çeme', n. A cluster of flowers arranged along a

stem. Rā'ci-ness (135), n. The quality of being racy.

Rack (127), n. An engine of torture; extreme pain; a framework on which things are laid : thin, flying clouds. -v. i. To torture ; to strain ; to draw off from the lees, v. i. To move or travel with a quick amble.

Räck'er, n. One who torments; a horse that racks, or ambles.

striking a ball; a snow-shoe. Răck'-rent, n. An ann rent raised to the utmost. An annual

Rā'çy, a. Tasting of the soil; flavorous; fresh; distinctive; peculiar and piquant.

Rā'di-al, a. Pertaining to a radius; pertaining to one of the bones of the fore-arm.

Rā'di-ançe, n. Sparkling brightness; brilliancy. Rā'di-ant, a. Emitting rays;

shining; sparkling. Rā'di-āte, v. i. or t. To emit rays; to enlighten. frays. Rā/di-ā/tion, n. Emission of Rā/di-ā/tor, n. A body from

which rays of light or heat emanate.

Răd'i-cal, a. Original; implanted by nature; fundamental, -n. Root of a word; an element; a thoroughgoing reformer.

Răd'i-eal-ism, n. Doctrine or spirit of a radical. Răd'i-eal-ly, adv. Originally; fuudamentally.

Răd'i-eā'tion, n. The process of taking root.

Răd'i-ele (·kl), n. The part of a seed which becomes a root. Răd'ish, n. A plant and its

pungent, edible root. Rā'di-us, n. (pl. Rā'di-ī.) Half of the diameter,

of a circle. †Rā'dix, n. (pl. Răd'ī-çēs.) A root, or primitive word. Radius. Råff (123),n. Sweepings; ref-

use. Răf'fle, v. i. To cast dice or draw lots for a prize. - n. A kind of lottery. [boards. Raft, n. A float of timber or

Raft'er, n. One of the rooftimbers of a building.

Răg, n. A torn piece of eloth; (pl.) worn-out garments. Răg'a-mŭf'fin, n. A paltry

fellow; a mean wretch. Rāģe, n. Violent anger; fury; wrath. - v. t. To be in a fury; to fume.

Răg'ged (57), a. Torn into tatters; dressed in tatters.

Răg'ged-ness, n. State of being ragged.

Rāġ'ing (133), a. Furious; violent. [of rags. Răg'man (143), n. A collector Ra-gout' (ra-goo'), n. A highly seasoned dish.

Rāid, n. [A.-S. rad, a riding.] A hostile incursion, esp. of mounted men.

Rāil, n. A bar of wood or iron; a bird. -v. t. (130) To inclose with rails. -v. i. To utter reproach; to scoff.

Rāil'ing, n. Insulting lan-guage; a series of rails. Răil'ler-y (răl'ler-y), n. Ban-

ter; good-humored pleasantry or slight satire. Rāil'rōad, \ n. A road laid

Rail'way, with iron rails.
Rai'ment, n. Clothing iu general; garments. Rāin, n. Moisture falling from

the clouds in drops. -v. i. To fall in drops from the clouds, as water.

Rāin'bōw, n. A many-colored arch formed by the refraction and rellection of the sun's rays in drops of rain; the iris, Rāin'-gāuģe, n. An instrument for measuring the quantity of rain that falls in a

given time. Rāin'y, a. Attended or abounding with rain.

Rāise, v. t. To lift; to erect; to excite; to levy.

Rāi'sin (rā'zn), n. A dried grape. Ra'jah, or Ra'jah, n. In In-

dia, a native prince.

Rāke, n. A garden or farming tool; a libertine. - v. t. To collect with a rake; to sweep with cannon.

Rāk'ish, a. Lewd; debauched. Răl'ly, n. Act of collecting disordered troops; banter. - v.t. (135) To attack with raillery; to banter; to reunite. - v. i. To come back to order.

Răm, n. A male shcep; a mechanical contrivance. - v. t. To drive or thrust with violence.

Răm'ble, n. A wandering about; an irregular excursion. -v. i. To rove hither and thither .- SYN. To roam ; range; wander; stroll.

Răm'bler, n. One who ram-

Răm'bling, a. Wandering. Răm'i-fi-cā'tion, n.

branching; a subdivision. Răm'i-fy, v. t. or i. [Lat. ramus, a branch, and facere, to make.] To separate into branches, as the stem of a plant; to branch.

Råm'mer, n. An instrument for ramming or driving.

Rā-mōse', a. Consisting or Rā'moŭs, full of branches; branchy.

Rămp, v. i. To leap ; to frisk. - n. A leap; a spring. Rămp'an-çy, n. Exuberance;

extravagance. Rămp'ant, a. Exuberant; un-

restrained; wanton; rearing. Răm'pärt, n. A wall or mound round a place for defense.

Răm'rŏd, n. A rod used in loading a gun.

Răn, imp. of Run.

†Ran-che'ro (-chā'ro), n. Mexican peasant employed on

a rancho; a herdsulan.

Răn'eho, n. A rude hut for Rănch, herdsmen; a large farming establishment, or an establishment for rearing cattle and horses.

Răn'cid, a. Having a strong, sour smell; musty.

Ran-çĭd'i-ty, n. A strong, Răn'çid-ness, sour smell; mustiness.

Răn'eor (155), n. Malignity; inveterate enmity.

Răn'cor-ous, a. Very spiteful; malignant; malevolent. Răn'dom, n. Course without

definite direction. - a. Left | Râre, a. to chance; done at hazard. Răng, old imp. of Ring.

Range, n. A row or rank; excursion; extent; a cooking apparatus. -v.t. To place in order. -v.i. To rove at large; to be placed in order.

Strong-scented; Rănk, a. high-tasted; luxuriant. - n. A line of men; row; class; order; degree; diguity. - v. t. To place in a line; to dispose methodically.—v. i. To be ranged or set; to have a certain grade or dignity.

Rănk'le, v. i. To become inflamed or violent; to fester. Rănk'ly, adv. With exuber-

ant growth.

Rănk'ness, n. A strong scent; luxuriance ; rancidity, Răn'săck (127), v. t. To search

thoroughly; to pillage. Răn'sôm, n. The price paid

to redeem a person or goods from an enemy.— $v.\ t.\ \mathrm{To}\ \mathrm{re}$ deem from captivity, punishment, or forfeit, by a price. Rănt, n. Boisterous, empty declamation. - v. i. To rave.

Rant'er, n. A boistcrous de-

claimer; a noisy talker. Răp, n. A quick, smart blow. -v. i. or t. (129) To strike with a quick, sharp blow; to snatch away; to transport.

Ra-pā'cious, a. Inclined to plunder; greedy; ravenous. Ra-pā'cious-ly, adv. Raven-

ously; by rapine. Ra-paç'i-ty, n. Disposition to pluuder; exorbitaut covetousness; ravenousness.

Rape, n. A seizing by violence; carnal knowledge by force; a plant of the cabbage tribe.

Råp'id, a. Swift; quick. Ra-pid'i-ty, n. Swiftness of motion; velocity; haste. Răp'id-ly, adv. Swiftly; with

quick motion. Răp'ids, n. pl. Sudden descent of a stream without

actual water fall. Rā'pi-cr, n. A light sword with a very narrow blade.

Răp'ine, n. Act of plundering; spoliation; pillage.
Rap-pee', n. A kind of snuff.
Rap'per, n. One who raps;

knocker of a door.

Răpt, a. Transported in ecstasy; ravished. Răpt'ūre. n. Extreme joy ; ec-

stasy; bliss. Răpt'ur-ous. a. Causing rapt- Ra'ti-o ra'shi-o or ra'sho', n. ure; ecstatic; blissful.

Thin : scattered : nearly raw; underdone.

Răr'e-făc'tion, n. Act or process of rarefying; expansion of bodies.

Răr'e-fī'a-ble, a. Capable of being rarefled.

Răr'e-fÿ (118). v. t. or i. make or become thin or rare. Râre'ly, adv. Seldom; uot often; finely; nicely.

Râre'ness, \ n. State of being Răr'i-ty, rare; uncommonness, thinness.

Râre'rīpe, a. Early ripe. — n. An early fruit.

Răs-cal, n. A dishonest man; a rogue. -a. Mean: low; dishonest. [low, mean wretch.

Ras-căl'ion (-kăl'yun), n. A Ras-eal'i-ty, n. Mean dishonesty; base fraud; villainy.

Răs'eal-ly, a. Like a rascal; dishonest; trickish. āse. v. t. To erase.

Rāse, v. t. To erase. Rāsh, a. Excessively hasty or incautious. - SYN. Adventurous; foolhardy: headlong.

Råsh'er, n. A thin slice of ba-con. [thought; hastily. Răsh'ly, adv. Without fore-Răsh'ness, n. Inconsiderate haste; heedlessness; temer-

Rasp, n. A kind of coarse file : a grater. - v. t. To rub or grate with a rasp.

Rasp'ber-ry (raz/-), n. A kind of berry, and the shrub that bears it.

Rās'ūre rāzh'llr), n. Erasure. Răt, n. A well-known animal that infests honses and ships. Rāt'a-ble (123, a. Liable to be taxed or rated.

Răt'a-fi'à, n. A fine spirituous liquor, flavored with fruit.

Ra-tăn', n. See Rattan. Rătch, n. A ratchet.

Rătch'et, n. A bar that falls into the teeth of a wheel or rack; a pawl.

Rătch'et-whcel, n. A toothed wheel with a lever and ratchet for moving it forward.

Rate, n. A price; proportion; degree; value; tax. - v. t. To value; to tax; to scold. — v. i. To have rank.

Răth'er, adv. More willingly. Răt'i-fi-ca'tion. n. Act of ratif) ing ; a sanctioning.

Răt'i-fy 135 , v. t. [Lat. ratus, firm, and facere, to make.] To sanctiou; to settle; to confirm.

Proportion; rate.

Ră/ti-ŏç/i-nā/tion (răsh/i-ŏs/-1-, n. Act of reasoning Rā'tion (or rash'un), n. Allow-

ance of provisions.

Ră'tion-al (răsh'un-al), a. Endowed with reason; agreeable to reason. Ră/tion-â'le (răsh'un-), n. De-

tail of reasons.

Ră'tion-al-ist (răsh'un-), n. One who is guided solcly by reason, especially in matters of religion.

Ră/tion-ăl'i-ty (răsh/un-), n. Quality of being reasonable. Ră'tion-al-ly (răsh'un-), adv.

Reasonably.

Ra-toon', n. A sprout from the root of sugar-cane which has been cut.

Răts'bane, n. Poison for rats. Rat-tăn', n. Stem of a cane or plant growing in India.

Rat-teen', n. A thick woolen stuff quiiled. la party. Răt'ting, n. Act of deserting Răt'tle, v. i. or t. To make Răt'tle, a rapid succession of sharp sounds; to clatter. -n. rapid succession of sharp sounds; a toy; (pl.) the croup.

Răt'tle-snāke, n. A poisonous scrpent.

Rau'çi-ty, n. Har sound; hoarseness. Harshness of

Răv'age, v. t. To lay waste. —Syn. To devastate; waste; sack; spoil; ruin. -n. Waste; spoil; ruin; plunder. Răv'a-ger, n. A plunderer. Rave, v. i. To be delirious; to talk wildly. - n. Upper side-

piece of timber of a cart. Răv'el 58, 130), v. t. or i. To disentangle; to take apart; to entangle; to involve.

Răve'lin răv'liu), n. A detaehcd work

in fortification. Rä'ven (-vn), n. A bird of a black

eolor, allied to the crow, but larger. Ravelin. Răv'en (răv'n', v. i. To devonr greedily. — n. Prey; plunder; rapine; pillage.

Rav'en-ous, a. Voracious. Răv'en-ous-ly, adv. With rag-ing hunger; voraciously.

Ra-vine' -veen'), n. A long, deep hollow between hills. Rāv'ing, a. Furious.

Răv'ish, v. t. To carry away by force; to transport with

delight; to know carnally by [ishes. Răv'ish-er, n. One who rav-

Rav'ish-ment, n. Act of ravishing; rapture; cestasy.

Raw, a. Not cooked; crude; unripe : unmanufactured : cold and damp; ehilly; bare of skin; sore.

Raw'boned, a. Having little flesh on the bones.

Raw'hěad, n. A specter. Unskillfully; Raw'ly, adv. without experience.

Raw'ness, n. State of being raw. —SYN. Unskillfulness; erudeness; chilliness.

Rāy (140), n. A line or beam of light; a fish. - v, t. To shoot fortli. [dark. Rāy'less, a. Without a ray; Raze, v. t. To lay level with the ground; to demolish.

Ra-zee', n. A ship of war cut down to an inferior rate. v. t. (137) To reduce in size, as a vessel. (shaving. Rā'zor, n. An instrument for Rāz'ūre, n. See Rasure.

Reach, v. t. To extend to; to arrive at. -v. i. To be Extent ; extended. -n. stretch; expanse; limit; power; effort to vomit.

Rē-aet', v. i. To act or do over again.

Rē-ac'tion, n. Counteraction; action in opposition.

Re-action-a-ry, power to power to react; tending to reaction.

Rēad, v. t. or i. [imp. & p. p. READ (red).] To peruse; to know fully; to learn. Rēad'a-ble, a. Fit to be read;

worth reading; lcgible. Rēad'er, n. One who reads. Rěad'i-ly, adv. Quickly; with

facility; promptly. Rěad'i-ness, n. Willingness;

promptitude; alacrity.
Rēad'ing, n. Perusal; public recital; interpretation of a passage; variation in the text of an author.

Rē'ad-mis'sion (-ınish'un), n. Act of readmitting.

Rē'ad-mīt' (129), v. t. To admit a second time or again.

Rěad'y, a. Prepared; willing; prompt; near; easy; on the point or brink. [again. Rē'af-fīrm', v. t. To affirm Rē'al, a. [Low Lat. realis, fr. res, a thing.] llaving posi-

tive existence; relating to things fixed or permanent. -SYN. Actual; true; genuinc. Re-ăl'i-ty, n. Certainty; that which is real; truth; fact. Rē'al-i-zā'tion, n. Act of re-

alizing, or making real. Rē'al-īze, v. t. To bring into

being or act; to cause to seem real; to make real; to understand by experience. -v. i. To raise money.

Rē'al-ly, adv. In fact; truly. Rěalm, n. A royal jurisdiction; province; domain. Rē'al-ty, n. Immobility; fixed

nature of property. Rēam, n. A bundle of twenty

quires of paper. Rē-ăn'i-māte, v. t. To restore

to life; to revive. [again. Rē'an-nex', v. t. To annex Rēap (130), v. t. or i. To cnt grain with a sickle; to obtain; to get; to receive.

Reap'er, n. One who reaps. Rē'ap-pēar', v. i. To appear a second time or again.

Rē'ap-pēar'ance, n. A second appearance. [again. Rē'ap-point', v. t. To appoint Rē'ap-point'ment, n. A second or new appointment.

Rear, n. The part behind. Hindmost. - v. t. To raise; to bring up. - v. i. To rise up on the hind legs.

Rēar'-ad'mi-ral, n. An officer next in rank after a viceadmiral.

The body Rēar'-guärd, n. that marches in the rear. Rear'ward, n. The rear-

guard; latter part; end. Rē'as-cend', v. i. To ascend or mount again.

Rēa'son (r3'zn), n. The faculty of judging, or its due exercise; motive; argument; ground; end; cause. -v. i. or t. To argue rationally; to debate.

Rēa'son-a-ble, a. Governed by reason; rational; just. Rēa'son-a-ble-ness, n. Agree-

ableness to reason. Rēa'son-a-bly, adv. Agreea-

bly to reason; moderately. Rēa'son-er, n. One who reasons or argues.

Rēa'son-ing, n. Act of using the faculty of reason

Rē'as-sem'ble, v. To assemblo; [affirm again. again. Rē'as-sērt', v. t. To assert or Rē'as-sūme', v. t. To assume again: to resume.

Rē'as-sūr'ance (-shir'-), n. Assurance or confirmation repeated.

Rē'as-sūre' (-shyr'), v. t. To

assure again; to free from j Iduction. Re-bate', n. Abatement; de-

Re-bate'ment, n. Abatement; deduction. Rē'be € (127), n. A musical in-

strument formerly in use. Rěb'el, n. One who opposes lawful authority. - a.

ing in revolt; rebellious. Re-běl' (129), v. i. To rise in opposition to lawful author-

ity; to revolt. Re-bell'ion (-yun), n. Open opposition to lawful authority.

Re-běll'ious, a. Engaged in rebellion.

Re-bound', v. i. To spring or start back. - n. Act springing or flying back.

Re-buff' (138), n. A sudden check .- v. t. To check snddenly; to repel.

Rē-build', v. t. To build anew. Re-buke', v. t. To ehide; to reprove. — n. Reproof.

Rē'bus (140), n. [Lat., by things.] A kind of pictorial [pose by argument. Re-but', v. t. To repel; to op-Re-but'ter, n. Answer of a Reç'i-pe, n. A prescription, defendant to a plaintiff's sur-

rejoinder. Re-call', v. t. To call or take back; to revoke. - n. A calling back; revocation.

Re-cant', v. t. To retract, as an opinion or declaration. Rē'ean-tā'tion, n. Act of re-

canting; retraction.

Rē'ea-pit'u-lāte, r. t. To repeat in a summary way. SYN. To reiterate; recite; rehearse.

Rē'ea-pit'u-lā'tion, n. A summary; a recapitulating.

Rē'ca-pit'u-la-to-ry, a. Repeating again.

Rē-căp'tion, n. A reprisal. Rē-căpt'ūre, n. Act of retaking; a prize retaken. - v. t. To retake, as a prize.

Rē-cast', v. t. [imp. & p. p. RECAST.] To cast, mold, or compute a second time.

Re-çêde' v. i. or t. To draw back; to retreat; to desist.

Re-çēipt' (-seet'), n. Reception; a writing to show that something has been received.

-v. t. To give a written acknowledgment for something received.

Re-çēiv'a-ble 133), a. Capable of being received. Re-çēive', v. t. To take, as

something that is offered. Re-çēiv'er, n. One who re-

ceives; a kind of chemical | Rē'cen-cy, n. State of being

recent; newness; freshness. Re-cen'sion. n. Examination; editorial review of a text; an edited version.

Rê'çent, a. New; late; fresh. Rê'çent-ly, adv. Newly; late-ly. [freshness; lateness. Rê'çent-ness, a. Newness; Rē'çent-ness, n. Newness; Re-çĕp'ta-ele (108), n. A place

to receive things in.

Rec'ep-tae'u-lar, a. Relating to a receptacle, or growing on it.

Re-çĕp'ti-ble, a. Admitting reception; receivable.

Re-cep'tion, n. Act of receiving; admission; an informal or general entertainment.

Re-cep'tive, a. llaving the quality of receiving.

Re-çess', n. A withdrawing; privacy; retreat; intermis-sion or suspension; a niche or alcove. [of ceding back. Re-çes'sion (-sesh'un), n. Act

†Recherché (ru-shar/sha'), a. Sought out with care; nice.

esp. a medical prescription. Re-çip'i-ent, n. One who receives; a receiver.

Re-cip'ro-cal, a. Mutually interchangeable; acting in return; given and received.

Re-cip'ro-cal-ly, alv. So that each affects and is affected by the other.

Re-cip'ro-cate (118), v. t. or i.To act by turns; to alternate. Re-cip/ro-ea'tion, n. A giving and receiving in return.

Rěc'i-proc'i-ty, n. Reciprocal obligations, advantages, or rights.

Re-cis'ion (-sizh'un), n. The act of cutting off.

Re-çīt'al (133), n. Repetition of words of another, or of a writing. - SYN. Rehearsal; recitation; account.

Rěc'i-tā'tion, n. Rehearsal; repetition; a public reading. Rěc'i-ta-tive', n. A kind of musical recitation.

Re-çîte', v. t. or i. To tell over; to repeat; to rehearse. Rěek, v. i. To take heed; to care; to regard.

Rěck'less, a. Careless of consequences; heedless.

Rěck'less-ness. n. Heedlessness; carelessness.

Rěck'on (rěk'n), v. t. or i. To number; to compute; to esRěck'on-er, n. One who computes.

Rèck'on-ing, n. Computa-tion; bill of expenses.

Re-elāim', v. t. [Lat. recla. mare, fr. re, again, back, and clamare, to call. 1 To recover, to reform; to restore to use. as submerged land.

Re-elāim'a-ble, a. Capable of being reclaimed. [reclaims. Re-elāim'ant, n. One who Rěe/la-mā'tion, n. Recovery;

demand of something to be restored. [clining. Rěe'li-nā'tion, n. Act of re-Re-cline', v. t. or i. To lean

back; to rest; to repose. Re-elüse', a. Living in retirement; solitary. - n. One who lives in retirement from society. [tirement.

Re-elū'sion, n. State of re-Re-elū'sive, a. Affording retirement or seclusiou.

Rěe'og-ni'tion (-nish'un), n. Act of recognizing; acknowledgment; avowal.

Rěe'og-nîz/a-ble, or Re-eog'ni-za-ble, a. Capable of being recognized or acknowl. edged.

Re-cog'ni-zănce, n. Bond of record; an obligation.

Rěe'og-nīze, v. t. To know again; to acknowledge.

Re-cog'ni-sôr' (or -kon'-), n. One who enters into a recognizance.

Re-coil', v. i. To start or fall back. - n. A movement backward; resilience.

Rē-coin', v. t. To coin again. Rē-coin'age, n. A coining again; that which is recoined. [or bring to mind. Rěc'ol-lěct', v. t. To recall Rē'col-lěct', v. t. To collect

again. Rěc'ol-lěc'tion, n. A recalling to remembrance.

Rē'com-měnçe', v. t. commence or begin anew.

Rěe'om-měnd', v. t. To commend to the favorable notice of another; to praise; to advisc.

Rěe'om-mend-ā'tion, n. Act of praising; that which coumends to favor : commendation; act of advising.

Rěe'om-měnd'a-to-ry, Serving to recommend.

Rē'eom-mit', v. t. To commit anew.

Rē'eom-mit'ment, n. Rē'com-mit'tal, or renewed commitment. Rěe'om-pěnse, n. Reward ; eompensation; pay. -v. t. To repay; to reward.

Rē'eom-pôse', v. t. To eompose anew; to settle anew.

Rec'on-çīl'a-ble, a. Capable of being reconciled, adjusted, or made to agree.

Rěe'on-çîle', v. t. To eonciliate anew; to make eonsistent; to adjust; to settle.

Rec'on-cile'ment, n. Act of reconciling, or state of being reconciled; reconciliation. Reconciliation, n. Re-

newal of friendship. Rěe'on-dîte, a. Seeret; hid-

den; abstruse; profound. Rē'eon-duet', v. t. To eonduct back.

Re-con'nais-sance, n. Ex-Re-con'nois-sance, amination of a tract of country, usually for warlike purposes. Rē/con-noi'ter, (v. t. To sur-Rē/con-noi'tre, vey; to

view; to examine. Re-con'quer (-konk'er), v. t. To conquer again; to recover; to regain.

Rē/con-sid'er, v. t. To consider again; to review. Re-

 $R\bar{e}'$ con-sid'er- \bar{a}' tion, n. newed consideration. Rē'eon-vey', v. t. To eouvey

baek. [enroll. Re-côrd', v. t. To register ; to Rěe'ord, n. Register; authen-

tie memorial. Re-€ôrd'er, n. One who records or keeps records.

Re-count', v. t. To relate in detail; to rehearse.

Re-course', n. Application, as for help.

Re-cov'er (-kuv'er), v. t. To regain; to win back. - v. i. To regain health.

Re-cov'er-a-ble, a. Capable of being recovered.

Re-cov'er-y, n. Act of recovering; restoration. Rěc're-ant, a. Apostate:

false; eowardly .- n. apostate; a coward. Rec're-ate, v. t. To refresh

after labor; to anuse. Rē'ere-āte', v. t. To create

or form anew. Rěe're-ā'tion, n. Amusement; relief from toil.

Rěe're-ā'tive, a. Tending to refresh after labor.

Rěc're-ment, n. Refuse; dross; seoria.

Rěc/re-měnt/al) (-tish/-Rče/re-men-ti'tious (us), a. Drossy; refuse; superfluous. euse in return.

Re-crim'i-nā'tion, n. Retnrn of one accusation with another; a counter-accusation. Re-erim'i-nā'tive, (a. Re-Re-erim'i-nā/to-ry, } tortiug

accusation. Rē-eross', v. t. To eross again.

Re-cruit', v. i. To gain new supplies of any thing wasted. - v. t. To supply deficiency in, as of troops. - n. A newly-enlisted soldier.

Rěct'ăn-gle, n. A right angled parallelogram. Reetangle. Rect-ăn'gu-

lar, a. Ilaving right angles. Rěe'ti-fi-ea'tion, n. Act of correcting; process of refining.

Rěe'ti-fī'er, n. One who, or

that which, rectifics.
Rec'ti-fy (135), v. t. [Lat.
rectus, right, and facere,
to make.] To correct; to refine by repeated distillation. Rěc/ti-lin'e-al, | a. Consisting Rěc/ti-lin'e-ar, | of right lines.

Rěe'ti-tūde, n. Uprightness. Rěe'tor, n. A minister of a parish; ruler or governor.

Rec'tor-ship, n. The rank or office of a rector.

Rěc'tor-y, n. The mansion

of a rector; a parish church. Rěc'tum, n. The terminal part of the large intestines. Re-cum'ben-çy, n. A lying down; repose.

Re-cum'bent, a. Reclining; leaning. [health. Re-eu'per-ate, v. To recover Re-eu'per-a-tive, a. Pertain-

ing to, or tending to, recov-

Re-eûr' (129), v. i. To resort; to return again or repeated-ly; to come back.

Re-eŭr'rence, n. A recurring; return; resort.

Re-cur'rent. a. Running back. Re-cûrv'ate, a. Bent backward or outward.

Re-eū'san-çy, n. Non-conformity.

Re-cu'sant, a. Refusing to conform. - n. One who refuses to conform to the established ehurch.

Rěd, a. Of a bright eolor; like blood. - n. Color of blood, or a tint resembling it.

Re-dăn', n. A kind of rampart or fortification.

Re-erim'i-nāte, v. t. To ac- | Rěd'den, v. t. or i. To make

or grow red; to blush.
Rěd'dish, a. Somewhat red.
Red-di'tion (-dish'nn), n
Restitution; surrender.

Re-deem', v. t. To purchase back; to ransom; to reseue. Re-deem'a-ble, a. Capable of

being redeenied. Re-deem'er, n. One who ransours ; specifically, the Savior.

Re-demp'tion (81), n. Act of redceming; repurchase; ransom; rescue; deliverauce.

Re-děmp'tion-er, n. One who redeems himself.

Re-děmp'to ry, a. or tending to redecm. Rěď-gum, n. An eruption

of red pimples in children. Rěď-hŏt, a. Heated to red-

Re-din'te-gra'tion, n. Restoration to wholeness or soundness. [new. Re-din'te-grate, v. t. To re-Rěd'ness, n. The quality of being red; red eolor.

Rěd'o-lençe, n. Sweet scent. Rěd'o-lent, a. Diffusing a

sweet sceut; odorous. Rē-doub'le (-dŭb'l), v. t.

iucrease by doubling. Re-doubt' (-dowt'), n. outwork within another outwork in fortifications.

Re-doubt'a-ble (-dowt'-), a. Formidable; valiant.

Re-dound', v. i. To conduce; to result; to contribute. Re-dress', v. t. To set right;

to deliver from wrongs; to make amends for; to remedy. -n. Deliverance from wrong or injury.

Re-dress'ive, a. Affording. redress. [red-hot. Rěď-shôrt, a. Brittle wben Rěd'top, n. A kind of grass.

Re-duçe', r. t. [Lat. reducere, fr. re, again, back, and du-cere, to lead.] To convert; to lower; to subdue; to change without alteration of value. [being reduced.

Capable of Re-dū'çi-ble, a. Re-duc'tion, n. Act of reducing; the changing numbers from one denomination to another without altering their value.

Re-dŭe'tĭve, a. Tending, or

having power, to reduce.
Re-dun'dançe, | n. SuperfluRe-dun'dan-çy, | ous quanous quantity; excess.

Re-dun'dant, a. Superabundaut; exuberant.

Re-dun'dant-ly, adv. Superfluously; superabundantly.

Re-du'pli-eate, v. t. To re-double; to multiply; to repeat the first letter or letters [redoubling.

Re-dū'pli-eā'tion, n. Act of Rē-ĕeh'o, v. t. or i. To echo back again. - n. (140) Echo of an echo; a repeated echo. Reed, n. A hollow jointed

stalk; a musical pipe. Reed'y, a. Full of reeds.

Reef, v. t. To draw in and fold up, as sails. - n. portion of a sail; a chain of rocks lying at or near the surface of water.

Reek. n. Steam ; vapor ; smoke. -v. i. To send forth [foul. steam or vapor. Reek'y, a. Smoky; dark; Reel, n. A frame to wind yarn or thread on; a dance. — t. i. or t. To wind on a reel;

to stagger. Rē'-e-leet', v. t. To elect To elect Rē'-e-lěc'tion, n. A second or Rē-ĕl'i-ġi-b.e, a. Capable of being re-elected.

Rē'-em-bärk', v. t. or i. To embark again. [anew. Rē'-en-ăet', v. t. To enact Rē'-en-act'ment, n. The renewal of a law.

Rē'-en-förçe', v. strengthen with new force. Rē'-en-förçe'ment, n. Additional supply, particularly of troops and ships.

Rē'-en-gāģe', v. t. To engage or covenant a second time. Rē'-en-list', v. t. or i. To cu-

list again. [again. To enter Rē-ĕn'ter, v. t. Rē-ĕn'trance, n. Act of entering again. [tablish again. Rē'-es-tăb'lish, v. t. To es-Rē'-es-tăb'lish-ment, n. Act

of establishing again. Reeve, v. t. To pass the end of, as of a rope, through a block, or thimble, &c.

 $R\bar{e}'$ -ex-ăm'i-nā'tion, n. A repeated examination. Rē'-ex-ăm'ine, v. t. To ex-

amine again or ancw. Rē'-ex-port', v. t. To export

again, as something imported. [a simple repast. Re-fee'tion, n. Refreshment; Re-fee'tive, a. Refreshing. Re-fěc'to-ry, n. A hall or room for refreshment.

Re-fer' (129), v. t. or i. To send back; to direct attention: to have recourse.

Réf'er-a-ble, a. Capable of being referred; assignable.

Rěf'er-ee' (140), n. One to whom something is referred. Ref'er-ence, n. Act of referring; respect; relation.

Rěf'er-ěn'tial, a. Containing a reference. Re-fēr'ri-ble, a. Capable of

being referred; referable. Re-fine', v. t. or i. To clear from impurities; to polish;

to purify; to grow pure. Re-fined', a. Freed from extraneous matter. - SYN. Pu-

rificd; polished; polite. Re-fine'ment, n. Act of re-fining; polish of manners.

Re-fin'er, n. One who, or that which, refines.

Re-fin'er-y, n. A place apparatus for refining. A place and

Rē-fit', v. t. or i. To repair. Re-flěet', v. t. or i. [Lat. re-flectere, fr. re, again, back, and flectere, to bend.] To bend or throw back; to consider attentively; to cast reproach.

Re-flee'tion (149), n. Act of Ref'u-gee (140), n. reflecting; attentive consid- flees for safety to eration; censure; that which is produced by reflecting.

Re-flěet'ive, a. Throwing back images; musing. Re-flect'or, n. That which

reflects; a polished surface. Rê'flex, a. Directed backward: retroactive.

Bending or Re-flěx'ive, a. [back. bent backward. Rěf'lu-ençe, n. A flowing Rěf'lu-ent, a. Flowing back; [water; ebb. ebbing. Rē'flux, n. A flowing back of Re-fôrm', v. t. To correct; to amend. - n. Amendment; reformation.

Rē-fôrm', v. t. To form anew. Rěf'or-mä'tion, n. Act of reforming; amendment.

Rē'for-mā'tion, n. Act of forming auew. Re-fôrm'a-tive, a. Tending Re-fôrm'a-to-ry, to pro-

duce reformation. Re-fôrm'er, n. One who promotes reform.

Re-frăet', v. t. To break the direct course of. Re-frăe'tion, n. Deviation

from a direct course. Re-fract'ive, a. Having power to refract.

Re-frăe'to-ri-ness, n. Obstinacy Perverse;

Re-frăe'to-ry, a. obstinate; contumacious. Rěf'ra-ga-ble, a. Capable of being refuted; refutable.

Re-frain', v. t. or i. To abstain; to forbear. - n. Burden of a song. Re-frăn'gi-bil'i-ty, n. Capa-

bility of being refracted. Re-fran'gi-ble, a. Capable of

being refracted. Re-fresh', v. t. To revive; to

cool; to relieve. [cooling. Re-fresh'ing, a. Reviving; Re-fresh'ment, n. Act of refreshing; that which refresh-

es: relief; rest; food. Re-frig'er-ant, a. Cooling. Re-frig'er-ate, v. t. To cool. Re-frig'er-a'tion, n. A cooling; abatement of heat.

Re-frig'er-ā/tor, n. A box for keeping things cool by means of ice.

Re-frig'er-a-to-ry, n. A vessel for cooling. — a. Cooling; mitigating heat.

Ref'uge, n. A shelter from danger; asylum; sanetuary; expedient to seenre protection or defense.

One who flees for safety to a foreign power or country.

Re-fül'gençe, (n. Re-fül'gen-çy,) o Re-fül'gent, a. of light.

Casting a bright light; splendid; radiant: brilliant.

Re-fund', v. t. To pay back.
—SYN. To repay; restore. Re-fu'sal, n. Act of refusing;

denial; rejection; right of choice; option.

Re-fūse', v. t. To deny; to reject. — v. i. To decline to

accept something offered.

Ref'use, n. Worthless remains. - a. Rejected; worthless; of no value.

Re-fūt'a-ble, a. Capable of being refuted.

Rĕf'u-tā'tion, n. Act of re-

futing. Re-fūte', r. t. To prove false. Rē-gāin', v. t. To obtain again; to recover.

Rē'gal, a. Royal; kingly. Re-gale', v. t. To refresh; to entertain delightfully. - n.

A magnificent repast. Re-gā'li-a, n. pl. Ensigns of royalty, as the crown, scep-

ter, &c.; insignia.
Re-găl'i-ty, n. Royalty.
Rē'gal-ly, adv. As befits a sovereign; royally.

Re-gard', v. t. To observe; to heed; to esteem. - n. Attention; esteem; cminence.

Re-gärd'ful, a. Taking no. tice; attentive; heedful.

Re-gärd'less, a. Il carcless; indifferent. Heedless;

Re-găt'tà, n. A rowing match; a boat-race. [a regent. Rē'ġen-çy, n. Government by Re-gen'er-a-çy, n. State of

being regenerated. Re-gen'er-ate, v. t. To pro-

duce aucw; to renew as to the spiritual uature. Re-gen'er-ate, a. Born anew;

spiritually renewed. Re-gen'er-a'tion, n. The new

birth; reproduction. Re-gen'er-a-tive, a. Pertain-

iug to regeneration. Re'gent, n. One who governs

in the place of a king; a ruler. - a. Ruling. Rěg'i-çīde, n. The killer or

the killing of a king. †Régime (ra-zheem'), n. Mode

of rule or management; administration.

Rěg'i-men, n. A rule of dict; (Gram.) government. Rěg'i-ment, n. A body of

troops under a coloncl. Rěg'i-měnt'al, a. Belonging

to a regiment. Rěg'i-měnt'als, n. pl.

uniform of a regiment. Rē'gion (rē'jun), n. A tract of land; a country.

Rěg'is-ter, n. A catalogue; list; record; keeper of a record; asliding plate in a stove, &c. -v. t. To record; to

enroll. Rěg'is-trar, n. An officer who keeps public records.

Rěg'is-trā'tion, n. Act of registering: enrollment. Rěg'is-try, n. A registering; record; place of kccping rec-

Rěg'let, n. A thin strip of

wood used to separate lines in printing. Rěg'nant, a. Reigning; ruling.

Rē-grant', v. t. To grant back. Re-grāte', v. t. To forestall. Rē'gress, n. Returu; power of returning. Re-gres'sion (-gresh'un), n.

Act of passing back; return. Passing Re-gress'ive, a. back ; returning.

Re-gret', n. Pain of mind at something causing unhappiness; sorrow for the past. — SYN. Remorse; repentance. - v. t. To feel sorrow for ; to lament the loss of.

Re-gret'ful, a. Full of regret. Rěg'u-lar, a. Agreeable to rulc; stated; orderly; normal. -n. A soldier of a permanent or standing army.

Rěg'u-lăr'i-ty, n. Čertain or-der; method; uniformity.

Rěg'u-lar-ly, adv. Statedly. Rěg'u-late, v. t. [Lat. regulare, -latum, from regula, a rule. To adjust by rule, method, or established mode; to methodize.

Rěg'u-lā'tion, n. Act of regulating; prescribed rule.

Rěg'u-la'tor, n. He who, or

that which, regulates. Re-gûr'gi-tā'tion, n. Act of flowing back by the orifice of entrance. [or pour back. Re-gûr'gi-tate, v. t. To throw Rē/ha-bil'i-tāte, r. t. To re-

store to a forfeited right or rank; to reinstate. Rē/ha-bil/i-tā/tion, n. Resto-

ration to former rights. Rē-hēar', v. t. To hear or try again.

Rē-hēar'ing, n. A second hearing or trial.

Re-hears'al, n. Recital; preparatory repetition.

Re-hearse', v. t. To narrate; to recite before exhibition.

Rēi'gle (rē'gl), n. A cut or channel for a guide. Reign (ran), n. Royal author-

ity or government; prevalence; controlling influence. -v.i. To rule as a monarch. Rē/im-bûrse', v. t. To repay. Rē/im-bûrse'ment, n. A refunding; repayment.

Rein (rau), n. The guiding strap of a bridle; restraint. -v. t. To guide or govern by a bridle; to restrain.

Rein'deer (rān/-), n. An animal of the deer kind.

Reins, n. kidneys; the lower

anew.

part of the back. Rē'in-stall', v. t. To install agaiu; to seat anew.

Reindeer.

Rē'in-stāte', v. t. To replace in possession.

Rē'in-stāte'ment, n. A placing in a former state. Rē'in-sūre' (-shlir'), v. t. insure by other underwriters. Rē'in-věst', v. t. To invest

Rē-is'sue (-ish/shu), v. t. To issue a second time.

Rē-it'er-āte, v. t. To repeat; [tion. to do again. Rē-ĭt'er-ā'tion, n. Repeti-Re-jĕet', v. t. To cast off; to

discard; to refuse. Re-jec'tion, n. Act of reject-Re-joice', v. i. or t. To be or make very glad; to gladden. Re-joic'ing, n. Expression of

joy : exultation. Re-join', v. t. or i. To join again; to answer to a reply. Re-join'der, n. An answer,

esp. an answer to a reply. Re-jū've-nāte, v. t. To ren-

der young again. Re-jū've-něs'çençe, n A be-

ing young again. Rē-kin'dle, v. t. To kindle

again; to rouse anew. Rē-lānd', v. t. To laud again. Re-lāpse', v. i. To fall back; to return to a former and worse state. - n. A falling back.

Re-late', v. t. To tell; to cite. — v. i. To pertain. To tell; to re-

Re-la'tion, n. Act of relating; narrative of facts; any connection established; kindred. Re-lā'tion-al, a. Having re-

[being related. latiou. Re-lā'tion-shĭp, n. Statc of Rěl'a-tĭve, a. Having relation; respecting. — n. connected by blood or affinity; that which relates to something clse.

Rěl'a-tive-ly (132), adv. With relation to something else. Re-lax', v. t. or i. To slack-

en; to remit in severity. Rē'lax-ā'tion, n. A slackening; relief from laborious or painful duties.

Re-lay', n. Horses at certain stations to relieve others. -v.t. To lay again. Re-lēase', v.t. To free from

restraint or obligation; to let go, as a legal claim. -n. Liberatiou or discharge from restraint of any kind; a quit-[to remand. claim.

Rěl'e-gate, v. t.. To consign; Rěl'e-gā'tion, n. Removal; exile. [mild or tender. Re-lěnt', v. i. To become more Re-lěnt'less, a. Unmoved by pity; iusensible to distress.

Rěl'e-vançe, n. State of Rěl'e-van-çy, being relevant; pertinence.

Rěl'e-vant, a. Pertinent; applicable.

Re-lī'a-ble, a. Suitable cr fit to be relied on or trusted. Re-lī'ance, n. Trust; dependence; confidence.

són, ôr, do, wolf, too, took; ûrn, rue, pull; ç, å, soft; c, g, hard; az; exist; u as ng; this.

Rěl'ie (127), n. Remains ; a dead body ; a memorial.

| Rel'ici, n. A widow.
| Re-liëi', n. Aid ; alleviation ;

prominence of a figure, as in [being relieved. sculpture. Re-liev'a-ble, a. Capable of without remedy. Re-lieve', v. t. To case; to Rem'e-dy(141), n. That which help; to succor; to aid; to

release from a post by substituting others.

Re-lie'vo, n. Prominence or

projection of figures in sculpture or painting. Re-lig'ion (-lij'un), n. A sys-

tem of faith and worship; pious practice; piety.

Re-lig'ion-ist (-lij'un-), n. A bigot or devotce.

Re-lig'ious (-lij'us), a. Pious; godly; devotional; pertaiuing to religion.

Re-lig'ious-ly (-lij'us-), adv. Piously: sacredly: exactly. Re-lin'quish (-link'wish), v. t.

To withdraw from; to give up; to resign; to renounce; to abandou; to quit. Re-lin'quish-ment, n. Act of

relinquishing.

Rěl'i-qua-ry, n. A small chest, box, or casket, in which relies are kept.

Rěl'ish, n. A pleasing taste; flavor. -v. t. To give flavor to. - v. i. To have a pleas-[being relished. ant flavor. Rěl'ish-a-ble, a. Worthy of Re-luc'tance, n. Unwilling-

ness; aversion; repugnance. Re-luc'tant, a. Averse; un-willing; loth; disinclined; granted unwillingly.

Re-luc'tant-ly, adv. unwillingness.

Re-lume', \v. t. To rekin-Re-lū'mine, dle; to light [fide; to defend. To rest or conagaiu.

Re-lÿ', v. i. Re-māin', v. i. [Lat. remanere, fr. re, again, back, and manere, to stay.] To continue; to be left. fleft.

Re-māin'der, n. Any thing Re-māins', n. pl. William left; relics; a corpse. What is

Re-mand', v. t. To send or call back; to recommit.

Re-märk', n. An observation; notice; mention; comment.
-v. t. To observe; to note;

to express in words. Re-märk'a-ble, a. Worthy of note; wonderful.

Re-märk'a-bly, adv. In an unusual manner; nncommonly. fagain. Rē-mar'ry, v. t. To marry of remedy; curable.

Re-mē'di-al, a. Affording, or designed to afford, a remedy. Re-měd'i-less, or Rěm'i-diless, a. Admitting uo cure;

is adapted to cure, or which counteracts an evil .- t. t. To cure; to restore to soundness, health, &c.; to repair.

mind; to recollect.

Re-měm'brançe, n. Retention in mind; recollection. Re-měm'bran-cer, n. One

who, or that which, reminds; a memento.

Re-mind', v. t. To put in mind or remembrance. Rěm'i-nis'çençe, n. Recollec-

tion; remembered incidents. Re-mise', v. t. To grant back. Re-miss', a. Slack in performance of duty; negligent.

Re-mis'si-ble, a. Capable of

being remitted.

Re-mis'sion (-mish'un), n. Pardon ; discharge from what is due; diminution of intensity.

Re-miss'ly, adv. Negligently. Re-miss'ness, n. Negligence. Re-mit', v. t. To send, as money; to give up; to resign. — v. i. To abate in force or violence; to relax.

Re-mit'tal, n. A giving back or up; surrender.

Re-mit'tance, n. Act of trans-

mitting money in payment; sum transmitted. Re-mit'tent, a. Temporarily

ceasing or abating.

a. Remaining. [anew. Re-mod'el, v. t. To model Rē-mold', v. t. To model Rē-mould', v. t. To mold or Rē-mould', shape unew. Re-mon'strance, n. Expos-

tulation; earnest advice. Re-mon'strant, n. One who

remonstrates. Re-mon'strate, v. i. To urge reasons against. - SYN. To expostulate.

Re-môrse', n. Pain of conscience proceeding from a sense of guilt.

Re-môrse'ful. a. Full of a sense of guilt.

Unpity-Re-môrse'less, a. ing; pitiless; cruel. Re-mote', a. Distant in place

or time; foreign.

Capable Re-motelly, adv. At a distance in time or place, &c. Re-mote'ness (132), n. State

of being remote; distance. Rē-mount', v. i. or t. mount again; to reascend.

Re-mov'a-ble, a. Admitting of being removed.

Re-mov'al, n. Act of removing from a place. Re-move', v. To change place:

to move. - n. Change of Re-mem'ber, v. t. To have place; interval; distance. or keep in mind; to call to Re-mu'ner-ate, v. t. To recombense; to repay: to re-

outpense; to repay; to re-[recompense. Re-mu'ner-a'tion, n. Reward; Re-mū'ner-ā'tive, a. Afford-[kidneys. ing reward. Re'nal, a. Pertaining to the Rěn'ard, n. A fox.

Re-năs'çençe, | n. State of Re-năs'çen-çy, j being produced again.

Re-năs'çent, a. again; reproduced.

Ren-coun'ter, n. A sudden or casual combat; clash.—
v. t. or i. To meet; to clash.
Rěnd, v. t. [imp. & p. p.
RENT.] To split; to tear

asunder; to break; to lacerate; to rupture.

Rěn'der (130), v. t. To re-turn; to give up; to translate; to boil down and clarify. Rěn'der-ing, n. Act of returning; a persion.

Rěn'dez-vous (rěn'de-voo), n. [Fr. rendez rous, render yourselves ; repair to a place.] A place of meeting; a meeting appointed. — v. i. or t. To assemble, as troops. Ren-di'tion (-dish'un), n. Act

of giving up; surrender. Rěm'nant, n. What is left; Rěn'e-gāde, n. One faith-residue; remainder; rest. Rěn'e-gā'do, less to principle; an apostate: a descrter. Re-new', v. t. To make new

or as good as new; to repeat; to furnish again.

Re-new'a-ble, a. Capable of being renewed.

Re-new'al, n. Act of renewing; that which is renewed. Re-new'ed-ly. adv. Anew.

Re-new'er, n. Opewhorenews. Rěn'i-fôrm, a. Having the shape of a kidney.

Re nît'ençe, n. Resistance; reinctance. [ure. Re-nī'tent, a. Resisting press-Rěn'net, n. Inner membrane

of a calf's stomach, used to coagulate milk. Re-nounce', v. t. To disown;

to cast off formally.

Rē/pos-sĕs'sion

Re-nounce'ment, n. Act of renouncing; renunciation.

Rěn'o-vāte, v. t. To renew. Rěn'o-vā'tion, n. Renewal. Re-nown', n. Fame ; celebrity ; exalted reputation.

Re-nowned', a. Famous; celebrated; distinguished.

Rent, imp. of Rend. Torn asunder. - n. A fissure or laceration; money paid for lease of property. - v. t. To lease, as lands, &c. - v. i. To be leased.

Rěnt'a-ble, a. Admitting of being rented. [rents. Rěnt'al, n. An account of Rěnt'-röll, n. A list of rents. Re-nun'ci-ā'tion (-shǐ-ā/-

shun), n. Act of renouncing; renouncement. [ize anew. Rē-ôr'gan-īze, v. t. To organ-

Rē-ôr'gan-i-zā'tion, n. Organization anew.

Re-pāid' (136), imp. of Repay. Re-pâir', v. t. To restore; to mend : to refit. - v. i. To go : to resort. - n. Reparation; supply of loss.

Rěp'a-ra-ble, a. Capable of being repaired.

Rěp'a-rā'tion, n. Restitution; amends : compensation.

Re-păr'a-tive, a. Amending defects. Rěp'ar-tee' (140), n. A smart

reply: a retort. Re-pass', v. To pass again. Re-past', n. A meal; food.

Rē-pāy', v. t. To pay back. Re-pay'ment, n. Act of repaying; thing repaid.

Re-pēal', v. t. To make void.
—SYN. To revoke; annul; abrogate. - n. Abrogation.

Re-pēal'a-bil'i-ty, n. State of being repealable. Re-peal'a-ble, a. Capable of

being repealed.

Re-peal'er, n. One who repeals, or desires repeal.

Re-peat', v. t. To do again ; to Repetition ; reiterate. — n. that which is, or is to be, repeated.

Re-pēat'ed-ly, adv. repetitiou; frequently.

Re-pēat'er, n. One who repeats; a watch that strikes the hours.

Re-pěl', v. t. To drive back; to Re-pěl'len-çy, n. Quality that repels. repel.

Re-pěl'lent, a. Tending to lay up for safety. Rē'pent, a. Creeping, as a rep Re-pŏs'i-to-ry, n.

tile or plant. Re-pent', r. i. To feel sorrow for something done.

Re-pent'ance, n. Sorrow for sins; penitence; coutrition. Re-pent'ant, a. Sorrowful for sin; penitent; contrite.

Rē-pēo'ple, v. t. To supply anew with inhabitants.

Rē'per-cuss', v. t. To beat back.

Rē/per-cus/sion (-kush/un), n. Act of driving back; re-

bound; reverberation. Rē/per-eŭs'sive, a. Beating

back; reverberating. Rěp'er-to-ry, n. A book of records; a magazine.

Rěp'e-těnd', n. That part of a repeating decimal which recurs continually.

Rěp'e-ti'tion (-tish'un), Act of repeating; iteration. Rěp/e-ti'tious (-tish/us),

Containing repetition. Re-pine', v. i. To indulge in envy or complaint; to com-

plain; to murmur. Re-place', v. t. To put again

in its place; to substitute. Re-place'ment, n. Act of replacing, or state of being replaced. [again.

Re-plant', To plant v. t. Re-plěn'ish, v. t. To fill again; to supply; to stock.

completely filled. [fullness. Re-plē'tion, n. Superabundant Re-plēv'i-a-ble, a. Capa-Re-plēv'i-şa-ble, ble of

being replevied. Re-plev'in, n. A writ to re-

cover goods distrained. Re-plěv'y, v. t. To set at liberty on security; to bail. Rěp'li-cant, n. One who re-

plies. Rep'li-ca'tion, n. A plaintiff's reply to a defendant's plea.

Re-pl \bar{y}' , v. i. To answer; to respond; to rejoin. -n. Return in words.

Re-port', v. t. To bring back as an answer; to relate; to tell. - v. i. To circulate publicly .- n. Account returned; rumor; loud sound, as of a [ports.

Re-port'er, n. One who re-Re-pos'al, n. Act of reposing. Re-pose', v. i. To rest; to sleep; to lie quiet. - v. t. To lay at rest; to place in con-

fidence. Re-pos'it, v. t. To lodge or

where things are stored. Rē/pos-sess' (-pos-ses/ or -pozzes/), v. t. To possess again.

un or -poz-zěsh'un), n. Act or state of possessing again. Rěp/re-hěnd', v. t. To blame.

(-pos-sesh/-

Rěp're-hěn'si-ble, a. Deserving of censure; censurable; blameworthy.

Rěp/re-hěn'si-bly, adv. Culpably.

Rěp're-hěn'sion, n. Reproof; censure; open blame.

Rěp're-hěn'sive, la. Rěp're-hěn'so-ry, taining reproof or eensure.

Rěp're-sěnt', v. t. To show; to exhibit; to delineate; to supply the place of; to per-

Rěp're-sen-tā'tion, n. Act of representing; thing represcnted; likeness; description; statement; exhibition; appearance for another; a body of representatives.

Rěp/re-sěnt/a-tive, a. Fitted to represent; exhibiting likeness. — n. One acting for another; a deputy.

Re-press', v. t. To put down; to subdue; to erush.

Re-pres'sion (-presh'un), n. Act of repressing. [press. Re-press'ive, a. Tending to re-Re-plete', a. Full to excess; Re-prieve', v. t. To respite for a time. - n. Suspension of the execution of a sentence;

Capatrespite.

Rép'ri-mand, n. Reproof for a fault. -v. t. To chide; to reprove ; to rebnke.

Rē-print', v. t. To print a new edition of, especially in another country. sion. Rē'print, n. A new impres-Re-prī'sal, n. Seizure by way

of retaliation. Re-proach', v. t. To accuse; to blame; to upbraid. -n. Censure in opprobrious

terms; inveetive. Re-prōach'a-ble, a. Deserving reproach. [probrious.

Re-proach'ful (139), a. Op-Re-proach'ful-ly, adv. With eontempt; seurrilously. Rěp'ro-bate, a. Lost to vir-

tue; base; deprayed. - n. One abandoned to sin.

Rěp'ro-bāte, v. t. To disapprove with detestation; to condemn.

Rěp'ro-bā'tion, n. Act of reprobating; condemnation. Rē'pro-dūçe', v. t. To produce anew.

Rē'pro-dŭe'tion, n. Act or process of producing anew; thing reproduced.

Rē'pro-dŭe'tive, a. Pertaining to reproduction.

reproof: culpable.

Re-prov'al (133), n. Reproof. Re-prove', v. t. To censure to the face. — SYN. To rebuke; reprimand; blame; chide; reprehend.

Re-prov'er, n. One who re-

proves or blames.

Rep'tile, a. Creeping; grovelling; low; vulgar. - n. A

creeping animal.

Re-pub'lie (127), n. [Lat. respublica, fr. res, a thing, and Re-quit'al, n. Recompense. publicus, public.] A state Re-quīte', v. t. governed by representatives pense; to retalia elected by the eitizens.

Re-pub'lie-an, a. Pertalning to, or consistent with, a republic. - n. One who favors

or prefers a republic.

Re-pub'lie-an-ism, n. System of republican government; attachment to republican principles. Rē-pub'li-eā'tion, n. A new

publication; a reprint. Rē-pub'lish, v. t. To publish

anew, or in another country. Re-pū'di-āte. v. t. To divorce;

to reject; to disclaim. Re-pū'di-ā'tion, n. Act of disclaiming; divorce.

Re-pū'di-ā'tor, n. One who repudiates.

Re-pŭg'nançe, n. Unwil-Re-pŭg'nan-çy, lingness; reluctance; inconsistency.

Re-pug'nant, a. Unwilling;

iuconsistent; averse. Re-pulse', n. A check in advancing; refusal. - v. t. To repel; to drive off.

Re-pul'sion, n. Act of repelling or driving back.

Re-pul'sive, a. Forbidding; cold; reserved.

Re-pul'sive-ness, n. Quality [back. of being repulsive. Rē-pûr'ehase, v. t. To buy Rěp'u-ta-ble, a. Of good re-

pute; respectable. Rep'u-ta-bly, adv. With ered

it; respectably.

Rěp'u-ta'tion, n. General estimation; good name; credit; honor derived from public

Re-püte', v. t. To hold in estimation; to think. - n. Reputation; estimation.

Re-pūt'ed, a. Reckoned. Re-quest', n. Expression of desire; a petition; state of being desired. — v. t. To solicit: to ask.

Re-proof, n. Censure ex-Rê'qui-em, n. A hym pressed; rebuke. Inass sung for the dead. Re-prov'a-ble, a. Worthy of Re-quir'a-ble, a. Capat A hymn or Re-quir'a-ble, a. Capable of

being required. Re-quire', v. t. To make ne-

cessary; to need; to demand; to ask as a right

Re-quire'ment (132), n. Demand; thing required.

Rěq'ui-site (rěk'wi-zit), a. Required; necessary. - n. That which is necessary.

Rěq'ui-si'tion (rěk'wĭ-zĭsh'un), n. Act of requiring; claim made ; demand.

To recompense; to retaliate; to return an equivalent.

Re-scind', v. t. To repeal; to abrogate; to revoke.

Re-sçis'sion (-sizh/un), n. Aet of reseinding; abrogation. Re'script, n. Edict or decree

of an emperor.

Rěs'eue, v. t. To deliver from danger or confidement; to Deliverance set free. - n. from arrest or danger.

Re-search', n. Disigent inquiry; investigation.

Rē-sēat', v. t. To seat again. Rē-sēiz'ūre (-sē'zh]]r), n. Aet of seizing again.

Rē-sěll', v. t. To sell again. Re-sem'blange, n. Likeness. Re-sem'ble, v. t. To be like. Re-sent', v. t. To be angry

at: to express anger at. Re-sent'ful (139), a. Apt to resent; easily provoked.

Re-sent'ment, n. Sense of injury; displeasure.

Rěs'er-vā'tion, n. Act of reserving; something reserved; a proviso.

Re-serve', v. t. To keep in store; to retain. - n. That which is reserved; restraint in manner or words.

Re-served', a. Not frank; eautious; restrained; cold. Re-serv'ed-ly, adv. With reserve; coldly.

Rěs'er-vôir' (rěz'er-vwôr'), n. A large cistern or basin.

Rē-sět', v. t. To set again, as a jewel or plant.

To settle or Rē-sět'tle, v. t. install again. Rē-sět'tle-ment, n. Aet of

settling again.

Rē-ship', v. t. To ship again, as what has been imported. Rē-ship'ment, n. Act of reshipping; re-exportation.

Re-side', v. i. To dwell; to live; to have one's abode.

Rěş'i-dençe, n. A place of abode; dwelling.

Rěş'i-dent, a. Dwelling; livlng. - n. One who dwells. Rěs'i-děn'ti-a-ry (-shǐ-), a.

Having residence; residing. e-sid'u-al, a. Remaining Re-sid'u-al, a.

after a part is taken. Re-sid'u-a-ry, a. Entitled or pertaining to the residue or remainder.

Rěs'i-due, n. What is left after any process of separation or purification; remainder; rest.

Re-sid'u-um, n. That which remains; residue.

Re-sign' (-zīn'), v. t. To give up in a formal manner. Rěş'ig-nā'tion, n. Act of re-

signing; quiet submission. Re-signed' (-zīnd'), p. a. Submissive; yielding.

Re-sil'i-ence, n. A recoil. Re-sil'i-ent, a. Leaping back;

rebounding. An inflammable Rěs'in, n. substance from the pine, &c.

Rěs'in-ous, a. Containing, or like, resin.

Re-sist', v. t. [Lat. resistere, fr. re, again, back, and sistere, to stand.] To act in op-position to. -SYN. To withstand; oppose.

Re-sist'ance, n. Aet of resisting; opposition.

Re-sist'i-ble, a. Capable of being resisted or of resisting. Not to be

Re-sist'less, a. Not withstood; irresistible. Rěs'o-lu-ble, a. Admitting of being resolved or melted.

Rěg'o-lūte, a. Firm to one's purpose; determined; firm. Res'o-lute-ly, adv.

steadiness and courage. Rěs'o-lū'tion, n. Act of resolving: firmness of purpose; formal declaration.

Re-sŏlv'a-ble, a. Capable of

being resolved. Re-sŏlve', v. t. To separate into component parts; to

analyze. -v. i. To determine. - n. Fixed purpose. Re-sŏlv'ent, n. That which

eauses solution. Rěg'o-nançe, n. A reverbera-

tion of sound or sounds.

Rěs'o-nant, a. Echoing; resounding.

Re-sôrt', v. i. To have ren. Concourse of people; assembly; place of habitual meeting; a haunt.

Re-sound', v. t. or i. To sound back; to echo; to reverberate; to celebrate.

ply; resort; expedient.

Re-speet', v. t. To regard with esteem; to honor; to relate to. -n. Regard for worth: relation; reference. Re-spěct a-bil'i-ty, n. Qual-

ity of deserving respect. Re-spěct'a-ble, a. Worthy of

respect; deserving regard. Re-spěct'a-bly, adv. So as

to merit respect. Re-speet'ed, a. Held in high estimation.

Re-spěct'er, n. Onc who respects. [spect.

Full of re-Re-spěct'ful, a. Re-speet'ful-ly, adv. With due respect. Re-spěet'ive, a. Having re-

lation to; particular. Re-spěct'ive-ly, adv.

lating to each. Re-spīr'a-ble, a. Capable of

being, or fit to bc, breathed. Rěs'pi-rā'tion, n. Act of breathing.

Rěs'pi-rā'tor, n. A contrivance covering the mouth for

warming the air before it reaches the lungs.

Res-pīr'a-to-ry, a. Serving for respiration. [breathe. Re-spīre', v. i. or t. To Rěs'pite, n. Delay; suspension of punishment; prieve. - v. t. To suspend the execution of; to delay.

Re-splen'dence, n. Brilliant luster; splendor. Re-splen'dent, a. Bright;

splendid; shining. Re-splen'dent-ly, adv. With great brightness

Re-spond', v. i. To answer; to reply; to rejoin. — n. A

short anthem. Re-spond'ent, n. One who responds; an answerer in an action at law. -a. Answering; accordant. [ply.

Re-spŏnse', n. Answer Re-spŏn'si-bĭl'i-ty, \ n. Answer; relá-Re-spon'si-ble-ness, ability to answer or pay.

Liable to Re-spŏn'si-ble, a. account. - SYN. Accountable; answerable.

Re-spŏn'so-ry, a. Containing or making answer. - n. An answer.

Quiet; peace; re-Rěst, n. pose; sleep; ease; a pause; a support; that which is left. - v. i. To be quiet; to sleep; to lean or rely. — v. t.To lay or place. [iug-house.

Re-source', n. Means of sup-PRes'tau-rant (-to-), n. An eat-Res-tau'ra-teûr' (-to/-), n. Keeper of an eating-house.

Rest'iff, | a. Unwilling to go, Rěst'ive, or only runuing back; stubborn.

Rěs'ti-tū'tion, n. Act of restoring; indemnification. Rěst'ive-ness, n. Obstinate

reluctance to move. Rěst'less, a. Void of rest; un-

settled; unquiet; uneasy. Rest'less-less, n. Unquietly. Re-tard', v. t. To diminish Rest'less-ness, n. Uncasiness; the speed of; to delay; to agitation

Re-stor'a-ble, a. Admitting of [recovery. being restored. Rěs'to-rā'tion, n. Renewal; Re-stor'a-tive, a. Tending to restore. -n. That which restores.

As re- Re-store', v. t. To give back; to replace; to revive; to heal. Re-stor'er, n. Onc who, or that which, restores.

To check; Re-strāin', v. t. to repress; to hold back.

Re-straint', n. That which restrains; a hindering; check; restriction.

Re-striet', v. t. To limit; to restrain; to confine.

Re-strie'tion, n. Limitation. Re-strict'ive, a. Restraining. Re-strin'gent, a. Astringent. Re-sult', v. i. To proceed or spring as a consequence.

n. Conclusion to which any course leads; effect. Re-sult'ant, n. A force which

is the joint effect of two or more forces. - a. Resulting. Re-sūme', v. t. [Lat. resu-mere, fr. re, again, back, and sumere, to take.] To take back; to begin again after

interruption. †Résumé (rā'zij-mā'), n. A summing up; summary. Re-sump'tion, n. Act of re-

suming, or taking again. A rising Rěs'ur-rée'tion, n. again; revival from grave; the future state.

Re'sur-vey', v. t. To survey again.

Re-sus'ci-tate, v. t. To revive; to bring to life again. Re-sus/ci-ta'tion, n. Act of

resuscitating; restoration. Re-tāil':111), v. t. To sell in small quantities.

Rē'tāil (112), n. Sale in small quantities. Re-tāil'er, or Rē'tāil-er, n. Re-trēat', n.

One who sells at retail, or in small quantities.

Re-tāin', v. t. To keep in possession or in pay.

Re-tāin'er, n. One who retains; a dependent; a fee to eugage counsel.

Rē-tāke', v. t. To take again. Re-tăl'i-āte, v. i. To return like for like.

Re-tăl'i-ā'tion, n. Return of like for like; reprisal.

Re-tăl'i-a-tive, a. Re-tăl'i-a-to-ry, Giving like for like; involving retaliation.

the speed of; to delay; to hinder; to impede.

Re-tar-da'tion, n. Act of Re-tard'ment, retarding; that which retards.

Rětch, v. i. To make an effort to vomit. ling.

Re-těn'tion, n. Act of retain-Re-těn'tive, a. Having power to retain.

Re-těn'tive-ness, n. Power of retaiuiug.

Re-tře'u-lar, a. Having the Rět'i-fôrm, form of a net. Re-tře'u-late, a. Made of, Re-tře'u-lat'ed, or resembling, net-work. Re-tĭe'u-lā'tion, n. Net-work.

Rět'i-cule, n. [Lat. reticulum, fr. rete, a net.] A little bag of net-work.

Rět'i-nà, n. (pl. †Rět'i-næ.) Internal nervous tissue of the eye, which receives the impression resulting in the sense of vision.

Rět'i-nūe, n. A sulte or train of attendants.

Re-tire', v. t. or i. To retreat; to withdraw; to fall back. Re-tired', a. Withdrawn.

Re-tire'ment (132), n. Act of living in seclusion; privacy.

Re-tiring, a. Reserved; not forward. Re-tôrt', n. Censure returned;

repartce; a chemical vessel. -v. t. To throw back : to return; to make a sharp reply. Rē-toueh', v. t. To improve by new touches.

Re-trāce', v. t. To trace back. Re-trācet', v. t. To take back; to recall. — v. i. To take back what has been said.

Re-trăet'i-ble, [a. Capable Re-trăet'ile, of belngretracted, or drawn back.

Re-trae'tion, n. Act of retracting; recantation. [ing. Re-trăet'ive, a. Withdraw-A retiring; a place of privacy. - r. i. To | withdraw; to go back.

> Re-trěneh', v. t. To lessen; to curtail, as expenses. Re-trěneh'ment, n. Act of retrenching; reduction.

Rět'ri-bū'tion, n. Reward or punishment; repayment; re-

quital. Re-trib'u-tive, a. Reward-Re-trib'u-to-ry, ing or puu-

ishing Re-triev'a-ble, a. Capable of being retrieved.

Re-trieve', v. t. To recover; to regain; to repair.

Retro-action (or retro-), n. Action in return.

Rē'tro ăet'ive, or Rět'ro-ăet'ive, a. Affecting what is past.

Rē'tro-cēde (or rět/ro-), v. t. To cede or grant back. - v. i. To go back.

Ré'tro-çès'sion (or ret'ro-fear and respect; sesh'un). n. Act of going Rev'er-ençe, n. back or of ceding back.

Bět'ro-grade (or ro'tro-), a. Rět'ro-grade (or ro'tro-), a. go backward.

Rē'tro-gres'sion (or rēt/rogresh'un), n. Act of going backward

Rē'tro-gress'ive, or Ret'rogrěss'ive, a. Going backward; declining. or

Rē'tro-spěct, Rět'rospěet, n. A looking back on things past. Rē/tro-spěc'tion (or rět/ro-),

n. A looking back; review. Rē'tro-spěet'ive (or rět/ro-), a. Looking back.

Rē'tro-vērt', or Rět'ro-vērt, v. t. To turu back.

Re-tûrn' (130), v. i. To come or go back. - v. t. To send or give back; to repay. -n. A going or giving back; relapse; profit of business; restitution.

Re-tûrn'a-ble, a. Capable of being returned.

Rā-ūn'ion (-yın'yun), n. Act of reuniting; a second union; a meeting of associates. Rē'u-nīte', v. t. or i. To unite agaiu, as things disjoined.
Re-vēal', v. t. To make

Re-vēal', v. t. known. - SYN. To divulge : disclose. [veals.

Re-veal'er, n. One who re-TRe-veil'le (re-val'ye), n. The Re-vert', v. i. To return; to morning beat of drum.

Rěv'el (130), v. i. To feast riotously; to carouse. — n. A riotous feast; a carousal. Rěv'e-la'tion, n. Act of revealing, or disclosing; divine | Re-view' (-vu'), v. t. To eoncommunication.

Rěv'el-er, n. One who revels. Rěv'el-ry, n. Act of reveling; riotous feast; a carouse. Re-venget, n. Malicious re-turn of injury; disposition to

revenge. - v. t. To inflict pain or injury upon for injury received.

Re-věnge'ful, a. Disposed to revenge; vindlctive.

Re-venge'ful-ly, adv. By way of revenge; viudictively. Rěv'e-nūe (140), n. Income of

a state or priuce. Re-ver'ber-ant, a. Resound-Re-ver'ber-ate, v. t. or i. To resound: to echo.

Re-ver/ber-a'tion, n. Act of reverberating.

Re-vēr'ber-a-to-ry, a. Beating or driving back. Re-vere', v. t. To regard with

fear and respect; to reverence. Vcueration; very great respect; a low bow or courtesy. - v. t. To regard with reverence.

Rěv'er-end, a. Deserving reverence; a title of clergymen. Rěv'er-ent, a. Express-Rěv'er-ěn'tial, ing reverence: submissive.

Rěv'er-ën'tial-ly, adv. In a Rěv'er-ent-ly, reverent manner; with reverence. Rěv'er-iē' (107), † n. Lo

Rěv'er-7, and irregular but absorbing train of thought. [opposite. Re-ver'sal, n. Change to the

Re-verse', v. t. To change from one position to the opposite; to make void. — SYN. To invert; overturn; subvert; repeal. - n. Opposite side : change ; adversity ; vicissitude. - a. Turned [other hand. backward. Re-vērse'ly, adv. On the Re-vēr'si-ble, a. Capable of

being reversed. Re-ver'sion (89), n. Return

his heirs; succession. Re-vēr'sion-a-ry, a. Pertainiug to, or involving, a rever-sion; to be enjoyed in succession.

Re-vēr'sion-er, n. One entitled to a reversion.

fall back. Re-věst'. v. t. To elothe again; to vest again with possession or office. - v. i. To return to a former owner.

sider again; to inspect; to examine; to survey. -n. Careful examination; revision; criticism; inspection of troops; a periodical publication containing criticisms on books, &c.

Re-view'er, n. One who reviews: an inspector.

Re-viie', v. t. To treat with abusive language; to vilify. Re-vil'er, n. One who reviles or vilifies.

Re-vī'sal (133), n. Act Re-vision (-vizh/un), ofrevising or reviewing.

Re-vise' (153), v. t. To examine with care for correction; to review. - n. A second proof-sheet.

Re-vis'er, n. One who revises. Rē-viş'it, v. t. To visit again. Re-vi'şo-ry, a. Having power

to revise; relating to revision. Re-vī'val (133), n. Act of reviving; return to life; a religious awakening.

One who Re- $v\bar{\imath}'val$ -ist, n. promotes revivals.

Re-vive', v. t. To restore or bring to life; to renew; to reanimate. - v. i. To recover life and vigor.

Re-viv'i-fi-ea'tion, n. Act of returning to life; resuscitation.

Re-viv'i-f \bar{y} , v. t. To recall to life. [being recalled. Rěv'o-ca-ble, a. Capable of Rěv'o-eā'tion, n. Act of revoking or recalling; repeal.

Re-voke', v. t. To recall or repeal; to reverse.

Re-volt', or Re-volt' (18), v.
i. To renounce allegiance; to be shocked. - n. Renuuciation of allegiance; desertion; rebellion. [feelings.

Re-volt'ing, a. Shocking to the Rěv'o-lū'tion, n. Motion round a center; rotation; a great change in the government of a country.

of an estate to the grantor or Rev'o-lu'tion-a-ry, a. Per. taining to, or producing, great change.

Rěv'o-lū'tion-ist, n. One who favors a revolution.

Rěv'o-lū'tion-īze, v. t. To effect a complete change in, as to government or principles.

Re-volve', v. i. To rell or turn round. -v. t. To move round; to turn in the mind; to consider.

Re-vŏlv'en-çy, n. Act or state of revolving; revolution.

Re-vŏlv'er, n. A fire-arm with several barrels revolving on an axis.

Re-vul'sion, n. A turning back; marked repugnauce or

hostility. Re-vůl'sive, a. Having the power of revulsion.

Re-ward', v. t. To recompense; to repay. - n. Recompense; requital; pay.

Re-ward'er, n. One who rewards or recompenses.

Rē-wrīte' (-rīt'), v. t. To write a second time or again. Rey'nard, or Reyn'ard, n. A

Rhap-sŏd'ie-al (rap-), a. Consisting in rhapsody; wild; unconnected.

Rhăp'so-dist (răp'-), a. One who sings, recites, or composes rhapsodies.

Rhap'so-dy (rap'-, 141), n. A wild, rambling writing or discourse.

Rhěn'ish (-rčn'-), a. Pertaining to the river Rhine. Rhět'o-rie (rět'-, 120), n. The

art of speaking or writing with elegance, propriety, and force. Rhe-tor'ie-al (re-), a Pertain-

ing to, or involving, rhetoric; oratorical.

Rhe-tor'ie-al-ly (re-), adv. In a rhetorical manner.

Rhět/o-ri'cian (rět/o-rish'an), n. One who teaches or is versed in the rules and principles of rhetorie; an orator. Rheum (rum), n. A thin

watery fluid secreted by the mucous glands, &c. Rheu-măt'ie (rij-), a.

taining to, or affected with, rheumatism. Rheu'ma-tişm (rij'-), n. A

painful inflammatory disease of the joints and muscles of the human body.

Rheum'y (rum'-), a. Full of rheum.

Rhi-noç'er-os (ri-), n. [Gr. rhinokeros, fr. ris, rinos, nose, and keras,

a horn.] An African quadruped having one or twostrong

horns on

Rhinoceros.

the nose. It is allied to the elephant and the hippopota-

Rhomb (romb, 59), In. A fig-Rhom'bus, ure of four equal sides; but uuequal angies.

Rhom'bie (rŏm/-), a. Having the Rhomb.

figure of a rhomb. Rhom'boid (rom'-), a. obliqueangled parallel-

ogram ! Rhomboid. like a rhomb, but having only the opposite sides equal.

Rhu'barb (ru'-), n. A plant, and a cathartic medicine obtained from it.

Rhyme (rīm), n. Correspondence of sounds; verses. - v. i. To accord in sounds.—
v. t. To turn into rhyme.

Rhÿm'er | (rīm'-), n. Rhÿm'ist | who rhymes; a versifier.

Rhythm (rithm or rithm), n. Regular succession of motions, sounds, &e., as iu musie and dancing.

Rib, n. One of the curved bones of the ehest; a curved strengthening piece of timber in a ship; a prominent line or rising. — v.t. To furnish with ribs.

Rĭb'ald, n. A low, vulgar fellow. -a. Low; base; mean. Rib'ald-ry, n. Low, vulgar language. [ribs.

Ribbed, a. Furnished with Rib'bon, n. A fillet of silk. Rice, n. A plant

and its esculent seed or grain. Rich, a. Opu-lent; wealthy; Opuaffluent; valu-

able; fcrtile; fruitful. Rich'es, n. pl. Wealth; opu-

Ience ; affluence. Rice. Rich'ly. adv. Abundantly; plenteously.

Rich'ness, n. Wealth; opulence; affluence; fertility; abundance,

Rick, n. A long, covered pile of hay or grain in the field or open air.

Rick'ets, n. pl. A disease of frickets. children. Rick'et-y, a. Affected with Rie'o-chet (rik'o-sha' or rik'-The firing of o-shět'), n. guns so as to cause balls to rebound from one point to another.

Rid, v. t. [imp. & p. p. RID.] To set free; to elear; to deliver. laway.

Rid'dance, n. A clearing Rīd'dle, n. A coarse sieve or sifter; an enigma. - v. t. or i. To clear from chaff with a riddle; to perforate with many balls; to solve; to speak ambiguously.

Rīde, v. i. [imp. RODE; p. p.RID, RIDDEN.] To be carried on horseback, or in a vchicle. - n. An excursion on horseback, or in a vehicle. Rid'er, n. One who rides; an additional clause to a bill.

Ridge (140), n. Top of the back; a long elevation of land. — v. t. To form into fridges.

One Ridg'y, a. Having a ridge or makes Rid'i-cule (50), n. Laughter with contempt. - v. t. To laugh at, or expose to laugh-[ridicule; absurd. Rĭ-dĭe'u-loŭs, a. Deserving

Ri-die'u-lous-ly, adv. In a ridiculous manner. Rīfe, a. Prevaleut; abound-

[use. Riff'raff, n. Swcepings; ref-Rī'fle, n. A gnn with grooved barrel. - v. t. To rob; to plunder; to pillage: to greave $R\bar{\imath}'$ fle-man (143), n.

armed with a rifle. Rī'fler, n. One who rifles; a robber; a plunderer.

Rift, n. A cleft; a fissure. v. i. To split.

Rig, v. t. To fit with rigging; to dress; to clothe. Rig'ger, n. One who fits a ship with rigging.

Rig'ging, n. The ropes of a ship; dress; tackle.

Rīght (rīt), a. Straight; just; true; correct; proper; opposite to left. -n. which is right or correct; justice; just claim; property: privilege; side opposed to left. — adv. In a straight line; according to rule; properly; justly; very. -v. t. To set upright: to do justice to. -v. i. To take ϵ proper position.

Rīght'-ăn'gled (rît'-), n. Having an angle of nincty degrees. Rīght'eous (rī'chus), a. [From Old Eng. rightwise.] cording with, or performing, that which is right; just; upright; religious; virtuous.

Right'eous-ly (ri'chus-), adv. Justly; uprightly; honestly; religiously.

Rīght'eous-ness (rī/chus-), n. Justice; uprightness; rectitude; virtue; holiness. Rīght'ful (rīt'-), a. Having a

right; just; equitable. Rīght'ful-ly (rit'-), adv.

cording to right; equitably. Right'-hand'ed (rit'-), a. Using the right hand more easily than the left.

Right'ly (rit'-), adv. right; properly; justly.

Rīght'ness (rīt'-), n. Straightness; rectitude.

Rig'id, a. Difficult to bend; stiff; strict; exact; severe. Rǐ-gid'i-ty, n. Stiffne Rǐg'id-ness, strictness. Stiffness; Rig'id-ly, adv. Inflexibly; ex-

actly; severely.

Rig'ma-rôle, n. Foolish talk; nonsense.

Rig'or (155), n. Strictness; severity; a shivering.

Rig'or-ous, a. Strict; severe. Rig'or-ous-ly, adv. Strictly. Rill (123), n. A small brook. Rim, n. A border; edge; margiu. - v. t. To put a rim on.

Rīme, n. Hoarfrost; a chiuk. Rī-mose', a. Full of chinks.

Rim'ple, n. A wrinkle; a fold. Rīnd, n. Skiu, bark, or outer coat; husk.

Rin'der-pest. n. A contagious distemper affecting ueat cattle and sheep.

Ring, n. A circular line or thing; a hoop; a metallic sound; a chime. -v. t. [imp. & p. p. RUNG.] To cause to sound; to put a ring on. -v. i. To sound. Ring'-bölt, n. A bolt with an eye at its head and a ring

through the eye.

Ring'dove, n. A kind of pigeon; the cushat.

Ring'lead-er, n. The leader of a lawless association or band. Ring'let, n. A curl of hair. Ring'worm (-wûrm), n. An

eruption of the skin forming rings. [pond. Rink, n. An inclosed skating

Rinse, v. t. To cleanse by agi-tating in water after washing; to wash lightly.

Rī'ot, n. Uproar; tumult. v. i. To make an uproar; [a riot. to revel. Rī'ot-er, n. One who joins in Rī'ot-ous, a. Disposed to riot. Rĭp, v. t. To cut or tear asun-

der, especially at a seam. n. A rent made by ripping. Ripe, a. Perfect in growth; mature; complete; finished.

Rīpe'ly, adv. Maturely. Rīp'en (rīp'n), v. t. To mature; to prepare. -v. i. To grow ripe. [fection. Rīpe'ness, n. Maturity; per-

Rip'ple, v. i. or t. To fret on the surface. -n. Agitation of the surface of water.

Rise, v. i. [imp. ROSE; p. p. RISEN.] To get up; to attain greater height; to increase; to grow; to ascend.

Rīse, n. Act of rising; ascent; increase; beginning; origin. Ris'en (riz'n), p. p. Ascended. Ris'i-bil'i-ty, n. Inclination to laughter.

Rĭs'i-ble, a. Capable of exciting laughter.

Rīs'ing, n. Act of getting up; ascent; insurrection.

Risk, n. Hazard; danger; peril. — v. t. To expose to danger; to hazard.

Rīte, n. A ceremonial observance; religious usage.

†Rï'tor-něl'lo, n. [It] A short symphony to an air.

Rit'u-al, n. A book of rites. - a. According to rites.

Rĭt'u-al-ĭsm, n. System of [a ritual. Rĭt'u-al-ĭst, n. One devoted to

Rī'val (130), n. One iu pursuit of the same object as another .- SYN. Competitor; antagonist; emulator. - a. Standing in competition. v. t. (8) To emulate; to strive to equal or excel.

Rī'val-ry, n. Strife for equality or superiority; competition; emulatiou.

Rive, v. t. [imp. RIVED; p. p. RIVEN.] To split; to cleave. Rĭv'en (rĭv'n), p. p. of Rive. Riv'er, n. A large stream.

Riv'et, n. A pin clinched. — v. t. To fasten with rivets; to clinch.

Rĭv'u-let, n. A small stream. Rĭx'-dŏl'lar, n. A European silver coin varying in value from 60c. to \$1.08.

Röach, n. A fresh-water fish. Road (18), n. [A.-S. rad, fr. ridan, to ride.] A public way for traveling; a place for ships to ride at anchor.

Rōad'stĕad, n. A place where ships can anchor. [blc. Röam, v. i. To rove; to ram-Rōam'er, n. One who roams. Rōan, a. Of a dark color with white or gray spots. — n. A roan color; a horse of a roan color: a kind of leather used in bookbinding.

Roar, v. i. To make a loud, continued noise .- n. A loud, continuous noise; clamor.

Roast, v. t. To cook by exposure to heat, as before a fire. - n. That which is roasted. - a. Roasted.

Roast'er, n. One who roasts; a pig for roasting.

Rob, v. t. To take forcibly, or without the owner's consent. -SYN. To plunder; steal. Rőb'ber (129), n. One who

robs. Röb'ber-y, n. A taking of property without consent. Property without consent. Robe, n. A long gown. - v. t.

To invest with a robe.

Röb'in, n. A European songbird; also, an American sougbird.

Ro-bust'. a. Strong: healthy. Ro-bust'ness, n. Great and hearty strength.

Röch'et, n. A linen habit worn by priests; a surplice.

Rock (127), n. A large mass of stone. - v. t. or i. To move from side to side; to still.

Rock'er, n. One who, or that which, rocks; an implement capable of a rocking motion.

Rock'et, n. A projectile firework. [rocks. Rock'i-ness, n. Abundance of Rock'-salt, n. Salt in rocklike masses or large crystals.

Rock'y, a. Full of rocks; hard. Rod, n. A twig; a slender piece of wood or metal of some length; a pole or perch; 161 feet.

Rode (18), imp. & p. p. of Ride. Rô'dent, a. Gnawing. - n. Au animal that gnaws.

Rŏd'o-mŏnt, n. A vain boaster. - a. Boasting vainly. Rod'o-mont-ade', n. Empty bluster: vain boasting.

Rōe (140), n. Female of the hart; eggs of a fish.

Rōe'buck, n. Male of the roe. Ro-gā'tion, n. Supplication; litany. [person; a knave. Rōgue (18, 140), n. A dishonest Rōgu'er-y, n. Knavery; dis-

honest tricks; mischievous-[waggish. Rogu'ish (133), a. Knavish; Rōgu'ish-ness (rog'-), n.

Knavery; mischievousness. Roil, v. t. To make turbid by stirring; to excite.

Röll (123), v. t. or i. To turn

in a circle; to revolve; to | Roof'less, a. Having no roof. flatten by a roller; to wrap up. -n. A thing rolled up; a small loaf of bread; a list of [which, rolls. names.

Röll'er, n. One who, or that Röll'ing-pin, n. A eylinder of

wood.

Rō'man, a. Pertaining to A native of Rome. - n. Rome.

Ro-mançe', n. A fietitious and wonderful tale; a sort of novel. — v. i. To tell mar-|mances. velous tales.

Ro-măn'çer, n. One who ro-Rô'man-işm, n. Tenets of the Roman Catholie church.

Rō'ınan-ĭst, n. A Roman [ful. Catholic. Ro-măn'tie, a. Wild; fanei-Ro-măn'tie-al-ly, adv. In a romantie manner.

Ro-măn'ti-çişm, n. State of being romantie. [Rome. Rom'ish, a. Belonging to Romp, n. A rude girl; rude, hoisterous play. - v. i. To play rudely. [play.

Given to rude Romp'ish. a. Romp'ish-ness, n. Quality of

being rompish.

Ron-deau' (ron-do'), n. niusical composition. in which the first strain is repeated at the end of each of the other strains.

Rood, n. The fourth of an acre; a erucifix; a represen-

tation of the Trinity. Roof (126), n. Cover of a building, or something similar. v. t. To cover with a roof.



Rook, v. i. or i. To cheat; to roh. -n. A bird like a crow; a cheat.

Rook'er-y, n. A collection of rooks' nests; a pile of dilapidated buildings.

Room, n. Space; extent; place; an apartment; steau. - v. i. To lodge.

Room'i-ness, n. Spaciousness. Room'y, a. Having ample room. - SYN. Spacious; capaeious; large.

Roost, n. A place on which birds or fowls rest; a perch. - v. i. To rest, as a bird. Roost'er, n. Male of the do-

mestic fowl; a cock.

Root, n. The part of a plant which shoots into the earth; the original; first eause. -v. i. To become fixed in the earth, as a root; to take root. - v. t. To plant deeply : to dig up ; to destroy ; to eradicate.

Root'let, n. A little roof. Rôpe, n. A large, stout cord. - v. i. To draw out in a slender string.

Rope'-dan'çer, n. One who dances on a rope extended in the air. fropes. Rope'-māk'er, n. A maker of Rope'-walk (-wawk), n. A

long building where ropes are made. Rope'-yarn, n. Threads to be

twisted into ropes. Rōp'i-ness (135), n. Stringi-

ness; viscosity. Rop'y, a. Stringy; viscous. Roq'ue-laur (rôk'e-lôr), n. A

kind of surtout. Rô'ral, a. Pertaining to dew. Rō'sa-ry, n. A bed of roses; a string of beads for counting

prayers. Rose, n. A plant and flower of many species. - v., imp. of

Rō'se-ate, a. Full of roses ; resembling a rose; blooming. Rose'-bug, n. A kind of small beetle that feeds on roses, and on the blossoms of various

other plants. Rôse'ma-ry, n. A fragrant and aromatic plant.

Ro-sětte', n. An ornament niade of ribhons in the form of a rose.

Rose's wa/ter, n. Water tinctured with roses by distilla-

Rose'-wood, n. A kind of wood used in cabinet-work. It is

obtained from several different kinds of trees. Rŏg'in, n. Resin left after dis-

tilling turpentinc. Rō'si-ness, n. State of being

Ros'in-y, a. Partaking of ros-Ross, n. The external rough bark of a tree.

Rös'ter, n. A list or register of military officers.

Ros'tral, a Resembling, or pertaining to, a beak. Ros'trum, n. Beak of a ship;

a platform for speakers. Rō'sy, a. Like a rose; red as

a rose : blooming. Rot, v. To putrefy; to decay .-

n. Putrefaction; decay; a fatal distemper in sheep.

Rötta-ty, a. Turning like
Rötta-tive, a. wheel on its
Rötta-to-ry, axis.
Röttate, a. Wheel-shaped.—
v. i. To revolve round an

axis, as a wheel.

Ro-tā'tion, n. A turning round on an axis, as a wheel; regular succession.

Rote, n. Repetition of words by inemory

Rŏt'ten (rŏt'tn), a. Putrid; decayed; unsound.

Rŏt'ten-ness, n. A putrid state; putrefaction. Rŏt'ten-stone, n. A soft stone

for polishing metallic substances.

Ro-tund', a. Round; eircular; spherical; complete.

Ro-tŭn'da (140), n. A build-Ro-tŭn'do ing eireular ing within and without.

Ro-tund'i-ty, | n. Round-Ro-tund'ness, | ness; sphericity

†Roué (r50/a'), n. [Fr.] A dissipated man; a debaueliee. Rouge (roozh), n. A red cosmetie. - v. t. To paint or

tinge with rouge. Rough (ruf), a. Having an uneven surface; coarse; harsh;

rude; uncivil; lond and hoarso; stormy; tempestuous. Rough'-east (ruf'kast), v. t.

To cover or plaster with a mixture of lime and shells or pebbles. — n. A rude model; plaster mixed with shells or pebbles.

Rough' draw (ruf'-), v. t. To draw coarsely. Rough'en (ruf'n), v. To make

or become rough. Rough'-hew (ruf/hu), v. t. To hew roughly or coarsely.

Rough'ly (ruf'-), adv. Ruggedly; coarsely; harshly.

Rough'ness (ruf'-), n. Ruggeduess.

Rough'-shod (ruf'-), a. Having shoes armed with points; calked.

Rou-lette' (roo-let'), n. A game of chauce. [ing press. Rounge, n. Haudle of a print-

Round, a. Spherical; circular; full; approximate. — n. A circle; action in a recurring series; a regular course; a volley. - v. To make or become round. - prep. About ; on all sides of. -adv. On every side; circularly.

Round'a-bout', a. Indirect;

circumlocutory.

Round'e-lay, n. ound'e-lay, n. A kind of song or poeu of very artificial structure.

Round'-head, n. A Puritan. Round'-house, n. A cabin in the after part of the quarterdeck.

Round'ing, a. Somewhat Round'ish, round.

Round'ly, adv. In a round form; openly; boldly. Round'ness, n. Quality of

being round; sphericity; rotundity; openness.

Round'-roo'in, n. A petition or other writing with the names of the signers written in a circle around it.

Rouse, v. t. To wake from rest; to start; to excite.

Rout, n. Defeat, or confusion from defeat; a multitude; a fashionable assembly. — v. t.To put to flight.

Route (root or rowt), n. course or way.

n.

Rou tine' (roo-teen'),

Round or course of business. Rove, v. i. [Orig. to rob, and heuce to range, to wander.] To ramble; to wander; to room: to stroll. -v, t. To draw through an eye or aper-

ture. Rov'er, n. One who roves; a wanderer; a piratc.

Row (ron), n. A riot.

Row (ro), n. A line of persons or things: a rank. - v. t. To impel with oars.

Row'el (rou'el), n. The little wheel of a spur, armed with sharp points; a seton. - v. t. (130) To insert a rowel in. Row'en (rou'en, 55), n.

ond growth of grass. Row'er, n. One who rows.

Roy'al, a.

n. A large kind of paper; a sail.

Roy'al-ist, n. An adherent to kingly government.

Roy'al-ly, adv. In a kingly manner.

Roy'al-ty, n. Office, state, or character of a king; a percentage paid to the owner of an article or a right by oue who hires the use of it.

Rub (129), v. t. To wipe; to scour. -v. i. To move along with pressure. - n. Friction; difficulty.

Rub'ber, n. One who, or that which, rubs; a decisive game or games.

Waste matter; Rŭb'bish, n. ruins; fragments.

Ru-bes'çent, n. Becoming red. Ru'bi-eund, a. Inclining to reduess.

Ru'bied, a. Red as a ruby. Ru'ble, n. A silver and a gold coin of Russia.

Ru'brie, a. Red; placed Ru'brie-al, in rubrics. Ru'brie, n. Directions in a prayer-book as to the order

of services. Ru'brie-āte, v. t. To distin-

guish with red; to arrange as in a rubrie.

Ru'by (141), n. A gem of a red color. — a. Of a red color. Rŭck, v. t. To draw into wriukles or folds.

Rue-tā'tion, n. A belching of wind from the stomach. Rud'der, n. The instrument by which a ship is steered.

Rŭd'di-ness, n. Redness. Rud'dy, a. Of a lively red color; red; florid.

Rude (29), a. Uncivilized; rough; coarse; harsh. Roughly; Rude'ly, adv.

harshly; coarsely.

Rude'ness, n. Condition of being rude; unevenness; incivility; coarseness; inclegance.

Ru'di-ment, n. First princi-ple; element; first part of education. Ru'di-ment'al, a. Pertaining

to elements; elementary. Rue, n. A very bitter plant. -v. t. To lament; to regret; to be sorry for.

Rue'ful (139), a. Sorrowful; mournful.

Ruff (123), n. [From Old Eng. ruff, equiv. to rough.] plaited eloth round the neck; ruffle; a bird; a fish. Regal; kingly. - Ruf'fian (ruf'yan or ruf'fi-an), n. A bolsterous, brutal ferlow; a cut-throat, -a. Brutal; savage; vile.

Ruf'fian-ism truf'van- or ruf'fi-an-), n. Act or conduct of

a ruffian.

Rŭf'sle: v. t. To wrinkle; to plait; to discompose; to vex; to disturb. - n. A plaited article of dress; disturbance; roll of a drum. [ish red.

Ru'fous, a. Reddish; brown-Rug, n. A coarse, nappy, woolen eloth; a mat.

Rug'ged (57), a. Rough; uneven; harsh; crabbed; shaggy; robust. [ged manner. Rŭg'ged-ly, adv. In a rug-

Rug'ged-ness, n. Roughness; unevenness of surface; harshness.

Ru-gōse', a. Full of wrinkles. Ru'in, n. Overthrow; destruction; remains of buildings, &c. -v. t. To destroy utterly; to demolish.

Ru'in-ous, a. Destructive : fatal; composed of ruins.

Ru'in-ous-ly, adv. In a ruinous manuer. Rul'a-ble, a. Conformable to

Rule, n. That by which any thing is regulated; government; authority; an instrument for drawing lines, or for measuring. — v. t. govern; to mark with lines. -c. i. To have power or command; to decide.

Rul'er, n. One who rules; a governor; an instrument for drawing lines.

Rum, n. A spirituous liquor distilled from molasses.

Rŭm'ble, v. i. To make a low, heavy, continued noise, like thunder.

Rum'bling, n. A low, heavy, continuous sound.

Ru'mi-nant, a. Chewing the cud. - n. An animal that chews the end.

Ru'mi-nāte, v. i. To chew the cud; to meditate; to muse. Ru'mi-nā'tion, n. Act of ru-

minating; meditation. Rum'mage, n. A close search.

-v. t. To scarch or examine

thoroughly. Ru'mor (29, 155), n. A flying:

or popular report or story. v. t. To report.

Rump, n. End of the back bone and parts adjacent; buttocks.

Rum'ple, v. t. To wrinkle; to make uneven. - n. A wrinkle; an irregular fold.

Run; v. i. or t. [imp. RAN or RUN; p. p. RUN.] To move with rapidity; to flow; to melt; to form in a mold; to smuggle. — n. Flow; course; way; small stream; result; unusual demands on a bank.

Rŭn'a-gāte, i n. A fugitive; Rŭn'a-wāy, deserter; renegade.

Run'dle, n. Round of a lad-Rung, imp. & p. p. of Ring. Run'let, n. A small stream.

Run'ner, n. One who runs; a messenger; a part on which a sled slides.

Run'net, n. See Rennet. Runt, n. A stunted animal.

Ru-pee' (140), n. An East Indian coin; the silver rupee is 46 cents, and the gold 7 dol-

Rŭpt'ūre, n. A breach; a burst; hernia. - v. t. To

break; to burst.

Ru'ra!, a. [Lat. ruralis, from rus, raris, country.] Belonging to the country; rustic.

Ruse, n. Artifice; stratagem.

Rush (140), n. A violent motion or course; a plant. - v. i. To pass or move with vehemence or rapidity.

Rush'-light (-lit), n. A candle with a wick made of a

Rŭsh'y, a. Abounding with

rushes. Rusk, n. A species of cake

Russ, or Russ, a. Pertaining to Russia. - n. The language of the Russians.

Rus'set, a. Of a reddish-brown color.

Rus'set, \ n. An apple of Rus'set-ing, \ a russet color. Rus'sian (rush'an or rushan),

 a. Pertaining to Russia. —
 n. A native, or the language, of Russia.

Rust, n. A crust or coating which forms on metals. - v.

i. To gather rust. - v. t. To make rusty. Rus'tie (127), a. Rural; rude;

inelegant; simple. - n. An inhabitant of the country. Rus'tie-ate (118), v. To reside in, or banish to, the country.

Rŭs/ti-ca'tion, n. Residence in, or banishment to, the country.

Rus-tic'i-ty, n. Rustic manners; rudeness; simplicity. ŭst'i-ly, adv. In a rusty Rust'i-ly, adv. state or manner.

Rŭst'i-ness, n. State or quality of being rusty.

Rus'tle (rus'l), v. i. To make a quick succession of small sounds, like the rubbing of

silk cloth or dry leaves. Rust'y, a. Covered with rust. Rut, n. Track worn by a wheel. - v. i. To seek copu-

[turnip. lation. Ru'tà-bā/gà, n. A variety of Ruth, n. Pity; tenderness. Ruth'less, a. Cruel; pitiless. Ruth'less-ly, adv. Without

pity; cruelly.

Rut'ty, a. Full of ruts; lustful; salacious.

 $R\bar{y}e(r\bar{i}), n.$ A kind of grain. $R\bar{y}'ot, n.$ A peasant in the East Indies.

n. Armies; hosts.

Săb'ba-tã'ri-an, a. Pertaining to the Sabbath. - n. A strict observer of the Sabbath; one who regards the seventh day as holy.

Săb'bath, n. [Heb. shabbath, fr. shabath, to rest from labor.] The day of religious rest; Sunday.

Sab-băt'ie,) a. Pertaining Sab-băt'ie-al, to the Sabbath.

Sā'ber

Sā'bre (151), n. Saber. A sword with a broad and heavy blade, thick at the back, and a little

curved toward the point. Sā'bi-an, n. A worshiper of the sun, moon, and stars.

Sā'ble, n. An animal of the weasel kind, and its fur. a. Dark; black.

Sãe (127), n. A little bag or receptacle for some animal or vegetable fluid. Săe'eha-rif'er-ous, a.

ducing sugar.

AB'A-ÖTH, or Sa-bā'oth, Săe'eha-rīne, a. Pertaining Săe'ri-fīce (-fīz, 62), v. t. To to, or having the qualific of sugar.

Săe'eha-roid, Săe'eha-roid, a. Having Săe'eha-roid'al, a texture like that of loaf sugar. Săç'er-dō'tal, a. Priestly. Săch'el, n. See Satchel.

Sā'chem, n. An Indian chief. Săck (127), n. A bag; pillage of a town; a loose upper garment; a sweet wine. — v. t.

To pillage; to pluuder. Săck'but, n. A brass wind in-strument of music. [sacks. Săck'eloth, n. Cloth for Săck'ing, n. Cloth of which sacks are made; canvas fastened to a bedstead for supporting the bed.

Sae'ra-ment, n. A solemn religious ordinance, specific-A solemn ally, the Lord's Supper. Săe/ra-ment'al, a. Pertain-

ing to a sacrament. Sa'ered, a. Pertaining to God or religion. - SYN. Holy;

Sā'ered-ly, adv. Religiously. Sā'ered-ness, n. State or quality of being sacred.

divine: consecrated.

destroy; to give up with loss.

— n. An offering to God; any loss incurred.

Săe'ri-fĭ'cial (-fish/al), Pertaining to sacrifice.

Săe'ri-lege, n. A violation of sacred things.

Săc'ri-lē'gious, a. Violating sacred things; involving sacrilege; profane; impious. Săe'ri-le'gious-ly, adv. Im-

piously; profanely. Sae'ris-tan, n. A sexton. Săe'ris-ty, n. A vestry room. Săd, a. Sorrowful; gloomy;

cheerless: grave. Săd'den (săd'dn), v. To make

or become sad. Săd'dle, n. [A .- S. sadul, sadl, from the root of Eng. sit.] A seat for the back of a horse. - v. t. To put a sad-[saddles. dle on.

Săd'dler, n. One who makes Săd'dler-y, n. Materials for saddles and harnesses.

Săd'dle-tree, n. Frame of a saddle.

Săd'du-çee, n. One of a Jew-

Ish sect which denied the resurrection. firon.

Săd'-ī'ron (-ī'urn), n. A flat Săd'ly, atc. In a sad manner; sorrowfully; gloomily. [sad. Săd'ness, n. State of being Sāfe, a. Free from danger;

secure. - n. A place to sccure provisions, money, &c. Safe'-con'duet, n. A convoy or guard; a pass or war-

rant of security. A thing that Sāfe'guard, n.

protects; a defense; a passport ; a safe-conduct. Safe'ly, adv. Securely.

Safe'ty (132), n. Freedom from danger or loss; security. Sāfe'ty-vălve, n. A valve by which a steam-boiler is pre-

served from bursting. Săf'fron, n. A plant bearing a yellow flower. - a. Like

saffron. Săg, v. i. To swag : to incline.

Sa-gā'cious, a. Of keen penetration and judgment; acute: sage; wise.

Sa-gā'cious-ly, adv. With sagacity; sagely.

Sa-găç'i-ty, n. Qniek cernment; penetration. Qnick dis-Săg'a-môre, n. An Indian

ehief; a saehem. Sāģe, a. Wise; sagaeious; discreet. — n. A wise mau;

a certain plant or herb.

Sāġe'ly, adv. Wisely; acutely. Sāġ'it-tal, a. Pertaining to an arrow.

†Săg'it-tā'ri-us, n. The archer; one of the twelve signs of the zodiae.

Sā'go, n. Grannlated starch from a species of palm.

Said (sed, 133), imp. & p. p. of

Sāil, n. A ship's canvas; a ship of any kind; an excursiou on the water. - v. i. or t. To be conveyed on the water, with or without sails; to fly through; to manage, as a vessel. Sāil'-eloth, n. Canvas used

for making sails. Sāil'-loft, n. A loft or room

where salls are made. Sāi'lor, n. A seaman.

Sāil'-yard, n. A yarl or spar on which sails are extended.

Sāint, n. One eminent for picty; a holy person. - v. t. To make a saint of; to canonize.

Sāint'ed, a. Holy; sacred. Sāint'-līke, | a. Resembling Sāint'ly, a saint.

Sāke, n. Final cause; purpose; end; reason. Săl, n. Salt.

Sāl'a-ble (133), a. Fit for sale; finding a ready sale.

Sāl'a-ble-ness, n. State of being salable.

Sa-lā'cious, a. Lustful; lewd. Săl'ad, n. Food of raw herbs dressed with condinents.

Săl'a-măn'der, n. A small reptile allied to the lizard and the frog, formerly thought to be able to live in fire.

Săl'a-ried, a. Having a salarv. Săl'a-ry (141), n. A stated allowance for services.

Sale, n. Aet of selling; markct; demand.

Săl'e-rā'tus, n. A bi-carbonate of potash, used in cook-

Sāles'man (143), n. One emploted to sell goods.

Săl'ie, a. Designating a law which excludes females from the throne.

Sā'li-ent, a. Shooting out or up; heuce, prominent. [sait. Sa-lif'er-ous, a. Producing Săl'i-fī'a-ble (135), a. Capable of becoming a salt.

Săl'i-fy, v. t. To form into a salt, as a base, by combining

an acid with it. Sa-line', or Sā'line, a. Sılt; eonsisting of, or containing,

salt.—n. A salt spring. Sa-lī'va, n. The fluid secreted iu the mouth; spittle.

Sa-lī'val, a. Secreting sa-Săl'i-va-ry, liva, as the liva, as the glands.

Sal'i-vate, v. t. To excite an unusual discharge of saliva in, as by the use of mercury. Săl'i-vā'tion, n. Act of causing continued uunatural flow of

saliva. Săl'lōw, a. Of a pale, sickly, yellow color. - n. A tree or shrub of the willow kind.

Săl'lōw-ness, n. Paleness tinged with a dark yellow.

Săl'ly, n. [From Lat. salire, to leap.] A sudden eruption; wild gavety .- v. i. To leap or rush out, as from a fortress.

Săl'ly-port, n. A gate through which troops sally.

Săl/ma-gŭn/di. n. Chopped meat and pickled herring, seasoned with oil, viuegar, &c.; a medley.

Săl'mon (săm'un), n. A large fish, of a yellowish red color. Sa-loon', n. A spacious and clegant apartment.

Săl'si-fỹ, n. A garden plant. Salt (7), n. A substance used for seasoning food; an old sailor; a combination of an acid with a base; wlt; a salt-cellar. - v. t. To sprinkle or season with salt.

Săl'ta-to-ry, a. Leaping or dancing, or used therein.

Salt'-çĕl'lar, n. A small dish for salt at table.

Salt'ern, n. A salt-work. Salt'ish, a. Somewhat salt. Salt'ness, n. Taste of salt.

Salt-pë'ter, | n. A mineral Salt-pë'tre, | salt composed of nitric acid and potash.

Salt'rheum (-rym), n. An affection of the skin.

Sa-lū'bri-oŭs, a. Healthful. Sa-lū'bri-ty, n. Healthful. ness; wholesomeness.

Săl'u-ta-ry, a. Promoting health or safety.

Săl'u-tā'tion, n. Act of greet-ing another. — SVN. Greeting: salute: address.

Sa-lū'ta-tō'ri-an, n. A studeut who pronounces the salutatory oration at Commencement.

Sa-lū'ta-to-ry, a. . Containing salutations or a welcome. Sa-lute', v. t. To greet; to

hail; to kiss; to honor. n. Act of saluting; a kiss; discharge of cannon.

Săl'va-bîl'i-ty, n. Quality of being salvable.

Săl'va-ble, a. Capablo of being saved. Săl'vage, n. Reward for sav-

ing a ship or its cargo. Sal-va'tion, n. Act of saving;

preservation; preservation from eternal misery.

Sälve (säv), n. A substance for covering wounds or sores. Săl'yer, n. A plate or waiter to present something on.

Săl'vo, n. (pl. Săl'vēs, 140), An exception; military or naval salute; a volley. Săl'vôr, n. Onc who saves a

ship or goods at sea. Săm'bo, n. Offspring of a black

person and a mulatto. Same, n. Identical; not different or other; similar.

Sāme'ness, n. Identity; near resemblance; similarity; correspondence.

Sā'mi-el, n. A destructive wind from the descrt, lu Arabia; the simoom.

Sămp, n. Maize broken coarse, and boiled with milk. Săm'phīre (or săm'fur), n.

a, ē, I, ō, ū, y, long; ă, ĕ, Y, ŏ, ŭ, y, short; câre, câr, ask, all, what; êre, vçil, tërm; p:que, firm:

A plant growing by the seashore, and used as a pickle.

Săm'ple, n. A specimen. Săm'pler, n. A collection of needle-work: patterus.

Săn'a-blc, a. Capable of being healed; carable.

Săn'a-tive, | a. Adapted to Săn'a-to-ry, | eure; healing. Săne'ti-fi-ea'tion, n. Aet of sanetifying.

Săne'ti-fī'er, n. One who sanctifies; the Holy Spirit.

Săne'ti-fy (118, 135), v. t. To niake sacred or holy; to secure from violation.

Săne/ti-mō'ni-ous, a. pearing holy; saintly. Săne'ti-mo-ny, n. Hypocrit-

ical devoutness.

Săne'tion, n. That which confirms; solemn ratification. v. t. To ratify; to give sanction or authority to.

Săne'ti-tude, | n. Holiness; Săne'ti-ty, purity; religious binding force.

A sacred Sănet'u-a-ry, n. A saered place; house of worship; place of refuge.

Săne'tum, n. A place of retreat for privacy.

Sănd, n. Fine particles of stony matter; (pl.) sandy tracts of land. -v. t. To sprinkle with sand.

Săn'dal. n. A kind of shoe or slipper.

Săn'dalwood, n. A yellow, fra-

Sandals. grant Eastern wood, and the

tree producing it. Sănd'i-ness, n. State of being sandy or of a sandy color. Sănd'stonc, n. A rock made of sand more or less firmly

united. Sănd'wich, n. Pieces of bread aud butter with a slice of meat between them. - v. t. To make into a sandwich, or into something like one; to interlard.

Săn'dy, a. Full of sand; being of the color of sand.

Sane, a. Sound in mind; not deranged; whole; healthy.

Sang, imp. of Sing.
Sang'ga-ree', n. Sweetened
and spiced wine and water. †Sang-froid (sŏng/frwa'), n. Cool blood; indifference.

San-guif'er-ous, a. Conveying [duction of blood. Săn'gui-fi-ca'tion, n.

Săn'gui-fy, v. t. To produce | blood. Bloody;

Săn'gui-na-ry, a. Bloody eager to shed blood; cruel. Săn'guine (săng/gwin),

Red, like blood; full of blood; confident; full of [fideuce of success. hope. Săn'guine-ly, adv. With con-San-guin'e-ous, a. Abounding with blood.

Săn'he-drim, n. The supreme council of the Jews. †Sā'ni-ēş, n. A thin, watery

fluid from a wound.

Sā'ni-oŭs, a. Pertaining to,

or emitting, sanies. [health. Săn'i-ta-ry, a. Pertaining to Săn'i-ty, n. [Lat. sanitas, fr. sanus, sound.] Soundness of Sănk, imp. of Sink. [mind. Săn'serit, \ n. The ancient Săn'skrit, \ language of Hindostan.

Săp, n. Vital juice of plants; a military mine. - v. t To uudermiue; to subvert by digging.

Săp'id, a. Well tasted; having a relish; savory. [ness. Sa-pĭd'i-ty, n. Taste; savori-Sā'pi-ençe, n. Wisdom.

Sā'pi-ent, a. Wise; sagacious. Săp'less, a. Having no sap; dry; withered.

Săp'ling, n. A young tree. Săp'o-nā'ceoŭs, a. Having

the qualities of soap; soapy. Sa-pŏn'i-fy, v. t. To convert [vor; relish. into soap. [vor; relish. Sā'por, n. Taste; savor; fla-Săp'o-rif'ie, a. Giving flavor. Săp'per, n. One who saps; a kind of miner.

Săp'phie (săf'ik), a. Pertaining to Sappho, a Greeian po-etess, or to a kind of verse said to have been invented by her.

Săp'phīre (săf'īr or săf'ur), n. A precious blue stone.

Săp'py, a. Full of sap; juicy. Săp'sa-go, n. Swiss cheese. Săr'a-band, n. A grave Spanish dance.

Săr'a-cěn'ie, a. Relating to [a tannt. the Saracens. Sär'easm, n. Bitter reproach; Bitterly Sar-eăs'tie. la. Sar-eas'tie-al, satirical; seornfully severe.

Sar-eăs'tie-al-ly, adr. In a sarcastic manner. Särçe'net, n. A fine, thin silk, used for linings, &c.

Sar-coph'a-gous, a. Flesh eating. [coffin. Pro- Sar-coph'a-gus, n. A stone

Sär'dine, n. [So called from the island of Sardinia.] of the herring family. Sär'di-us, n. A precious stone;

a caruelian. Sar-don'ie, a. Forced, heart-

less, or bitter; - said of a laugh or smile.

Sär'do-nyx, n. A precious stone of a reddish yellow color, allied to the onyx.

Sär'sa-pa-ril'là, n. A species of medicinal plant.

Săsh (140), n. An ornamenta; belt or band; a windowframe.

Săs'sa-frăs, n. A certain tree that has an aromatic bark.

Săt, imp. of Sit. Sā'tan, n. The great adver-sary of man; the devil.

Sa-tăn'ie, a. Having the Sa-tăn'ie-al, qualities of Satan; very wicked; devilish.

Sā'tan-ism, n. A diabolical spirit or act.

Sătch'el, n. A little sack or bag for books and papers.

Sate, v. t. To satisfy; to glut; to satiate; to surfeit.

Săt'el-lîte, n. A small planet revolving round a larger; an obsequious attendant. Sā'ti-āte (sā'shi-āt), v. t.

fill or gratify to the utmost; - SYN. To satisfy; content. sate; glut.

Sa'ti-ate, a. Filled to satiety Sa-tī'e-ty, n. [Int. satietas, fr. sat, satis, enough.] Fullness beyond desire or pleasure.

Săt'in, n. A glossy silk. Săt'in-ĕt', n. A woolen cloth. Săt'īre (in Eng. săt'ur), n. A discourse or poem containing severe ceusure; trenchant

wit. Sa-tĭr'ie, a. Censorious; Sa-tĭr'ie-al, sarcastic; severe in language.

Sa-tir'i€-al-lv, adv. In a satirical manner. [satire. Săt'ir-ist, n. One who writes Săt'ir-îze (153), v. t. To make the object of satire.

Content: Săt'is-făe'tion, n. gratification of desire; that which satisfies.

Săt'is-făe'to-ri-ly, adv. So as to give content.

Săt'is-făe'to-rv. a. Giving content; making amends.

Săt'is-fī'er (135), n. One who gives satisfaction.

Săt'is-fy, v. t. To content; to discharge, as a debt, &c.; to give assurance to.

Sā'trap, or Săt'rap, n. Governor of a province in aneient Persia.

Săt'u-ra-ble, a. Capable of being saturated.

To eause to Săt'u rate, v. t. become completely soaked. Săt'u-ra'tion, n. State of be-

ing saturated. Săt'ur-day, n. The last day

of the week.

Săt'urn, n. A remote planet. †Săt'ur-nā'li-a, n. pl. Festival of Saturn; unrestrained license and merriment.

Săt/ur-nā'li-an, a. Riotously

merry; dissolute.

Sa-tûr'ni-an, a. Relating to Saturn, or to his reign; golden: happy.

Săt'ur-nîne, a. Grave; heavy; gloomy; dull; phlegmatie. Sā'tyr, n. A fabulous sylvan deity, half mau, half goat.

Sauce, n. Something eaten with feod to improve its relish. - v. t. To apply sauce to; to be impudent or saucy to.

Sauçe'box, n. A saucy fellow. Sau'çer, n. A vessel or dish for holding a ten-cup.

Sau'ci-ly, adv. Impudently. Sau'cy, a. Pert; impudent. Sauer'krout (sour'krout), n. Cabbage preserved in brine,

and allowed to ferment. Säun'ter (sän'ter), v. t. wander about idly.

Säun'ter-er, n. One who saunters, or wanders about. Sau'ri-an, n. A reptile of the lizard kind.

Sau'sage, n. A roll of minced and highly seasoned meat stuffed into a skin.

Sāv'a-ble (133), a. Capable of being saved.

Săv'age, a. Uncivilized : barbarous; eruel. - n. An un-/ civilized person; one who delights in eruelty.

Săv'age-ly. adr. Barbarous-Săv'age-ness, n. Barbarous-

ness: cruelty; wildness. Săv'aġe-ry, n. Barbarity. Sa-văn'na (140), n. An open meadow or plain.

†Savant (sä'vŏng'), n. [Fr.] A man of learning.

Save, v. t. To preserve; to reseue; to spare: to except. - v. i. To avoid expense.

Sav'ing, a. Frugal; economical. - n. That which is saved. - prep. With the exception of.

Sāv'ior ((155), n. One who Sāv'iour preserves; our Lord Jesus Christ; the Re-

Sa'vor (155), n. Taste; relish; odor; smell; scent. - v. i. To have a taste or smell.

Sā'vor-i-ness, n. A pleasing taste or smell. [vor. Wanting sa-

Sā'vor-less, a. Wanting sa-Sā'vor-y, a. Pleasing to the taste or smell. - n. An aromatic culinary plant.

Sa-voy', n. A kind of cabbage. Saw, n. An instrument to cut boards, &c.; a saying; a proverb. — v. t. or i. [imp. SAWED; p. p. SAWED, SAWN.] To cut or divide with a saw.

Saw'dust, n. Dust or particles made by sawing.

Saw'-pit, n. A pit for a man to stand in when sawing timber placed over it.

Saw'yer, n. One whose occupation is to saw wood, &c. Săx'i-frage, n. A hardy plant

growing on or among rocks. Săx'on (or săks'n), a. Pertaining to the Saxons. - n. The language of the Saxons.

Sāy (136), v. t. [imp. & p. p. sald.] To speak; to utter; to tell: to affirm; to recite; to report. - n. A speech; something said.

Sāy'ing, n. An expression; sentence uttered; a maxim. Seăb, n. Incrustation over a

sore or wound. Seăb'bard, n. Case or sheath

of a sword. Seăb'bed, a. Covered with

scabs; paltry; vile. Seăb'by, a. Full of scabs. Seā'bi-ous, a. Consistiug of scabs; scabby.

Seä'brous, a. Having short, hard points; rough; rngged. Seaf'fold, n. A staging for workmen, or for the execution of a criminal.

Seaf'fold-ing. n. Frame or structure for temporary sup-

Seagl-iō'là (skal-yō'-), n. A species of stucco made to imitate marble. [scaled. Seal'a-ble, a. Capable of being

Sea-lade', n. Assault with ladders on a besiege: l place.

Seald, v. t. [Lat. excaldare, from ex and cablus, calidus, warm, hot.] To burn by a hot liquid or steam.—n. A burning with hot liquor or steam; scurf on the head. Seăld. n. An old Norse bard

or poet.

Scald'-head, n. An eruptive disorder of the hairy scalp.

Seale, n. Dish of a balance; oue of the membranous or bouy pieces forming the covering of a fish : gradation; gamut. - r. t. To strip of scales: to mount by, or as if by, a ladder. -v. i. To clear off scales; to take off in thin layers.

Sca-lene', a. Having three sides and angles unequal.

Seā'li-ness, n. State or quality of being scaly. Scall'ion, n. A plant allied

to the onion; a scullion. Seal'lop (skěl'-), n. A marine shell-fish; a curved indeuta-

tion on the edge of any thing. -v. t. To cut the edge of into segments of circles. Sealp, n. Skin of the top of

the head. - r. t. To take off the scalp of. [knife. Seălp'el, n. A surgeon's Seāl'y, o. Abounding with

scales; rough. Seăm'ble, v. t. To stir quick. Seam'mo-ny, n. A plant and an inspissated sap obtained

from it. Seamp. n. A knavish fellow. To run with

Seamp'er, v. i. speed or hurry. Seăn (129), v. t. To examine elosely; to measure by count-

ing the poetic feet. Seăn'dal, n. Imputed disgrace; defamatory speech or report; calumny.

Seăn'dal-īze, v. t. To offend; to defame; to reproach.

Seăn'dal-ous, a. Disgraceful to reputation; defamatory. Seăn'dal-ous-ly, adv. gracefully; shamefully.

Seăn'ning, n. Act of resolving a verse into its component feet.

Seăn'sion, n. Act of scanning felimbing. Sean-sō'ri-al, a. Adapted to

Seant, v. t. To limit; to straiten; to make scanty. a. Scarcely sufficient. - adv. Not quite.

Seănt'î-ly, adv. Not fully Seănt'ly, or sufficiently. Seant'i-ness, n. Want of Seant'ness, sufficiency.

Scant'ling, n. A narrow piece of timber. Seant'y, a. Hardly sufficient;

sparing: niggardly; scant. Seape, n. A peduncle rising from the ground and bearing the fructification in its apex.

Seape'-goat (139), n. One who suffers for the misdeeds of others.

Seape'-graçe, n. A graceless hair-brained fellow. tSeăp'u-là, n. (pl. Seăp'u-læ.)

The shoulder-blade.

Seăp'u-lar, a. Belonging to the shoulder or scapula. Part of an

Seăp'u-la-ry, n. Pecclesiastical habit.

Sear, n. Mark of a wound. - v. t. To mark with a sear.

Seârce, a. Uncommon; rare: not abundant. [difficulty. Searge'ly, adv Hardly; with Seâr'çi-ty, n. Deficiency ; want; lack; dearth.

Seare, v. t. To terrify suddenly; to frighten; to affright. Seare'erow, n. A thing set

up to frighten birds.

Searf (140), n. A loose covering of cloth; part cut away from a timber to make it form a joint with another. - v. t. To throw on loosely; to cut a scarf on, as for a joint on timber.

Seärf'-skin, n. Outer thin skiu; cuticle.

Sear'i-fi-ea'tion, n. A slight incision in the skiu.

Seăr'i-fi-cā'tor, n. An instrument for searifying. Seăr'i-fī'er, n. One who, or

that which, scarifies.

Seăr'i-fy, v. t. To scratch and cut, as the skin.

Seir'la-ti'nà, n. Scarlet fever. Sear-lăt'i-nous, a. Pertaining to the scarlet fever.

Scär'let, n. An orange-red color. — a. Of an orange-red

Seär'let Fe'ver. A contagious disorder characterized by a searlet rash.

Seärp, n. Interior slope of a ditch nearest the parapet.

Seath, | v. t. To do harm to; Seathc, | to injure; to dam-

age; to destroy

Seath'less, a. Without harm. Seat'ter, v. t. [A.-S. scateran, allied to sceddan, to shed.] To spread thinly ; to disperse; to dissipate; to strew about. Seav'en-ger, n. One employed

to clean streets.

Scēne, n, A stage; subordinate part of a play; a series of actious; a curtain; exhibition: place of exhibition.

Sçën'er-y, n. Painted representation of the scenes in a play; appearance of places; landseape.

Scěn'ie, or Sce'nie, | a. Dra- | Schoon'er, n. A Scěn'ie-al (sču--), matie; theatrical. a

Sçën'o-graph'ie, Sçen'o-graph'ie-al, Drawn in perspective.

Sçe-nòg'ra-phy, n. Representation in perspective.

Scent, n. Odor; smell; sense of smell. — v.t. To smell; to perfume. [smell.

Scent'less, a. Having no Scep'ter, in. Ensign of roy-Scep'tre, alty.

Scep'tered, \ a. Invested with Scep'tred, I royal authority. Scep'tie, n. See Skeptic. Sched'ule (sked'ylll), n.

inventory of property, debts, &c. - SYN. List; catalogue. Sehēme (skēm), n. A plan; project; contrivance. - v. t. To plan; to contrive.

Schem'er, a contriver. Schēm'ist, a contriver. Schism (sizm), n. Division or separation, esp. in a church. Schis-măt'ie (siz-măt'ik, 120), n. One guilty of schism.

Schis-măt'ie } (siz-), Schiş-măt'i e-al Pertaining to, or partaking of, schism. Schol'ar (skol'ar), n. A learner; a learned person; a pupil; a disciple.

Schol'ar-like, a. Like, or Sehŏl'ar-ly, becoming, a scholar.

Schöl'ar-ship, n. Learning; erudition; a foundation for the support of a student.

Scho-las'tic, a. Pertaining to a school, or to the schoolmen of the middle ages.

Seho-lăs'ti-çişm, n. method or subtilties of the schools. [tor. Schö'li-ast, n. A commenta-

Sehō'li-um, n. (Lat. pl. Sehō'li-a; Eng. pl. Sehō'liums.) Au explanatory observation.

School (skool), n. A place of discipline and instruction; pupils assembled for instruction; a sect; a system of doctrines. - v. t. To instruct; to tutor: to discipline.

School'-fcl'low, n. One bred at the same school and time with another.

School'-house, n. A house for a school. [school. Schooling, n. Instruction in School'man (143), n. versed in scholastic divinity.

School'-mas'ter, n. A male teacher of a school.

small, sharpbuilt vessel, usually with two masts.

Sçī-ăg'ra-phy, n. Art of de-I lineating shadows as they



Schooner.

fall naturally. [hip. Affecting tho Sçī-ăt'ie, a. Sçī-ăt'ie-a, n. Rhenmatism in the hip.

Sçī'ençe, n. [Lat. scientia, fr. scire, to know.] Knowledge; collection of general principles; philosophical knowledge.

Sçī'en-tif'ie, a. Being ac-or versod :- cording to

Sçī/en-tif'ie-al-ly, adv. According to the principles of scieuce.

Scĭn'til-lant, a. Emitting sparks: sparkling.

Scin'til-la'tion, n. Act of sparkling or twinkling.

Sçin'til-late, v. t. To emit sparks; to sparkle; [knowledge. twinkle. Sçī'o-lişm, Superficial n. A superficial Sçī'o-list, n. scholar; a smatterer. Scī'on, n. Shoot of a plant cut

for ingrafting; a descendant. Sçī-ŏp'tie, a. Pertaining to Sçī-ŏp'trie, an optical arrangement for forming images in a darkened room.

Seir-rhos'i-ty (skir-ros'-), n. A morbid induration, as of a gland. [durated. Seir'rhous (skir'rus), a. In-Seĭr'rhus (skir'rus), n. A hard tunior in the flesh.

Sçis'sel, n. Clippings of metals. Sçis'sile, a. Capable of being

Scis'sion (sizh'un), n. A dlviding by means of a sharp instrument.

Sçıs'sors (sız'zurz), n. pl. A small entting instrument. Sciş'şure (sizh'nr), n. A lon-

gitudinal cut. Sele-rot'ie, a. Hard or firm, as the outer coat of the eye.

Seoff (123), v. i. or t. To treat with scoru; to mock; to jeer; to deride. — n. Expression of seorn; mockery; derision. Scoff'er, n. Oue who scoffs.

Scold, v. i. or t. To find fault; to chide. — n. One who scolds; a shrew.

Scold'ing, n. Act of chiding. Sconce, n. A fixed hanging or

projecting candlestick; the | Seourg'er, n. One who scourgskull; sense.

Scoop, n. A large ladle; a sweep. - v. t. To lade out ; to cut into a hollow.

Scope, n. Sweep or range of the cye or mind; that at which one aims; free conrse. -SYN. Space; room; intention; tendency; drift.

Scor-bū'tic. a. Relating to, or diseased with, scurvy.

Scorch, v. t. To burn on the surface.

Score, n. A notch; a tallymark; twenty; a reckoning; account.— v. t. To notch; to cut; to mark; to charge.

Seō'ri-à, n. Dross; recrement;

slag.

Seō/ri-ā/ceous (-shus), a. Relating to scoria; like dross. Seō'ri-fi-eā'tion, n. Act of reducing to dross. [scoria.

Seō'ri-fỹ, v. t. To reduce to Seôrn, n. Extreme and passionate contempt; subject of such contempt. - v. t. To hold in extreme contempt.

Scôrn'er, n. One who scorns. Scôrn'ful (139), a. Full of scorn; disdainful; contemptnous.

Seôrn'ful-ly, adv. With scorn.

Scôr'pi-on, n. A reptile; sign in the zodiac.

Seŏt, n. A native of Scotland ; a tax or

Scorpion

fine; a bill or reckoning. Scotch, a. Pertaining to Scotland. — r. t. To stop, as a wheel, from rolling back; to cut slightly

Seŏtch'-eŏl'lops, n. pl. Veal cut into small pieces.

Seŏt'-free, a. Excused from payment. Ithe Scots. Seŏt'ti-çişm, n. An idiom of Scot'tish, a. Pertaining to Scotland or to the Scots.

Scoun'drel, n. [Corrupted fr. Ger. schandkerl, fr. schande, infamy, and kerl, fellow.] A mean, worthless fellow; a rascal.

Seoun'drel-ism, n. Conduct of a scoundrel.

Scour, v. t. To clean by rub-bing hard; to pass over swiftly.

Scourge (skurj), n. A whip; a lasb : punishment .- v. t. To whip severely; to lash.

es or punishes.

Scout, n. One sent to discover the movements and conditlon of an enemy; a spy. v. i. To act as a scout. - v. t. To sneer at. [boat.

Seow, n. A large flat-bottomed Seowl, v. i. To wrinkle the brows in displeasure. - n. A wrinkling of the brows in frowning.

Serăb'ble, v. t. or i. To scrape rudely; to scramble; to scrawl; to scribble.

Serag, n. Something lean and thin: a neck-piece of meat.

Serăg'ged, a. Broken; lean Serăg'gy, and rough Serăg'gi-ness, n. Rugged-

ness of surface; leanness. erăm'ble, v. i. To clamber Serăm'ble, v. i. with hands and knees. -n. Act of scrambling or climb-[scrambles. ing.

Serăm'bler, n. One who Serăp, n. A little piece ; a fragment; a crumb; a bit.

Serăp'-book, n. A blank book for extracts.

Serape, r. t. To rub off the surface of with a rough tool. - v.i. To make an awkward bow. - n. Act of scraping; a low and awkward bow; a disagreeable predicament.

Serap'er, n. An instrumeut for scraping and cleaning.

Scratch, v. t. or i. To rub and tear the surface of .- n. A slight wound; a sort of wig; (pl.) dry scabs between a horse's heel and pasteru joint.

Scrawl, v. t. or i. To write or mark awkwardly .- n. llasty, bad writing.

Scraw'ny, a. Meagre; wasted. Sereak, v. n. To creak, as a door or wheel. - n. A creaking.

Seream, v. i. To utter a sudden, shrill cry .- n. A shrill outcry; a screech.

Screech, v. i. To shriek; to scream. - n. A harsh, shrill crv : a scream.

Sereed, n. A wooden rule for running moldings.

Screen, v. t. To conceal; to shelter; to defend; to pass through a screen.— n. Somethiug that shelters, or shuts off view, &c.; a partition; a long, coarse sieve.

Serew (skril), n. A cylinder, or a cylindrical perforatiou, grooved spirally, used for va-

rious purposes. - v. t. Ts press or fasten with a screw; to squeeze; to distort.

Serib'ble, v. i. or t. To write withcare. - n.

Screw. Careless writing. Serib'bler, n. A petty writer. Scribe, n. A writer; notary; clerk; a Jewish doctor or teacher of the law.

Serimp, v. t. To contract; to shorten; to scant.

Serip. n. A bag; a certificate of stock, &c.

Script, n. Type in the form of written letters.

Script Dupo. Seript'ur-al. a. Contained in,

or according to, the Script-11708. Seript'ure, n. The Old and

New Testaments; the Bible; any writing. Serive'ner, n. One who draws

contracts or other writings. Serof'u-la, n. A disease affect-ing the lymphatic glands, especially those of the neck.

Serof'u-lous, a. Diseased with scrofula. [rolled up. Serolla (123), n. A writing Serub, n. A worn brush; a mean drudge. - v. t. or i. rub hard with something coarse.

Serub'hy. a. Small and mean; stunted in growth.

Seru'ple. n. A doubt; hesitation; a weight of 20 grains.

— r. t. or i. To doubt; to hesitatc.

Seru/pu-los'i-ty, n. Quality of being scrupulous.

Seru'pu-lous, a. Hesitating or doubtful; careful; cautious; conscientious.

Seru'pu-lous-ly, adv. With doubt or nicety.

Seru'ti-nize, v. t. To examine or search closely.

Seru'ti-nīz'er, n. One who searches closely.

Seru'ti-ny, n. Close search. Seru-toire' (skry-twôr'), n. A case of drawers for papers.

Seud, v. i. To be driven with haste. -n. A low thin cloud driven by the wind

Seuf'fle, n. A confused quarrel or contest. - v. i. strive with close grapple.

Scuf'fler, n. One who scuffles. Scull, n. A short oar; a boat. -v.t. To impel, as a boat, by turning an oar at the stern.

Seull'er, n. One who sculls; a boat rowed by one man with two sculls.

Seull'er-y, n. A place for keeping kitchen utensils, and doing dirty work.

Seull'ion, n. A menial servant in the kitchen; a kind of imperfect onion. [ures. Seŭlpt'or, n. One who sculpt-Seŭlpt'ūre, n. Art of carving

stone or wood into images; carved work. - v. t. carve; to eut; to engrave.

Seum, n. Froth or impurities on the surface of liquor.

-v. t. To take the scum

from ; to skim.

Seup'per, n. A hole or channel cut through the side of a ship to discharge water from [a broad head. the deck.

Seup'per-nāil, n. A nail with Seurf, n. A dry seab or mealy [being seurfy. crust. Seurf'i-ness (135), n. State of Seûrf'y, a. Ilaving scurf. Seŭr'rile, a. Grossly op-

probious or Seŭr'ril-oŭs, abusive ; low ; mean. Seur-ril'i-ty, n. Low, vulgar,

abusive language.

With Seŭr'ril-oŭs-ly, adv. low abuse. [basely. Seûr'vi-ly, adv. Meanly ; Vilencss; Seûr'vi-ness, n. meanness; baseness.

Scurfy; low; mean; vile. Seutch'eon (skueh'un), n. An ornamental bit of brass plate,

perforated with a key-hole. Seu'ti-fôrm, a. Having the

form of a shield.

Seŭt'tle, n. A metal pail for coals; a hatchway; opening In the roof of a house furnished with a lid. - v. i. or t. To sluk by cutting a hole iu the bottom.

Scym'e-tar, n. See Cimeter. Scythe (sith), n. An instrument for mowing grass.

Sca (139, 140), n A large body of salt water, less than an ocean; the ocean; a high wave. focean. Sēa'-bôrn, a. Born ou the Sēa'-bôard, n. The sca-shore. Sca'-breeze, n. A current of

air from the sea. Sēa'-cōast, n. Shore of the sea and land adjacent.

Sēa'-cow, n. The walrus. Sēa'-ĕl'e-phant, n. A kind of seal.

seaman; a sailor. Sēa'-fâr'ing, a. Following

the business of a seaman. Sca'-fight (-fit), n. A naval engagement.

Sēa'-green, a. Having the color of sea-water.

Sēa'-hôrse, n. The walrus; also, the hippopotamus.

Sëal, n. A marine animal: a stamp with a device

on it;



wax impressed with a seal. -v. t. (130) To fix a seal to; to fasten with a seal; to ratify; to confirm.

Sēal'ing-wăx, n. A substance for sealing letters.

Sēam, n. [A.-S. seám, from seowian, to sew.] The joining of two cdges of cloth; any line of junction; a mineral vein between thicker ones. v. t. To make a seam on or of; to mark with something like a seam

Sēa'man (143), n. A sailor. Sea'man-ship, n. Skill in navigating.

Sēam'less, a. Having no scam. Sēa'-märk, n. A beacon; a light-house.

Sēa'-mew, n. A gull. Scam'stress, n. A woman whose occupation is sewing.

Sca'-pie, n. A dish of paste and meat.

Sea'-port, n. A port or harbor on the sea-coast. Sear, v. t. To burn the surface of; to cauterize; to make

callous. - a. Dry; withered. Search, v. t. To seek for; to look for; to inquire after. v. i. To seek; to hunt. -n. A seeking; quest.

Search'a-ble, a. Capable of being searched.

Sēarch'er, n. One who searches; a seeker; an inquirer. Search'ing, a. Trying; elose. Sēar'ed-ne.s, n. State of be-

ing seared or hardened. Sea'-room, n. Ample distance from land; open sea.

Sēa'-shěll, n. A marine shell. Sca'-shore, n. The coast of the sea or ocean.

Sēa'-sick, a. Affected with nausea at sea from the motion of the vessel. Sēa'-sīde, n. Land near the

Sēa'-fâr'er, n. A mariner; a | Sēa'son (sē'zn), n. A fit time; a brief period; a division of the year. — v.t. To render palatable; to spice; to dry, as timber.

Sēa'son-a-ble, a. Occurring in due season or in good time; opportune; timely. Sea'son-a-bly, adv. In due time; sufficiently early.

Sēa'son-ing, n. That which seasons; act of drying.

Sēat, n. A eliair; beneh; place of sitting; mansion; abode. - v. t. To place on a seat.

Sēa'ward, a. Directed toward the sea. - adv. In the direction of the sea.

Sēa'-weed, n. One of a class of marine plants.

Sēa'-wor'thi-ness (-wûr'thi-), n. Quality of being sea-worthy; fitness for a voyage.

Sēa'-wor'thy (-war'thy), a. Able to encounter the violence of the sea.

Sē-bā'ceous, a. Fat; like fat; yielding fatty scerctions.

Se'eant, n. d. cuts another. — a. Cutting. C D, Secant. Se-çēde', 2.

i. To withdraw; to separate. Se-ced'er, n. One who secedes. Se-çes'sion (-sesh'un), n. Act of seceding or withdrawing. Sěck'el (sěk'l), n. A small, delicious variety of pear.

Se-elude', r. t. [Lat. secludere, fr. se, aside, and claudere, to shut.] To shut up in retirement: to withdraw.

Se-clu'sion, n. Act of withdrawing; retirement; separation; withdrawal.

Second. a. Next to the first; inferior. - n. The next to the first; 60th part of a minute; attendant in a duel.

— v. t. To support; to aid.

See'ond-a-ri-ly, adv. In a secondary manner or degree. Sĕe'ond-a-ry, a. Subordinate; inferior: less.

Sěe'ond-hănd, a. Not new; previously owned by another. Sec'ond-ly, adv. In the seeond place.

Sěe'ond-rāte, a. Of the second size, rank, quality, er value. of flour. Sěe'onds, n. pl. A coarse kind

See'ond-sight (-sit). n. Power of seeing things future or distant.

Se'ere-çy, n. Privacy; concealment; fidelity to a secret.

Sē'eret, a. Concealed; se-cluded; hidden; unseeu; private. - n. Something unknown or hidden; privacy.

Sěe're-ta-ry, n. One who writes for others; head of a particular department of government; a piece of furniture for writing at.

Sěe're-ta-rv-ship (135), n. Office of a secretary.

Se-erēte', v. t. To remove from observation. - SYN. To hide: conceal.

Se-cretion, n. A separation of juices; matter secreted. Sē'eret-ly, adv. In a secret

manner. [secretion. Sē'ere-to-ry, a. Performing Seet, n. A religious denomination or school.

Sec-tā'ri-an, a. Pertaining to a sect or to sects. - n. One of a sect. [tion to a sect. See-tā'ri-an-ism, n. Devo-See'ta-rist, n. A follower of

Sěet'a-ry, j a sect. Sže'tile, a. Capable of being cut, especially of being cut

smoothly.

See'tion, n. A cutting off; division; portiou; distinct part. [section. See'tion-al, a. Pertaining to a

Sĕet'or, n. Part of a circle between two radii and the included arc; a mathematical instrument. Sěe'u-lar, a. acb, Sector.

Worldly; not spiritual.—n. A layman. Sěe'u-lăr'i-ty, n. A world-Sěe'u-lar-ness, ly disposi-

tion. Sĕe'u-lar-īze, v. t. To convert to a secular use.

Capable of Se-cūr'a-ble, a. being secured.

Se-eure', a. Free from fear or danger; safe. - r. t. To make safe. [to be safe. Se-eure'ly (132), adv. So as

Se-eur'i-ty (133), n. Freedom from danger; safety; pledge. Se-dăn', n. A portable covered vehicle for a single person.

Se-date', a. Calm; undisturbed; quiet. [posure. Se-date'ly, adv. With com-Se-date'ness, n. Calmness; serenity.

Sěďa-tíve, a. Allaying irritability and irritation. - n. A

ity and irritation. Sěďen-ta-ri-ness, n. State of

being sedeutary. Sěd'en-ta-ry, a. Aceustomed

to sit much; requiring much sitting.

Sědge, n. A coarse grass. Sědg'y, a. Pertaining to, or overgrown with, sedge.

Sěďi-ment, n. [Lat. sedimentum, fr. sedere, to sit, to settle.] That which settles

at the bottom; lecs. Sěd'i-měnt'a-ry, a. Pertain-ing to, or consisting of, sedimeut; feculent.

Se-di'tion (-dish'un), n. Tumult; insurrection.

Se-di'tious (-dish'us), a. Engaged in sedition.

Se-duçe', v t. To lead astray by evil arts; to corrupt. Se-duce'ment, n. Act of se-

ducing; seduction. Se-du'cer, n. Oue who seduces

or corrupts. Se-du'çi-ble, a. Capable of be-

ing seduced. Se-due'tion, n. Leading as-

tray from virtue. Se-due'tive, a. Enticing to evil; tending to seduce.

Se-due'tive-ly, adv. By seduction. gence. Se-dū'li-ty, n. Great dili-Sĕd'u-loŭs, a. Very diligent. Sed'u-lous-ly, adv. With ap-

plication; assiduously. See, n. The seat of episcopal power; a diocese. -v. t. [imp. SAW; p. p. SEEN.] Toperceive by the eye; to behold; to discover. - v. i. To

have the sense of sight. Seed, n. That which produces auimals or plants; reproductive principle; first cause; original; offspring; race. v. t. To sow with seed.

Seed'-bud, n. The germ of fruit in embryo.

Seed'-cake, n. A sweet cake, containing aromatic seeds. Seed'ling, n. A plant spring-

ing from a seed. Seeds'man (143), n. One who

deals in seeds. Seed'-time, n. The season for

sowing. [taining seed. Seed'ves/sel, n. A vessel con-Seed'y, a. Abounding with seeds; shabbily elothed.

Seek, v. t. [inp. & p. p. sought.] To look for; to endeavor to find.

Seek'er, n. One who seeks or searches; an inquirer.

remedy that allays irritabil- | Seem, v. i. To appear; to have a show or semblance.

Seem'ing, n. Appearance ; show; semblance. - a. Apparent; specious.

Seem'ing-ly, adv. In appearance; apparently.

Seem'ly, a. Becoming; decent; decorous; fit.

Seen, p. p. of See. Perceived. Seer, n. One who foresees events; a prophet.

See'saw, n. A reciprocating motion up and down. - v. i. To move up and down by turns.

Seethe, v. t. [imp. SEETHED or SOD; p. p. SEETHED or SODDEN.] To boil; to decoct.

Sĕg'ment, n. A part cutoff from a figure by a line or plane.

Seg're-gate, v. t. To separate; to set a c b, Segment of a circle. apart.

Sěg're-gā'tion, n. Separation from others.

Sēign-eū'ri-al (seen-ā/ri-al), a. Vested with large powers; manorial.

Sēign'ior (seen'yur), n. A lord. Sēign'ior-age (seen'yur-), n. A royal right; profit or percentage.

Sēign'ior-y (seen'yur-), n. A lordship; a manor.

Sēine, n. A large fishing-net. Sēiz'a-ble, a. Capable of being scized; liable to seizure. Sēize, v. t. To take suddenly;

to snatch; to grasp. Sēi'zin, n. Possession of an

estate iu freehold; thiug possessed.

Act of seizing; Sēiz'ūre, n. the thing seized. [often. el'dom, adv. Rarely; not Sěl'dom, adv. Se-leet', v. t. To choose from a number; to cull. -a. Takeu from a number: well chosen. [ing; choice. Se-lee'tion, n. Act of select-Se-leet'man (143), n. A town

officer chosen to manage the concerns of the town. Sěl'e-nŏg'ra-phy, n. A description of the surface of the

moon. Sělf (142), pron. or a. A person

as a distinct individual. Sělf'-con-çēit', n. High opinion of one's powers or eudowments; vanity.

Sĕlf'-de-nī'al, n. Denial of personal gratification.

Sělf'-es-teem', n. Good opinion of one's self; complacency.

Sěif'-ev'i-dent, a. Needing no proof; evident without proof or reasoning.

proof or reasoning.
Self'-ex-ist'ent, a. Existing of or by himself; solely.
Self'-in'ter-est, n. Private

interest or advantage.

Self'ish, a. Regarding one's

own interest solely or chiefly. Sělf'ish-ly, adv. With undue self-love.

Sĕlf'ish-ness, n. Regard to one's own interest solely or chiefly.

Sělf-love', n. Love of self. Sělf'sāme, a. Exactly the

same; identical.

Self'-suf-fi'eient (-fish'ent), a. Having full confidence in one's self; full of self-conceit. [obstnacy. Self-will n One's own will:

Self-will', n. One's own will; Sell (123), v. t. [imp. & p. p. sold.] To transfer to another for an equivalent.—v. i. To be sold.

Sěl'ver, n. One who sells. Sěl'vage, n. Edge of cloth Sěl'vedge, woven so as to

prevent raveling. Sělves, pl. of Self.

Sem'blance, n. Seeming; show; likeness. [yearly. Sem'i-an'ru-al, a. Half-Sem'i-breve, n. A whole note; the longest note now in gen-

eral use.

Sĕm'i-çīr'ele

(-sîr'kl), n.

Half of a

cirele.
Sĕm'i-çīr'eular, a. Having the form
of half a circle.
Semicircle.

Sěm'i-eō'lon, n. A point (marked thus, ;), used in writing and printing.

Sěm'i-dī-ăm'e-ter, n. Half a diameter.

Sëm'i-lū'nar, a. In form like a half moon.

Sem'i-nal, a. Pertaining to seed; original; radical.

Sem'i-năl'i-tv. n. The nature

Sem'i-năl'i-ty, n. The nature of seed.

Sěm'i-na-ry, n. A place of education; a college; academy; school. — a. Pertaining to seed; seminal.
Sěminate n. t. To sow: to

Sěm'i-nāte, v. t. To sow; to spread: to propagate.

Sĕm'i-nā'tion, n. Act of sowing; dispersion of seeds.
Sĕm'i-quā'ver, n. A note of

half the duration of the Sen'si-ble, a. Capable of perquaver.

Sem'i-tone, n. Half a tone.
Sem'i-vo'eal, a. Having an imperfect sound; half vocal.

Sěm'i-vow'el, n. A sound intermediate between a vowel and consonant, or the sign representing such a sound, as wand y. [ing. Sěm'pi-těr'nal, a. Everlast-

Sĕm'pi-tēr'nal, a. Everlast-Sĕm'pi-tēr'ni-ty, n. Endless future duration.

Semp'stress, n. See Seam-

Sěn'a-ry, a. Containing six. Sěn'ate, n. [Lat. seneties, fr. senex, old, an old man.] A council of senators; the upper branch of a legislature. Sěn'a-tor, n. A member of a

senate.

Sěn'a-tō'ri-al, a. Pertaining to, or becoming, a senator; entitled to elect a senator.
Sěn'a-tor-ship, n. The office or dignity of a senator.

Send, v. t. [imp. & p. p. sent.] To eause to go; to dispatch; to transmit; to throw.

Se-něs'çençe, n. A growing old; decay by time.

Sĕn'es-çhal (sĕu'e-shal), n.
A steward; a head bailiff.
Sē'nīle, a. Belonging to old

age; doting.

Se-nil'i-ty, n. State of being senile; old age; dotage.

Sēn'ior (sēn'yur), n. One

older than another, either in age or office; an aged person.

— a. Older in age or office.

Sēn-iŏr'i-ty, n. Priority in age or office.Sĕn'nà, n. A plant the leaves of which are used as a ca-

thartic. [week. Sĕn'nĭght (sĕn'nit), n. A Sen-sā'tion, n. Perception by the senses; state of excited

interest.
Sen-sā'tion-al, a. Attended by, or fitted to excite, great

interest.
Sěnse, n. Faculty by which
external objects are perecived; sensation; discerument; opinion; meaning.

Sĕnse'less, a. Wanting sense; foolish; stupid.

Sĕnse'less-ly, adv. In a senseless manner; foolishly. Sĕnse'less-ness, n. Folly; stupidity.

Sěn'si-bil'i-ty, n. Capability of seusation; acuteness of perception.

Sĕn'si-ble, a. Capable of perceptious; perceptible by the senses.—SYN. Intelligent; wise; reasonable; convinced; judicious.

Sěn'si-bly, adv. Perceptibly; with good sense.

Sĕn'si-tive, a. Having seuse or feeling; affecting the senses; depending on seusation. [nice sensibility. Sĕn'si-tive-ly, adv. With Sĕn'si-tive-ness, n. State of

being sensitive.
†Sen-sō'ri-um, † n. The whole
Sĕn'so-ry, nervous
system so far as it is susceptible of sensations.

Sěn'su-al (sěn'shij-, 89°, a. Affecting the senses; carnal; voluptuous.

Sen'su-al-ism (-slill-), n. A state of subjection to sensual feelings or appetites.

Sĕn'su-al-ist (-shn-), n. One devoted to sensuality.

Sĕn'su-āl'i-ty (-shij-), n. Free indulgence in carual or sensual pleasures. [al manner. Sĕn'su-al-ly, adv. In a sensu-Sĕnt, imp. & p. p. of Send.

Sĕn'tenee, n. A judgment pronounced; doom; a short saying; a maxim; a period in writing.—v.t. To pass judgment on; to doom; to condemn.

Sen-těn'tial, a. Comprising, or pertaining to, sentences. Sen-těn'tious, a. Short and

pithy. Sen-těn'tioŭs-ly, adv. In a sententious manner.

Sen'tient, a. Having the faculty of sensation and perception.

Sen'ti-ment, n. A thought prompted by feeling; sensibility; opinion; a toast.

Sen'ti-ment'al, a. Abounding with sentiment; affectedly tender.

Sĕn'ti-mĕnt'al-ist, n. One who affects fine feelings.

Sěn'ti-men-tăl'i-ty, n. Affeetation of sensibility.

Sěp'a-ra-ble, a. Capable of being separated. [separates. Sěp'a-rā/tor, n. One who Sěp'a-rāte, v. t or i. To disunite: to divide; to disjoin;

to withdraw.

Sep'a-rate, a. Divided; disconnected; distinct; single.

Sěp'a-rate-ly, adv. Singly; | Sěr'e-nāde', n. Music per- | distinctly; apart.

Sep'a-ra'tion, n. Act of separating; a disjunction; disunion; divorce. [a seceder. Sěp'a-ra'tist, n. A dissenter; Sē'poy, n. A native of India in the military service of

Europeans. Sept, n. A clan, race, or fam-

ily ; - in Ireland. Sept-ăn'gu-lar, a. Having

seven angles.

Sep-těm'ber, n. T Tho ninth [seven. Sep'ten-a-ry, a. Consisting of Sep-těn'ni-al, a. Returning or happening every seventh

year , lasting seven years. †Sep-těn'tri-on, n. The north. Sep'tie, | a. Tending to Sep'tie-al, | produce putre-

faction.

Sěp'tu-a-ģe-nā'ri-an, n. person seventy years old.

Sep'tu-ăg'e-na-ry, a. Consist-ing of seventy; 70 years old. Sěp'tu-a-gěs'i-ma, n. third Sunday before Lent.

Sĕp'tu-a-ġĕs'i-mal, a. sisting of seventy.

A Greek Sĕp'tu-a-ġĭnt, n. version of the Old Testament.

Sĕp'tu-ple, a. Seven times as much

Sep'ul-cher ((151), n. Sěp'ul-chre | grave; a tomb. Se-pul'chral, a. Relating to burial; deep; grave; hollow.

The act of Sep'ul-ture, n. The ac burying a human being. Se-quā'cious, a. Following;

attendant.

Sē'quel, n. [Lat. sequela, fr. sequi, to follow.] A succeeding part; consequence; event.

Sē'quençe, n. Order of following; succession; series. Se'quent, a. Following.

t. t. To seize Se-ques'ter, Se-ques'trate, and hold for a time; to set apart.

Seq'ues-tra'tion, n. Act of sequestering, or state of being sequestered.

Sĕq'ues-trā/tor, n. One who sequesters, or has the keeping of sequestered property.

Sē'quin, n. A gold coin of Italy, and also of Turkey. Se-raglio (se-ral/vo), n. I

ace of the Turkish sultan : a harem. [the highest order. Sěr'aph (147), n. An angel of Se-raph'ie, a. Angelic: pure. Ser'a-phim, n.; pl. of Seraph. Ser'a-phine, n. A kind of reed-organ.

formed at night in the open air in compliment to some one. - v. t. To eutertain with a serenade.

Se-rēne', a. Calm; quiet; peaceful; an epithet forming part of some titles of honor. Se-rene'ly, adv. Calmly;

quietly; clearly.

Se-rěn'i-ty, n. State of being serene; caliuness: clearness. Serf (140), n. A slave employed

in husbandry.

Serge, n. A thin woolen stuff. Ser'geant (sar'jent or ser'-A non-commisjent), n. sioned military officer; a lawyer of high rank.

Sē'ri-al, a. Pertaining to, or consisting of, a series. — n. A tale, or other writing, issued in a series of numbers. Sē'riēs (or sē'rī-ēz), n. Order;

succession; course. Sē'ri-ous, a. Sob carnest; weighty. Sober; grave;

Sē'ri-ous-ly, adr. G solemnly; in earnest. Gravely;

Sē'ri-ous-ness, n. Gravity;

soleninity : importance ; earnest attention. Sēr'mon. n. A discourse

grounded on a text of Scripture. Sēr'mon-īze, v. i. To write or

preach a sermon. Ser'mon-iz/er, n. One who

writes sermous. Se-roon', n. A package of

skins for drugs, &c. Se-ros'i-ty, n. The thin, wat-

ery part of blood. Sē'rous, a. Consisting of se-

rum; thin; watery. Ser'pent, n. A erceping animal; a snake; a firework. Ser'pent-ine, a. Winding, as

a serpent; sinuous. Sĕr'rate, a. Notched on the

edge, like a saw. Ser'ried, a. Compact; being

in close array. Se-ros'i-ty, n. A thin, watery

liquid, forming the chief constituent of most animal [the blood. fluids.

†Sē'rum, n. The thin part of Sẽrv'ant, n. Oue who serves, or labors for, another. Serve, v. t. To work for; to

obey; to contribute to; to treat. - r. i. To perform duties; to suit; to be of use.

Sērv'içe, n. Duty of a servant; military duty; office; worship; benefit; use; set of vessels used at table.

Serv'ice-a-ble (108), a. Doing service; beneficial.

Sēr'viçe-a-ble-ness, n. State or quality of being serviceable.

Serv'île, a. Slavish; cringing. Ser'vile-ly, adr. lu a servile

manner; slavishly. Ser-vil'i-ty, n. Mean submissiveness; obsequiousness.

Serv'i-tor, n. A servaut : an attendant; an undergraduate at Oxford, partly supported by the college funds.

Serv'i-tūde, n. thraldon; dependence. Ses'sile, a. Attached without

any sensible projecting support.

Ses'sion (sesh'un), n. A meeting or sitting of a public body. Sĕss'-pool, n. A hollow in

the earth to receive the sediment from drains. Sĕs'terçe, n. A Roman coin

worth about four cents.

Set, v. t. [imp. & p. p. SET.] To place; to put; to fix; to regulate. - r. i. To descend below the horizen. -n. A number of things suited to each other; au assortment. -p. a. Fixed; firm; regular; prescribed.

Se-tā'ceous, a. Bristly; hairy. Set'-off, n. An account set agaiust another; counterbal-

auce; offset.

Se'ton, n. A twist of thread. or a few horse-hairs, to keep a wound open.

Se-tose', a. Set with bris-Se'tous, tles; bristly.

Set-tee' (140), n. A long seat with a back.

Sět'ter, n. A sporting dog of the hound kind.

Sět'tle, n. A long bench with a back. - v. t. To fix; to establish; to determine. - v. i. To subside; to sink.

Sět'tle-ment, n. Act of settling; adjustment; a place settled; a colony; jointure. Sět'tler, n. One who settles;

a colonist. Sĕt'tlings, n. pl. Lees; dregs; sediment.

Sět'-to, n. A conflict. Sěv'en, a. Six and one.

Sev'en-fold, a. Repeated seven times. [week. Sěv'en-nīght (sĕn'nīt), n. A

Sev'enth, a. Next after the sixth; ordinal of seven. - n. One part in seven; a musical interval.

Sev'enth-ly, adv. In the sev- | Shab'bi-ness, n. Quality of | enth place. Sev'en-teen, n. Ten and sev-

Sěv'en-ti-eth, a. The ordinal of seventy.

Sěv'en-ty, a. Ševen times ten. Sěv'er, v. t. To part violently; to disjoin; to separate.

Sev'er-al, a. Separate; more than two, but not many; divers; sundry.

Sev'er-al-ly, adr. Separately. Sev'er-al-ty, u. A state of separation. [partition.

Sever-ance, n. Separation; Se-vere, a. Very strict; stern; cruel; painful; extreme. Se-vēre'ly, adv. With severity.

Se-ver'i-ty, n. State of being severe; harshness; rigor; austerity; strictness.

Sew (so), v. t. To unite with needle and thread. [sews. Sew'er (sō'er), n. Onc who Sew'er (sū'er), n. A passage under ground for water.

Sew'er-age (sū'-), n. System of sewers in a town; materials discharged by sewers.

Sex, n. Distinction of male and female; womankind. Sěx'a-ge-nā'ri-an, n. A per-

son of sixty years of age. Sex-ag'e-na-ry, or Sex'a-ge-na-ry, a. Pertaining to the

number sixty; proceeding by sixties.

Sěx'a-ġĕs'i-mà, n. The second Sunday before Leut. Sěx/a-ġĕs'i-mal, a. Sixtieth. Sex-ăn'gu-lar, a. Having six

augles. Sex-ĕn'ni-al, a. Happening once in, or lasting, six years.

Sex'fid, a. Divided into six parts. Sex'tant, n. The sixth part of a circle; an instrument

for measuring angular distances. Sex'tile, n. Aspect of planets

sixty degrees apart. Sěx'ton, n. An under officer

of a church, who takes care of the building, attends upon the clergyman, digs graves, &c.

Sex'tu-ple, a. Six times as much; having six parts. Sěx'u-al (sěk'shy-), a. Pertaining to, or distinguishing,

Sex'u-ăl'i-ty, n. State of being

distinguished by sex. Shāb, v. i. To play mean

tricks: to act shabbily. Shab'bi-ly, adv. Iu a mean manuer; raggedly.

being shabby; meanness. Shab'by, a. Worn; ragged;

mean; paltry; despicable. Shack, n. Grain left after harvest; fallen acorns; a shift-

less fellow.

Shack'le (shak'l), v. t. To fetter; to chain; to bind.

Shaek'les (shak'lz), n. pl. Fetters or handcuffs. Shad, n. sing. & pl. A kind

of fish much prized for food. Shad'dock (127), n. A tree and its fruit, which is a spe-

cies of orange.

Interception of Shāde, n. light; obscurity; a screen; a spirit; degree of cold or of darkness; (pl.) place of the dead. -v. t. To cover or screen from light; to obscure. Shā'di-ness, n. State of being

shady.

Shād'ow, n. A figure formed by the interception of light; a mystical representation; a type; phantom. -v. t. To cloud; to darken; to represent faintly.

Shād'ōw-y, a. Full of shade. Shā'dy, a. Sheltered from the glare of light or heat.

Shaft, n. An arrow; straight cylindrical part of any thing, as of a column; passage into a mine; thill of a carriage; a long axis in machinery.

Shag, n. Rough, woolly hair; cloth with a long, coarse nap. -a. Hairy; rough. -v. t.

To make hairy or rough. Shag'ged, a. Hairy; rough, Shag'gy, with long wool with long wocl or hair. [being shaggy. Shag'gi-ness, n. State of Sha-green', n. A kind of

leather prepared from the skins of horses, mules, &c. Shäh, n. A Persian king.

Shāke, v. t. [imp. SHOOK; p. p. SHAKEN.] To agitate; to cause to tremble or to doubt; to trill. - v. i. To be agitated; to quake. -n. Vibratory motion.

Shāk'er, n. One who shakes; onc of a religious sect.

Shale, n. A kind of finegrained slaty rock.

Shall. An auxiliary verb, used in forming the future tense; as. I shall go.

A kind of Shal-loon', n. worsted stuff.

Shăl'lop, n. A kind of large boat with two masts. Shăl'lov., a. Not decp; shoal; simple; superficial; silly. n. A place where the water is not deep.

Shal'low-ness, n. Want of depth; emptiness; silliness. Shalt. Second person of Shall.

Sham, n. False pretense ; imposture. - a. False; counterfcit; pretended. - v. t. To pretend; to deceive; to imitate; to counterfeit.

Shăm'ble, v. i. To walk awkwardly and unsteadily, as if the knees were weak; to shuffle.

Shăm'bles, n. pl. A place where butchers kill or sell mcat.

Shām'bling, n. A shuffling gait. — a. Shuffling along. Shāme, n. Sense or cause of disgrace; reproach; ignominy. -v. t. To make ashamed.

Shāme'fāçed (-fāst), a. Bashful; diffident; modest.

Shāme'ful, a. Disgraceful; scandalous; ignominious. Shāme'ful-ly, adv. Disgrace-

fully; ignominiously. Shāme'less, a. Destitute of

shame; Impudent. Shāme'less-ly, adv. Without

shame. [dence. Shāme'less-ness, n. Impu-Sham'my, n. See Chamois. Sham-poo', | v. t. To rub and Cham-poo', | press the limbs of after warm bathing; to

wash thoroughly the head of. Shăm'rŏck, n. White clover. Shănk, n. The bouc of the leg; lower joint of the leg; long part of a tool.

Shan'ty, n. A rude hut. Shape, v. t. [imp. SHAPED; p. p. SHAPED or SHAPEN. To form; to mold; to give form or figure to; to fashion; to adjust. -- n. External form or figure; make; appearance.

Shāpe'less, a. Wanting reg-ularity of form.

Shāpe'less-ness, n. State of being shapeless. Well-formed; Shāpe'ly, a.

symmetrical. Shärd, n. A fragment of an

earthen vessel; a shell. Shâre, n. A part; a portion;

a plow-iron. -- v. t. To apportion; to divide; to partake with others. - v. i. have part.

Shâre'-hōld'er, n. One who holds a share in a joint fund or property.

Shar'er, n. One who shares. Shärk, 23. vora-

cious sea-fish.

Shark. -v. i. To play the petty thief: to cheat; to trick; to

swindle. Shärp, a. [A.-S. scearp, from the root of shear.] Having a thin edge or a fine point;

keen; acute; sour; acid. v. t. To make sharp; to sharpen. - v. i. To grow sharp. Shärp'en, r. t. or i. To make

or grow sharp. Her. Sharp'er, n. A cheat; a swind-Sharp'ly, adv. In a sharp manner; keenly; acutely;

severely; violently. Sharp'ness, n. Keenness of

edge or point; acnteness. Sharp'-set, a. Very hungry. Shat'ter, v. t. To break in pieces; to disorder. -v. i. To be broken into fragments. -n. pl. Broken picces; fragments.

Shave, v. t. [imp. SHAVED; p. p. SHAVED, SHAVEN.]
To cut or pare off; to defraud. -n. To use a razor;

to cut closely; to cheat. Shave'ling, n. A man shaved; a monk.

Shav'er, n. One who shaves; a sharp dealer; a boy.

Shāv'ing, n. A thin slice pared off.

Shawl, n. A cloth to cover the neck and shoulders. Shawm, n. A wind instru-

ment of music formerly in use. Shē, pron. fem., standing for the name of a female.

Shēaf (142), n. A bundle of stalks of grain; any bundle. Shear, v. t. [imp. SHEARED; p. p. SHEARED or SHORN.]
To cut or elip from the surface; to reap.

Shear'er, n. One who shears. Shears, n. pl. A cutting instrument with two blades; an apparatus for raising [bard. heavy weights. Shēath, n. A case; a scab-

Shēathe, v. t. To put into a sheath or case; to cover or [ship's bottom. Sheath'ing, n. Covering of a a

Shēath'y, a. Forming sheath. [ley.

Shëave, n. A wheel in a pul-Shěd, n. A slight building; an out-building. -v. t. [imp.

& p. p. SHED.] To emit; to | spill; to east off; to scatter. Shed'der, n. One who sheds. Sheen, n. Brightness; splendor.

Sheen'y, a. Bright; shining. Sheep (146), n. sing. and pl. An animal that furnishes [sheep. Sheep'-cot, n. A pen for

Sheep'-fold, n. A fold or inclosure for sheep.

Sheep'ish, a. Like a sheep; timorous; bashful; modest. Sheep'ish-ly, adv. Bashfully. Sheep'ish-ness, n. Bashfulness; diffidence.

Sheep's'-eye, n. A sly, diffident, loving look.

Sheer, a. Clear; unmingled; simple; perpendicular. - v. i. To deviate from a course. -n. Longitudinal curve or bend of a ship's deck; (pl.) an engine to raise heavy weights.

Sheet, n. A cloth for a bed; a broad piece of paper; a sail; an expanse, as of water. - r. t. To fold up in, or cover as

with, a sheet. Sheet'-an'ehor, n. The lar-

gest anchor; last refuge. Sheet'ing, n. Cloth for sheets. Shēik, n. A chief; - among the Arabians and Moors.

Shěk'el (58), n. A Jewish coin, worth about 621 cents.

Shěl'drake, n. A species of

Shělf, n. (pl. Shělves, 142.) A board supported in some way and designed to lay things on; a bank or rock under water.

Shell, n. A hard covering; a bomb. - v. t. or i. To remove or cast the shell; to take out of the shell.

Shěll'-fish, n. An aquatic animal covered with a shell. Shěl'ter, n. A protection; retreat; covert. — v. t. To cover; to protect; to shield.

Shel'ter-less, a. Without shelter or protection.

Shělve, r. i. To slope. - r. t. To furnish with shelves; to put on a shelf.

Shělv'y, a. Abounding with rocks or sand-banks.

Shěp'herd, n. A man who tends sheep.

Shep'herd-ess, n. A woman who has the care of sheep. Shër'bet, n. A beverage of water, lemon-juice, and sugar. Sher'iff, n. Chief officer of a shire or county.

Sher'ry, n. A Spanish wine. Shew (shō). See Show.

Shewn (shon), p. p. of Shew. Shib'bo-leth, n. Watchword or test-word of a party.

Shield, n. [A.-S. scild, scyld, from Icel. skyla, to cover, defeud.] Armor for defense; a buckler; protection. - v. t. To protect; to defend.

Shift, v. t. or i. To transfer; to change; to move; to find some expedieut. - n. sion; artifice; expedient; a woman's under-garment.

Shift'less, a. Lacking in expedients; without capacity. Shil'ling, n. A silver coin;

sum of twelve pence. Shin, n. Fore part of the leg,

between the ankle and knee. Shine, v. i. [imp. & p. p. shined or shone.] To emit rays of light; to be conspicuous. - n. Fair weather; brightness; splendor; a fan-

Shin'gle, n. A thin board; loose water-worn pebbles; (pl.) a disease; a kind of tetter. - r. t. To cover with shingles; to ent, as hair, so that one portion overlaps another.

Shīn'ing, a. Bright in a high degree. - SYN. Brilliant; sparkling; radiant;

splendent; effulgent.
Shin'y, a. Bright; luminous.
Ship, n. Any

large sea-going vessel, esp. one that is squarerigged and has three masts .v. t. To put on board a vessel of any kind.

Ship.

Ship'board, adv. On board of

a ship. Ship'-mas'ter, n. A master or captain of a ship.

Ship'ment, n. Act of shipping; that which is shipped. Ship'ping, n. Ships in geueral; vessels collectively.

Ship'-shape, adv. In a seaman-like manner; henec, properly; according to usage; well put.

Ship'wreck (-rek), n. Destruc. tion of a ship at sea. - v. t. To destroy, as a ship at sea, by running on shore, &c. Ship'wright (-rit), n. A builder of ships.

Shire, or Shire, n. In Eng. land, a county.

Shirk, v. t. To get off from ; | to slink away from.

Shirt, n. A man's under-garment. - v. t. To cover with a shirt.

Shive, n. A slice; a fragment. Shiv'er, n. A little piece. - v. t. or i. To break into small pieces; to shatter; to cause to shake in the wind.

Shiv'er-ing, n. A trembling [trembling. or shaking. Shiv'er-y, a. Easily broken; Shoal, n. A crowd, as of

fishes; a sand-bank or bar. -a. Shallow. -v. i. To become more shallow.

Shoal'y, a. Full of shoals. Shock, n. [Allied to shake.] A sudden shake; concussion; a blow; offense; a pile of sbeaves. - v. t. Tostrike with surprise, disgust, or terror.

Shoek'ing, a. Striking as with horror; extremely offensive

or disgusting. Shoek'ing-ly, adv. In a man-

ner to shock.

Shod, imp. & p. p. of Shoe. Shoe (183, 140), n. A covering or protection for the foot. -v. t. (133) [imp. & p. p. SHOD.] To put shoes on.

Shoe'-black, | n. One who Shoe'-boy, cleans shoes. Shoe'māk-er (shoo'-), n. One who makes shoes.

Shoe'string, n. A string to fasten a shoe to the foot.

Shone, or Shone, imp. of Shine.

Shook, imp. & p. p. of Shake. -n. A bundle of staves, or of boards for a box.

Shoot, v. t. or i. [imp. & p. p. short.] To dart; to jut; to sprout; to thrust; to discharge, as a gun. -n. sprout or young branch.

Shoot'er, n. One who, or that which, shoots; a gunner; a

fire-arm. Shop, n. A building for work or for trade. - v. i. To visit

shops for goods. Shop'-keep'er, n. A trader who sells in a shop.

Shop'-lift'er, n. One who steals from a shop. Shop'-lift'ing, n. Larceny

committed in a shop. Shop'ping, n. Act of visiting

shops to purchase goods.

Shore, n. Coast; land adjacent to water; a prop; a support. -v.t. To support by props.

Shorn, p. p. of Shear. Shôrt, a. Not long; brief;

scauty; deficient; brittle. Shôrt'en, v. t. To make short or shorter.

Short'en-ing, n. The act of contracting; something to make pastry short or friable. Shôrt'-hànd, n. Abbreviated

writing; stenography.

Short'-lived, a. Being of short continuance.

Shôrt'ly, adv. Quickly; brief-

ly; concisely; soon. Short'ness, n. Quality of being short; brevity; conciscness; succinctness.

Shôrts, n. pl. Coarse part of uneal; small clothes.

Short/-sight'ed (-sit/-), a. Unable to see far.

Shot, imp. & p. p. of Shoot .n. Act of shooting ; a small missile weapon; a reckoning or charge.

Shōte, n. Shot'ten (shot'tn), a. Having cast the spawn; sprained. Shough (shok), n. A kind of

shaggy dog.

Should (shood), imp. of Shall, denoting intention or duty.

Shoul'der, n. The joint that connects the arm with the body. -v. t. To take on the shoulder; to push or thrust rudely.

Shoul'der-blade, n. broad bonc of the shoulder. Shout, v. i. To utter a loud and sudden outcry .- n. A loud and sudden outery.

Shove, v. t. or i. To push; to urge. — n. A push.

Shov'el (shuv'l, 58), n. A utensil for threwing earth, &c .v. t. (130) To throw with a shovel.

Show, v. [imp. SHOWED; p. p. SHOWED, SHOWN.] exhibit; to display; to prove;

to direct; to appear. — n. Exhibition; sight.

Shōw'-brĕad, \ n. Unleavened Shew'-brĕad, \ bread placed before the Lord in the Jewish sanctuary.

Show'er, n. One who shows. Show'er, n. A temporary fall of rain. - v. t. or i. To rain in showers; to wet, as with rain.

Show'er-y, a. Raining in showers; rainy. Shōw'i-ly (13), adv. In a

showy manner. Shōw'i-ness, n. Quality or state of being showy.

Shown, p. p. of Show.

Shōw'y, a. Making a show; gaudy; fine; ostentatious.
Shrĕd, v. t. [imp. & p. p. shred.] To cut into small pieces, especially long and narrow pieces. - n. A long narrow piece cut or torn off a fragment.

Shrew (shril), n. An ill-tempered, brawling womau. Shrewd (shriid), a. Sagacious;

astute.

Shrewd'ly, adv. Sagaciously. Shrewd'ness, n. Sagacity. Shrew'ish (shril'-), a. Like a shrew; petulant.

Shriëk, v. i. To utter a loud, shrill cry. - n. A loud, shrill

cry; a scream.

Shrike, n. A rapacious European bird. [sound. Shrill, a. Sharp; piercing, as

Shrill'y, adv. Acutely.
Shrill'ness, n. Acuteness of sound. Shrimp, n. A long-tailed shell-

Shrine, n. A case or box, especially for sacred relics.

Shrink, v. i. or t. [imp. & p. p. SHRUNK.] To contract; to become or make less. Shrink'age, n. Act or meas-

are of shrinking.

Shrīve, v. t. To receive the confession of, as a priest; to confess.

Shriv'el (58, 130), v. t. or i. To coutract into wrinkles.



shelter; to dress for the grave. Shrove'-tide, n. Confession-time; Tuesday before Lent. Shrub, n. A low, dwarf tree;

a liquor of acid, sugar, and a little splrit. Shrub'ber-y, n. A collection

or plantation of shrubs. Shrub'by, a. Full of shrubs;

like a shrub. Shrug, v. t. [Allied to shrink.]

To draw up, as the shoulders. - n. A drawing up the [Shrink. shoulders. Shrunk, imp. & p. p. of Shuck, n. A shell or covering; a husk or pod.

Shud'der, n. A trembling, as with horror. - v. i. To

quake; to quiver; to tremble. Shuffle, v. l. To change the relative position of, as of cards.—r. i. To prevaricate; to evade; to shift.—n. Act of shuffling; a change of place in cards; a trick.

Shuf'fler, n. One who shuffles. Shuf'fling, n. Evasion; trickery; irregular gait.

Shun, v. t. To avoid; to get out of the way of.

Shunt, n. A turn-off to a side rail; a switch. -v. t. To turn off to one side; to switch off.

Shut, v. t. or i. [imp. & p. p. shut.] To close; to prohibit; to bar.

Shut'ter, n. One who, or that

which, shuts; a close cover.

Shut'tle, n. A weaver's instrument to shoot the threads of the woof between those of the warp.

Shut'tle-cock, n. An iustrument used with a battledoor

in play.

Shy, a. Shunning society or approach; reserved. — SYN. Coy; timid.

Shỹ lý (135), adv. In a shy or timid manner; bashfully. Shỹ ness (135), n. Reserve;

coyness; bashfulness.
Sib'i-lant, a. Hissing.—n.
A letter uttered with a hissing sound

ing sound.
Sib'i-la'tion, n. A hissing sound.

Sib'yl, n. An ancient pagan prophetess; a gypsy.

Sib'yl-line, a. Pertaining to, or resembling, a sibyl.

Sie'çi-ty, n. Dryness; aridity. Sice (sīz, 62), n. Six in dice. Sick (127), a. Afflicted with disease; ill; ailing; indisposed; disgusted.

Sick'en (sik'n), v. t. or i. To make or become sick.

Sick'ish, a. Exciting disgnst.
Sick'le, n. A reaping-hook.
Sick'li-ness, n. State of being sickly; unhealthiness.

Sick'ly, a. Somewhat sick; unhealthy; infirm.

unhealthy; infirm. Sick'ness, n. A morbid state of the body; disease.

Side, n. The broad part of a thing; part of the body about the ribs; margin; edge; party; interest.—a. Lateral; indirect.—v. i. To lean to one party.

Side'board, n. A kind of

table on one side of a room, to hold dinner utensils, &c. Side'long, a. Lateral; ob-

lique; not directly in front.

— a/v. Laterally; obliquely.

Sĭd'er-al, | a. Pertaining to
Sī-dē're-al. | stars; starry.

Si-de're-al.) stars; starry.
Sid'er-ŏg'ra-phy, n. Art of
engraving on steel.

Sīde'-săd'dle, n. A woman's saddle. [one side. Sīde'wīşe, adv. On or toward

Side'wise, adv. On or toward Si'dle, v. i. To go side foremost.

Siege, n. Act of besetting a fortified place.

Sī'e-nīte, n. See Syenite.

Sï-es'tà, n. A short sleep at noon or after dinner.

Sieve, n. A small utensil used for sifting.Sift, v. t. To separate by

means of a sieve.
Sift'er, n. One who, or that

which, sifts. Sīgh (sī), v. i. To emit breath

audibly; to lament.—n. A deep breathing.

Sight (sit), n. [From the root of see.] Sense, act, or object of seeing; a show.

Sight'less (sīt'-), a. Wanting sight.
Sight'li-ness (sīt'-), n. Come-

liness; conspicuousness.

Sight'ly (sit'-), a. Pleasing to the eye; conspicuous.

Sign (sin), n. A token; mark; signal; symbol; proof; wonder; constellation. - v. t. To subscribe one's name to; to mark.

Sig'nal, n. A sign to give notice; a token.—a. Eminent; remarkable.

Sig'nal-ize, v. t. To make distinguished; to make a signal in regard to.

Sig'nal-ly, adv. Remarkably. Sig'na-tūre, n. A name or mark signed or impressed; a sign at the bottom of certain pages of a book as a direction to the binder.

Sīgn'er (sīn'er), n. One who subscribes his name.

Sig'net, n. A seal especially a private royal seal.

Sig-nif'i-eance, | n. Impor-Sig-nif'i-ean-cy, | tance; meaning: import; weight.

Sig-nif'i-eant, a. Expressive of some fact or meaning; important; weighty.
Sig-nif'i-eant-ly, adv. In a

significant manner. Sig'ni-fi-eā'tion, n. Meaning expressed by words or signs. Sig-nif'i-ea-tive, a. Having or expressing meaning.

Sig'ni-fŷ, v. t. To make known.—v. i. To express meaning with force; to matter.

Sīgn'-măn'u-al (sīn'-), n. One's own name written by himself.

Sīgn'-pôst (sīn'-), n. A post on which a sign hangs.

Si'lençe, n. Stillness; secrecy; quiet; muteness. v. t. To still; to appease. Si'lent (39), a. Still; mute;

quiet. Si'lent-ly, adv. Without

speech or noise; mutely.
Sī'lex, | n. Silicic acid, or
Sīl'i-ca, | the substance of

pure quartz.
Sil'hou-ëtte' (-oo-), n. A profile likeness in black.

file likeness in black. Sĭ-lĭç'ie, a. Pertaining to

flint or quartz.

Si-li'cious (-lish'us), a. Pertaining to silex; flinty.

Sil'i-qua, n. A pod with seeds fixed to both sutures.

Sĭl'i-quous, a. Bearing or resembling a siliqua.

Silk, n. The fine, soft thread produced by the silk-worm, or cloth made of the thread; any thing resembling silk.

Silk'en, a. Made of silk; like silk; soft; silky.

Silk'i-ness, n. State or quality of being silky.

Sîlk'-worm (-wûrm), n. A caterpillar or larve that produces silk.

Silk'y, a. Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling, silk; soft; silken.
Sill (123), n. Foundation

Sill (123), n. Foundation timber of a house or window, &c.

Sil'la-bub, n. A liquor of winc or cider and milk.

Silli-ness, n. Want of sense. Silly, a. Weak in intellect, and self-satisfied.—SYN. Simple; stupid; foolish. Silt, n. Mud deposited from

Silt, n. Mud deposited from running or standing water. Sil'ver, n. A precious metal

of a white color. —a. Made of, or like, silver. —v. t. To cover with silver.

Sil'ver-smith, n. One who works in silver.

Sīl'ver-y, a. Resembling silver. [bing. Sīm'i-lar, a. Like; resem-Sīm'i-lār'i-ty, n. Resemblance; likeness. [manner. Sīm'i-lar-ly, adv. In a like

Sĭm'i-le, n. Similitude.

Sī-mīl'i-tūde, n. Comparison. Sīm'mer, v. i. To boil geutly. Sīm'o-nī'ae-al, a. Guilty of, or consisting in, simony.

Sim'o-ny, n. [From Simon Magus. See Acts viii.] The erime of buying or selling church preferment.

Si-moom', n. A hot suffocating wind in Arabia, Syria, and the adjacent countries. Sim'per, v. i. To smile in a

silly or affected wanner. — n. An affected or silly smile.

Sim'ple, a. Plain; artless; single: unmingled: silly. n. Something not mixed; a medicinal plant.

Sim'ple-ton (sim'pl-, 132), n. A silly or foolish person. Sim-plic'i-ty, n. State or quality of being simple; plain-

ness; artlessness; singleness; weakness of intellect. Sĭm'pli-fi-eā'tion, n. Act of

making simple. Sim'pli-ry, v. t. To make sim-

ple, plain, or easy. Sim'ply, adv. Without art;

plainly; merely; only. Sim'u-late, v. t. To counterfeit.

Sim'u-la'tion, n. Hypocrisy. Sī/mul-tā/ne-ous, a. Being or happening at the same time with something else.

Sī'mul-tā'ne-oŭs-ly, adv. At the same time.

Sin, n. A violation of divine law, or rule of duty. - v. i. To depart knowingly from a known rule of duty.

Sĭn'a-pĭsm, n. A poultico of pulverized mustard-seed.

Since, prep. After. - adv. Before this or now; ago. - conj. From the time that; bccause;

consideriug. Sin-çēre', a. True; honest; undissembling; unfeigned.
Sin-çēre'ly, adv. Truly; honestly; unfeignedly.

Sin-çer'i-ty, n. Freedom from

disguise; lionesty. Sine, n. A perpendicular line from one end of an are to the diameter drawn through the other end. Sine.

Sī'ne-cūre, n. Office or position with pay, but not requiring active labor. Sī'ne-cūr'ist, n. One who has

a sinecure.

Sin'ew (sin'yn), n. A tendon;

muscle; strength. - v. i. To | unite as with sinews.

Sin'ew-y, a. Strong; muscular; tendinous; brawny. Sin'ful, a. Guilty of, or marked by, sin; unholy; wicked. Sin'ful-ly, adv. With sin.

Sin'ful-ness, n. State of beiug sinful; iniquity; wickcduess; unrighteousuess.

Sing, v. t. or i. [imp. SANG, SUNG; p. p. SUNG. | To utter musical or melodious sounds; to recite in verse.

Singe, v. t. (133) To burn the external part of; to scorch. -n. A slight burn or scorch-[singing.

Sing'er, n. One skilled in Sing'ing, n. Act of uttering musical notes.

Sin'gle (sing'gl), a. Individual; separate; alone; unmarried; sincere. -v.t. To select; to separate.

Sin'gle-ness, n. State of being single; sincerity; simplicity. Sin'gly, adv. Individually;

separately; only. Sing'-song, n. A drawling, monotonous tone.

Sin'gu-lar, a. Single; alone; not plural; particular; remarkable; rare; odd.

Sĭn'gu-lăr'i-ty, n. Peculiarity; oddity.

Sin'gu-lar-ly, adv. Peculiarly; strangely; oddly. Sin'is-ter, a. Left; bad; un-

fair; unlucky. Sin'is-trôr'sal, a. Rising from left to right, as a spiral line,

or helix. Sĭn'is-troŭs, a. Being on, or

inclined to, the left side; wrong; perverse.

Sink, v. i. [imp. SUNK, SANK; p. p. SUNK.] To settle; to fall; to subside; to decline; to bring low. - r. i. To immerse; to depress; to degrade; to become lower. -n. A drain to carry off filth, or a box with such a drain attached.

Sink'ing-fund, n. A fund to reduce a public debt.

Sin'less, a. Free from sin. Sin'ner, n. A transgressor. Sin'-ŏf'fer-ing, n. A sacrifice for sin.

Sĭn'u-āte, v. i. To wind and [and out. turn. Sin'u-ā'tion, n. A winding in Sin'u-os'i-ty, n. Quality of winding iu and out.

Sĭn'u-ous, a. Winding in and out; serpentine.

Sip, n. A slight taste, as of liquor. - v. i. or t. To drink a little.

Sī'phon, n. A bent tube for transferring liquor from one vessel to another.

Sir, n. A title of address to a man; title of a knight or baronet.

Father: title of a Sīre, n. king; male parent of a beast. -v.t. To generate; to beget. Sī'ren, n. A mermaid noted

for singing. — a. Bewitching; enchanting. Sîr'loin, n. The loin of beef.

Sĭ-rŏe'eo, n. A noxious southeast wind in Italy.

Sĭr'rah, n. A term of reproach or contempt; - addressed to men.

Sĭr'up, n. Vegetable juico boiled with sugar. Sis'kin, n. A certain singing-Sis'ter, n. A female born of the same parents or belonging to the same association.

Sis'ter-hood, n. A society of sisters. [ter. Sis'ter-ly, a. Becoming a sis-Sit, v. i. [imp. & p. p. SAT.]

To rest on the haunches; to perch; to brood. [position. Site, n. A situation; local

Sit'ting, n. A session.
Sit'u-ate, a. Being in any
Sit'u-ā/ted, eondition. Sit'u-a'tion, n. Relative position, location, or condition;

state; sitc. Six, a. Five and one

Sĭx'föld, a. Taken six times. Six'pençe, n. Half a shilling. Six'teen, a. Ten and six.

Six'teenth, a. The ordinal of sixteen.

Sixth, a. Next after the fifth; being one of six equal parts of any thing. [place. In the sixth Sixth'ly, adv. Six'ti-eth, a. Ordinal of sixty. Six'ty, n. & a. Six times ten; threc-score

Sīz'a-ble (133), a. Being of a reasonable or suitable bulk. Sī'zar, n. A student of the rank below a pensioner. [Cambridge, Eng.]

Size, n. Bulk; dimensions; quantity; a glutinous substance. - v. t. To adjust or arrange according to size; to cover or prepare with size.

Sīz'y, a. Glutinous; viscous.
Skāte, n. A frame for the feet, with an iron runner for sliding on ico. — v. i. To slide with skates.

Skein, n. A knot or number of knots of threads.

Skěl'e-ton, n. The bones of an animal retained in their natural position, without the flesh; general structure.

Skěp'tie, n. One who donbts, especially of revelation. Skěp'tie-al, a. Doubting.

Skěp'ti-cism, n. Doubt, esp. as to the fact of revealed religion; uncertainty; universal doubt.

Skětch, n. An outline; a rough draught. — v. t. To trace by drawing outlines of.

Skětch'y, a. Liko a sketch;

incomplete.

Skew'er (skū'-), n. A pointed rod to fasten meat. - v. t. To fasten with skewers.

Skid, n. A short piece of timber; a slider. [boat. Skiff (123), n. A small, light Skill (131), n. Familiar knowledge united to readiness of Dexperformance. - SYN terity; adroitness.

Skilled, a. llaving familiar

knowledge.

Skil'let, n. A small kind of boiler.

Skill'ful, a. Qualified with Skill'ful, skill; experienced. Skill'ful-ly, adv. With Skill'ful-ly, knowledge and dexterity.

Skim, v. i. or i. To take off scum or cream; to touch slightly. [take off scum.

Skim'mer, n. A utensil to Skim'-milk, n. Milk from which the eream has been skimmed, or taken.

Skin, n. Covering of the flesh; hide; rind. - v. t. To deprive of the skin; to flay . v. i. To form a skin over.

Skin'-flint, n. A miser; a niggard.

Consisting of Skin'ny, a. skin or of skin only. Skip, v. i. To leap lightly. — v. i. To pass over or by. — n.

A leap; a bound.

Skip'per, n. Master of a small trading vessel.

Skīr'mish, n. A slight fight in war. -v. i. To fight slightly or in small parties.

Skirt, n. A border; the loose lower part of a coat, of a woman's dress, or of some other garment. -v. i. To lie on the border. -v. t. To border.

Skit'tish, a. Shy; timorous; easily frightened.

Skit'tish-ness, n. Timidity; shyness; fickleness.

Skit'tles, n. pl. Nine-pins. Skī'ver, n. Split sheepskin tanned with sumae.

Skulk, v. i. To lurk ; to hide. Skulk'er, n. One who skulks. Skull, n. The bony case that incloses the brain.

Skull'-cap, n. A close fitting cap.

Skunk, n. A fetid animal of North America.

Sky (69, 141), n. The acrial region; the heavens.

 $Sk\bar{y}'-l\bar{y}$ (- $l\bar{y}$), n. A window in a roof or deck.

Sky'-rock'et, n. A species of fireworks.

Sky'-sāil, n. A sail next above the royal.

Slab, n. A thin piece of any thing, esp. of stone; outside piece of a sawed log.

Slåb'ber (collog. slöb'ber), v. i. To slaver; to drivel.

Slaek (127), a. Lax; loose; relaxed; remiss; slow; tardy. - n. Small, broken eoal; part of a rope having no strain on it. -v. t. or i. To loosen; to relax.

Slack'en (slak'n), v. t. or i. To make or become slack; to relax; to be remiss or backward; to flag. [missly. Slack'ly, adv. Loosely; re-Slack'ness, n. State of being

slack; remissness. Slag, n. Dross of metal; vitri-

fied einders. Slāin (136), p. p. of Slay. Slāke, v. t. To queneh, as

thirst, to extinguish; to mix with water, and reduce to powder, as line.

Slam, v. t. To shut with force and noise. - n. A violent shutting or striking.

Slan'der, v. t. To injure by false reports. — SYN. To defame; vilify; calumniate. n. False report maliciously uttered : defamation. [ders. Slan'der-er, n. One who slan-Slăn'der-ous, a. Defamatory; ealumnious.

Slang, n. Low, vulgar, unauthorized language.

Slant, v. t. or i. To slope; to lie or turn obliquely.

Slånt'ing, a. Sloping; inclining; oblique.

Slap, v. t. To strike with open hand. - n. A blow with the open hand, or with something flat and broad.

Släsh, v. t. To cut in long cuts.

-v. n. To strike violently and at raudom with an edged instrument. - n. A long in, cision.

Slăt, n. A narrow strip of board used for various pur-

poses.

Slate, n. A kind of dark stone or a thin flat piece of it used for covering buildings or for writing on. - v. t. To cover with slate.

Slāt'er, n. One whose business is to slate buildings.

Slat'tern, n. A woman negligent of her dress or house.

Slat'tern-ly, a. Negligent of dress and neatness; sluttish, Slāt'y, a. Cousisting of, or

like, slate. Slaugh'ter (slaw'ter), n. De. struction of life; massacre; carnage; butchery. -v. t. To kill; to slay; to butcher.

Slaugh'ter-er (slaw'-), n. One who slaughters or slays; a butcher.

Slaugh'ter-house (slaw'-), n. Place for butchering cattle.

Slaugh'ter-ous (slaw'-), a. Murderous; destructive. Slave, n. [From the Slavoni-ans (Low Lat. Slavi), who were frequently made slaves

by the Germans.] A person held in bondage; a drudge. - v. i. To drudge; to toil.

Slāv'er, n. A slave-ship. Slav'er, n. Spittle driveling from the mouth. - v. i. To emit spittle .- v. t. To smear with spittle issuing from the moutli.

Slāv'er-y, n. State of a slave; bondage; thralldom. [slaves. Slāve'-trāde, n. Traffie in Slāv'ish, a. Servile; mean; [meanly; basely. base.

Slav'ish-ly, adv. Servilely; Slay (136), v. t. [imp. SLEW; p. p. SLAIN.] To put to death.—SYN. To kill; destroy; slaughter; butcher. Slāy'er, n. One who kills.

Sleave, n. Silk or thread untwisted. - v. t. To separate, as threads.

Slēa'zy, a. Thin; flimsy. Slěd, n. A carriage on run-

ners for carrying heavy burdens on the snow; a light seat on runners for sliding on snow. - v. t. To convey on a sled.

Slěd'ding, n. Aet of transporting on a sled; suow enough for sleds.

Sledge, n. A large hammer; a | Sling, n. A weapon for throwsled; a sleigh.

Sleek, a. Smooth, soft, and glossy - v. t. To make glossy. - v. t. smooth, soft, and glossy.

Sleek'ness, n. Smoothness and glossiness of surface.

Sleep, n. Slumber; repose; rest. -v. i. [imp. & p. p. SLEPT] To rest with the voluntary exercise of the powers of body and mind suspended.

Sleep'er, n. One who sleeps; a timber for the support of a

rail or some superstructure. Sleep'i-ly, adv. Iu a sleepy manner.

Sleep'i-ness, n. Drowsiness. Sleep'less, a. Having sleep; wakeful; excited. Having no

Sleep'less-ness, n. Want of [drowsy. Sleep'y, a. Disposed to sleep; Sleet, n. Raiu and snow or hail falling together.

Sleeve; n. Part of a garment covering the arm.

Sleigh (sla), n. A vehiele for traveliug on snow.

Sleigh'ing (sla'-), n. Act of riding in a sleigh; state of snow with respect to riding in a sleigh.

Sleight (slit), n. An artful trick; dexterity.

Slěn'der, a. Thin and comparatively long; weak; slight; small; spare.

Slen'der-ness, n. Smallness of diameter; slightuess. Slept, imp. & p. p. of Sleen.

Slew (slū), imp. of Slay. Sley, v. t. To part and arrange

iu a reed, as threads. Slice, n. A thin piece cut off.

-v. t. To cut off a thin, broad piece from.

Slide, v. i. or t. [imp. SLID, p. p. SLID, SLIDDEN.] To unove along the surface; to slip. - n. A smooth, easy passage on something.

Slight (slīt), a. Unimportant; weak; trifling; slender. — n. Neglect. — v. t. To treat with neglect; to disregard.

Slight'ly (slit'-), adv. Superficially; in a small degree.

Slight'ness (slit'-), n. Want of force or strength. Slī'ly. See Slyly.

Slender; weak. Slim, a. Slime, n. Sott, moist, adhesive earth.

Slīm'i-ness, n. State of being slimy. [glutiuous. Slim'y, a. Viscous; clammy;

ing stones; a throw; a kind of bandage. - v. t. [imp. & p. p. SLUNG.] To hurl by a sling; to cast.

Slink, v. i. or t. [imp. & p. p. SLUNK.] To steal or sneak

away; to miscarry. Slip, v. i. or t. To slide involuntarily; to glide; to escape. - n. A sliding; a mistake; a twig; a narrow piece; a strip; a long narrow pew.

Slip'-knot (-not), n. A knot that slips along the line on which it is made.

Slip'per, n. A kind of light shoe worn in undress.

Slip'per-i-ness, n. State or quality of being slippery.

Slip'per-y, a. Smooth; glib; apt to slip away; unstable. Slip'shod, a. Wearing shoes down at the heels; careless.

Slit, n. A long cut or rent. v. t. [imp. SLIT; p. p. SLIT, SLITTED. | To divide lengthwise; to rend or eut.

Slit'ting-mill, n. where iron bars are slit into

nail-rods, &c.
Sliv'er, or Slī'ver, v. t. To divide into thin pieces. — n. A long slice cut or torn off. Slob'ber, v. n. See Slabber.

Sloe (149), n. Fruit of the black thorn; a wild plum.

Sloop, n. A kind of vessel having one mast only, and the mainsail extended by a boom.

Slop, n. Water earelessly spilled; (pl.)

dirty water; Sloop. ready-made clothes. - v. t. To cause to overflow; to spill. Slöpe, a. Inclining; slanting.

-n. Direction downward; a declivity or acclivity. - v. t. or i. To form with a slope ; to be inclined.

Slop'py, a. Wet and dirty. Slot, n. A slit or aperture in a plate of metal.

Sloth, or Sloth (18), n. Sluggisbuess; laziness; a slowmoving animal of South America, living in trees. Sloth'ful, or Sloth'ful,

Lazy; sluggish; indolent. Sloueh, n. A hanging down.
-v. To hang down; to depress; to have a clownish look or manner.

Slough (slou), n. A miry place. Slough (slouf), n. Cast skin of a serpent; part that separates from a sore. - v. i. separate and come off.

Slov'en (or sluv'n, 55), n. A man habitually careless of dress and neatness.

Slov'en-li-ness (or sluv'n-), n. Habitual want of cleanliness. Slov'en-ly (or sluv'n-), a. Neg-ligent of dress or neatness;

loose; disorderly. Slow, a. Not fast or quick; not prompt. - SYN. Tardy;

dilatory; inactive; deliber-

Slow'ly, adr. Not quick; tar-Slow'ness, n. Quality of being slow; deliberation.

Sludge, n. Soft mud; slush. Slue, v. t. To turn about a

fixed point.

Slug, n. [Allied to slack.] A drone; a slow or lazy fellow; a kind of snail; an oval or cylindrical piece of metal for the charge of a gun.

Slüg'gard, n. A person habit-ually lazy; a drone.

Slug'gish, a. Habitually lazy; slothful. [gish manner. Slŭg'gish-ly, adv. In a slug-Slŭg'gish-ness, n. State or quality of being sluggish.

Sluice, n. A stream of water issuing through a floodgate; a floodgate.

Slum'ber, v. i. To sleep lightly; to doze. - n. Light sleep; repose.

Slum'ber-ous, a. Causing Slum'ber-y, or inviting Causing slumber.

Slump, v. i. To sink through or iu, as when walking on ice or snow.

Slung, imp. & p. p. of Sling. Slung'-shot, n. A metal ball, with a string attached, used for striking.

Slunk, imp. & p. p. of Slink. Slûr, v. t. To soil; to sulty; to pass lightly; to perform in a smooth, gliding mauner. n. Stain; slight disgrace or reproach; innuendo; a mark or] connecting notes to be sung to the same syllable.

Slut, n. An untidy woman; a slattern; a female dog. Slut'tish, a. Negligent of dress

or neatness; dirty; slatternly. Slut'tish-ness, n. State or quality of being sluttish.

Sly (135), a. Artful; cuuuing; crafty. Sly'-boots, n. A sly person.

Sly'ly (135), adv. With art;

cunningly; craftily. Slyrness, n. Quality of being

sly; cunning; crafty. Smaek, v. i. To kiss loudly; to crack, as a whip; to taste. -n. A lond kiss; taste; a small coasting or fishing ves-

Small, a. Little; slender; weak. -n. The slender or narrow part of any thing. Small'-arms, n. pl. Muskets,

rifles, or pistols.

Small'-beer, n. A kind of weak beer. ness. Small'ness (131), n. Little-Small'-pox, n. A contagious and cruptive disease. fine. Smalt, n. Blue glass ground Smart, a. Quick; active; brisk; sharp. -n. Quick, pungent, lively pain. - v. i.

To have a keen pain. Smärt'ly, adv. sharply; wittily. Briskly ;

Smärt'ness, n. Quality of

being smart.

Smash, v. t. To dash to pieces. -n. A breaking to pieces. Småt'ter, v. i. To talk superficially or ignorantly.

Smat'ter-er, n. One who has only a superficial knowledge. Småt'ter-ing, n. Slight, superficial knowledge.

Smear, v. t. To daub; to soil. Směll, v. t. or i. [imp. & p. p. SMELLED, or SMELT.] To perceive by the nose; to affect the nose. - n. Odor; scent; sense by which odors are perceived.

Smělt, v. t. To melt, as orc. -n. [From smell, in allusion to its peculiar odor.] A small kind of fish. - v., imp.

& p. p. of Smell.

Smělt'er, n. Onc who smelts. Směrk, v. & n. See Smirk. Smile, v. i. To look as when pleased or joyous. - n. peculiar contraction of the face expressive of pleasure or kindness, or of slight coutempt, &c. [joyous. Smiling, a. Appearing gay or

Smil'ing-ly, adv. With a smile.

Smirch, v. t. To cloud; to dirt; to soil.

Smirk, v. i. To look affectedly soft or kind. - n. An affectedly soft or kind look; a simper.

mite, t. [imp. smote; Snäg'ged,] a. Full of snags p. p. smit, smitten.] To Snäg'ged, or sharp points. strike; to kill; to blast; to Snäil, n. A small reptile which Smite, v. t. [imp. SMOTE;

afflict. - v. i. To strike; to metals. One who works in Smith, n. Smith'er-y, n. The work or

workshop of a smith. Smit'ten (smit'tn), p. p. of

Smite.

Smoek, n. A shift; a chemise. Smöke (18), n. Exhalation from burning substances. v. i. To emit smoke. - v. t. To hang in smoke; to use in smoking, as a pipe or cigar.

Smok'er, n. A person who smokes.

Smoke'-jack, n. A wheel in a chimney, turned by ascending air.

Smok'y, a. Emitting smoke; like smoke; apt to smoke; obscure.

Smoul'der, | v. i. To waste combustion.

Smooth, a. Even on the surface; soft; bland; not rough.

-v. t. To make even or easy; to calm. adv. Evenly;

Smooth'ly,

calmly; blandly. Smooth'ness, n. Evenness of surface; mildness of address; gentlencss.

Smote, imp. of Smite.

Smoth'er, v. t. To stifle or suffocate. -v. i. To be stifled. - n. A smoke; thick

Smug'gle, v. t. To import or export without paying duties; to convey privately. Smug'gler, n. One who smuggles.

Smut, n. Soot; foul matter, or a spot made by it; a kind of fungus; mildew .- v. t. To mark with smut; to soil. - v. i. To contract smut.

Smutch, v. t. To blacken with smoke. Smut'ti-ly, adv. Dirtily; filth-Smut'ti-ness, n. Soil from smoke; obscenity.

Smut'ty, a. Soiled; obscene. Snack, n. A share; equal part or portion; a slight, hasty

repast. Snăf'fle, n. A bridle consisting of a slender bit without

branches. A short rough Snäg, n.

branch; a tooth standing out; trunk of a large trec firmly fixed at oue end to the bottom of a river.

moves very slowly; a sluggard.

Snāke, n. A scrpent, especially one of the oviparous kind. Snāke'rööt, n. Une of several very different plants.

Snap (129), v. To break short; to seize suddenly with the teeth; to crack. - n. Act of breaking suddenly; a suddcu bite; a small catch or fastening; a crisp kind of cake. Snap'-drag'on, n. A plant;

a kind of game.

Snăp'pish, a. Apt to snap; peevish; petulant. Snap'pish-ly, adv. In a snap-

pish manner; pecvishly.

Snare, n. Any thing which cutraps; a noosc. -v. t. To ensnare: to entangle. Snärl, v. t. To entangle; to

complicate. -v.i. To growl, as a dog. -n. Entanglement ; an intricate complication; an embarassing difficulty.

Snärl'er, n. One who snarls. Snätch, v. t. To seize hastily. -n. A hasty catch or seizing; a small piece or quantity.

Snath, n. Handle of a scythe. Sneak (130), v. i. To creep slyly; to behave meanly; to hidc. - n. A mean, sneaking fellow.

Snēak'ing, a. Mean; servile; covetous; niggardly.
Sneer, v. i. To show contempt

by laughing or by a look. n. A scornful or contemptuous look or expression.

Sneer'er, n. One who sneers. Sneer'ing-ly, adv. With a look of contempt or scorn.

Sneeze, v. i. To eject air sudand involuntarily through the nose. -n. violent ejection of air through the nose.

Sniff (123), v. t. or i. To draw air audibly up the nose.

Snick'er, \v. i. To laugh with Snig'ger, \ catches of voice. Snip, v. t. To cut off; to nip; to clip. — n. A single cut

with scissors.

Snīpe, n. A bird having a long, straight, slender bill. Sniv'el (sniv'l, 58, 130), n.

Mucus running from the nose. — v. i. (130) To run at the nose; to cry, as children. Snob, n. A vulgar person who

apes gentility; an upstart. Snob'bish, a. Relating to, or like, a snob.

Snoozc, v. i. To doze; to drowse. -n. A short sleep; | Soap'-boil'er, n. One who a nap; slumber.

Snore, v. i. To breathe with a rough, hourse noise in sleep. -n. A breathing with a loud noise in sleep.

Snoring, n. A loud, hoarse breathing in sleep.

Snort, v. i. To force air through the nose with a Snot, n. Mucus from or in the Snout, n, The long nose of a

beast; end of a pipe or tube. Snow, n. Frozen vapor which falls in flakes. - v. i. To

fall in flakes.

Snow'-ball, n. A round mass or lump of suow.

Snow'-ber'ry, n. A garden shrub with small white ber-

Snow'-drift, n. Bank of snow. Snow'-drop, n. A bulbous plant bearing white flowers. Snow'-shoe, n. A light frame

for the foot, to enable a person to walk on snow. Snow'y, a. Full of snow;

white as snow; pure. Snub, v. t. To check or rebuke tartly or sarcastically;

to slight. - n. A reprimand; a check; a rebuke.

Snuff (123), n. Burnt wick of a candle; powdered tobacco. -v. t. To erop, as the burnt end of the wick of a candle; to inhale; to smell. -v.i.To draw air forcibly into the

Snuff'-box, n. A small box for snuff, to be carried about

the person.

Snuff'ers (131), n. pl. An instrument to snuff candles. Snuf'fle, v. i. To speak or breathe hard through the

Snuf'fles, n. pl. Obstruction of the nose by mucus.

Snug, a. Lying close; private; compact, convenient, and comfortable. -v. i. To lie close; to snuggle.

Snug'gle, v. i. To lie close for convenience or warmth.

Snug'ly, adv. Closely; safely. Snug'ness, n. State of being

Sō, adv. Thus; in like manner or degree; very. Soak, v. t. or i. To steep or

be steeped; to drench.

Soap 18, n. A compound of oil or fat and an alkali or oxide, used in washing. — v.t.To rub with soap.

makes soan. Sōap'stone, n. A soft mineral

feeling soapy to the touch. Water im-Sōap'-sŭdş, n. pregnated with soap.

Soap'y, a. Covered with, or

like, soap; soft and smooth. Soar, v. i. [It. sorare, from Lat. ex and aura, the air.] To mount on the wing; to tly

aloft, -n. A towering flight. Sŏb, v. i. To sigh convulsively. -n. A convulsive sigh;

a sorrowful cry.

Sō'ber, a. Serious; grave; temperate; not intoxicated. -v. t. To make sober. Seriously;

Sō'ber-ly, adv. Seri gravely; temperately. So'ber-ness, n. State of be-

ing sober; sobriety. So-bri'e-ty, n. Habitual tem-

perance; gravity; seriousness; calmuess. †Sō'brï-quet' (sō'bre-kā'), n.

A nickname.

Sō'cia-bĭl'i-ty (-sha-), n. Disposition for society or conversation.

Sō'cia-ble (-sha-), a. Ready to converse ; familiar ; friendly; companionable.

Sō'cia-ble-ness (sō'sha-bl-), n. Inclination to company and conversation.

Sō'cia-bly (-sha-), adv. Con-

versably; familiarly. Sō'cial (sō'shal, a. Pertaining to, or fond of, society;

companionable.

Sō'cial-işm, n. Doctrine that a community of interests is the best form of society.

Sō'cial-ly, adv. In a social manner.

So-çī'e-ty (118), n. Union of persons in one interest; fellowship; companionship; an association; company.

So-cin'i-an, n. A follower of Socinus, who denied the Trinity, the deity of Christ, the vicarious atonement, &c.

So-çin'i-an-işm, n. Tenets of the Socinians,

Sŏck, n. A shoe for a comic actor; a short stocking.

Sŏck'et, n. An opening into which any thing is fitted.

Sod, n. Earth filled with roots of grass. — SYN. Turf; clod; sward. — v. t. To cover with sods; to turf. So'da, n. An alkali, forming

the basis of common salt. So-dăl'i-ty, n. Fellowship. ter highly charged with car. bonic acid.

Sŏd'den, p. p. of Seethe.

Sŏd'dy, a. Consisting of sod. Sŏd'er, v. t. To unite with a metallic cement; to solder. n. Metallic cement.

Sō'fà (18, 140), n. A long. stuffed, ornamental seat.

Söffit, n. A ceiling. Söft, a. Easily yielding to pressure; gentle; tender: delicate; weak; not hard.

Sŏft'en (sŏf'n), v. t. or.i. make or become soft.

Soft'en-er (sof'n-), n. One who, or that which, softens. One Soft'ly, adv. Tenderly; gently; silently. Soft'ness, n. Quality of being

soft; tenderness; mildness. Sog'gy, a. Soaked with water. Soil, v. t. To daub; to stain;

to make dirty. -n. Upper stratum of earth; mold; compost; mauure; country. †Soirée (swa-rā/), n. [Fr.] An

evening party.

Sō'journ, v. i. To dwell for a time. — n. Temporary abode. Sö'journ-er, n. A temporary resident, as a traveler.

Söl (123), n. A note in music. Söl'açe, v. t. To give comfort to.—Syn. To comfort; to. — SYN. To comfort; cheer; assuage; relieve. n. Comfort in grief.

Sō'lar, a. Pertaining to, or proceeding from, the sun.

Söld, imp. & p. p. of Sell. Sölder, v. t. To unite with a fusible metallic cement. — n. A fusible metallic composition for uniting the surfaces of metals.

Söl'dier (söl'jer, 74), n. One who is engaged in military service, either as an officer or a private; a warrior.

Sol'dier-ly (sol'jer-), a. a good soldier; warlike; martial; brave.

Söl'dier-y (söl'jer-), n. A body of soldiers.

Sole, n. Bottom of the foot or of a shoe or boot. -v. t. To furnish with soles. - a. Single; alonc; solitary. Sŏl'e-çĭşm,n. Impropriety in

language; any absurdity. Sŏl'e-çĭs'tie, a. Pertaining to,

or involving, a solecism. Söle'ly, adv. Singly; only.

Sŏl'emn (sŏl'em), a. Religiously grave; marked with solemnity; awful; grave; formal.

Sō'dà-wa/ter, n. Simple wa- So-lěm'ni-ty, n. Religious

ceremony; a rite; gravity; seriousness. Sŏl'em-ni-zā'tion, n. Act of

solemnizing; celebration. Sŏl'em-nīze, v. t. brate in due form. To cele-

Sŏl'emn-ly (sŏl'em-), adv. With solemnity, or religious

reverence; gravely. Sol-fa', v. i. To sing the notes

of the gamut. So-lig'it, v. t. To ask with earuestness. - SYN. To entreat; supplicate; importune: implore.

So-licit-ation, n. Entreaty. So-lig'it-or, n. An advocate; an attorney. [careful. So-lig'it-ous, a. A. So-lig'it-ous-ly, adv. Anxious; With solicitude or anxiety.

So-liç'i-tūde, n. Anxiety; earefulness; concern.

Sŏl'id, a. [Lat. solidus, from solum, the bottom.] Hard; firm; compact; sound. — n. A substance having a fixed

Sŏl'i-dăr'i-ty, n. Entire union of interests and responsibilities; fellowship. So-lĭd'i-fȳ, v. t.

To make solid or compact.

So-lid'i-ty, n. hardness; density. Firmness;

Sŏl'id-ly, adv. firmly; densely. Compactly;

Sŏl'i-fid'i-an, n. One who maintains that faith alone is sufficient for justification. So-lil'o-quize, v. i. To utter

a soliloquy.

So-lil'o-quy (117), n. A talking to one's self. Sŏl'i-tâire', n. A game which

one person ean play alone. Sŏl'i-ta-ri-ly, adv. In soli-

Sŏl'i-ta-ri-ness (135), n. Laek of company; loueliness.

Sŏl'i-ta-ry, a. Lonely; retired; single; sole. - n. A hermit; a recluse.

Sŏl'i-tūde, n. Loneliness; seclusion; a lonely place. So'lo, n. (pl. So'lōs.) A tune or

air performed by one person. Sol'stige, n. A point in the ecliptic at which tho sun is furthest from the equator.

Sol-sti'tial (-stish/al), a. Belonging to, or happening at, a solstice. [ing soluble. Sŏl'u-bil'i-ty, n. Quality of be-Sŏl'u-ble, a. Capable of being

dissolved in a fluid.

So-lu'tion, n. Process of dissolving in a fluid; mixture

resulting from it; explanasolve. Sŏl'u-tive, a. Tending to dis-Sŏlv'a-bīl'i-ty, n pay all just debts. Ability to

Sŏlv'a-ble (133), a. Capable of being solved.

Sŏlve, v. t. To explain; to unfold; to clear up.

Sŏlv'en-çy, n. Ability to pay all debts or just claims.

Sŏl'vend, n. A substance to be dissolved.

Sŏlv'ent, a. Able to pay debts; dissolving. — n. A fluid which dissolves any substance.

Sŏlv'er, n. One who solves. Sŏm'ber, a. Dull; dusky; Sŏm'bre, dark; gloomy. Som'brous, a. Dark; gloomy.

Some (sum), a. More or less; indicating a quantity or person unknown; certain.

Sóme'bŏd-y (139), n. A person unknown or indeterminate; some person; one. Som'er-set (suu'-), n. A leap

in which oue turns heels over [or another. head. Some'how, adv. In one way Some'thing, n. A thing indeterminate; a part.

Some'times, adv. Now and then; occasionally.

Some'what (sum'hwot), adv. In some degree or quantity. Some'whêre, adv. In one place or another.

Som-năm'bu-lism, n. Act or practice of walking in sleep. Som-năm'bu-list, n. One who

walks in sleep. Som-nif'er-ous (117),) Som-nif'ie, Caus-

iug, or tending to eause, [talking in sleep. Som-nil'o-quençe, n. Actof Som-nil'o-quist, n. One who talks in sleep. [in sleep. Som-nil'o-quy, n. A talking Som'no-lenge, n. Sleepiness. Sŏm'no-lent, a. Inclined to

sleep; sleepy. Son (sun), n. [A.-S. sunge, Skr. sunee. from sa, to beget.] A male child or de-

seendant. †So-nä'tà, n. [It.] A tune for one or two instruments.

Song, n. A short poem to be snng . - SYN. A lay; carol; ditty; hymn; lyric; ballad, Song'ster, n. bird that sings. A singer; a [singer.

Sŏng'stress, n. A lour-cxn'net, n. A poem of fourteen lines, having the rhymes adjusted according to certain rules.

Sŏn'net-eer', n. A composer of sounets or small poems. So-nô'rous, a. Giving sound

when struck; loud; resounding; high-sounding.

So-no'rous-ly, adv. In a sonorous manner. So-nō'roŭs-ness, n. Quality

of being sonorous. Son'ship, n. State or character of a son; filiation.

Soon, adv. In a little time; shortly; before long.

Soot (or soot), n. A black substance formed by combustion. - v. t. To black with

Sooth, n. Truth; reality. Soothe, v. t. To ealun; to allay; to quiet.

Sooth's $\bar{a}y$, v. t. To foretell; to [a prophet. predict. Sooth'say-er, n. A predictor; Soot'i-ness, n. Quality of being sooty.

Soot'y (or sout'y), a. Pertaining to, covered with, or resembling, soot.

Sop, n. Food dipped in any liquid. -v. t. To steep or To steep or dip in liquor.

Soph'ism, n. A specious but fallacious argument; a fallaey

Soph'ist, n. A captious or fallacious reasoner.

Sŏph'ist-er, n. A sophist; a student advanced, in Eugland beyond the first, and in America beyond the second. year of his residence.

So-phistie-al, a. Subtilely fallacious; not sound. So-phistie-al-ly, adv. In a

sophistical manner. So-phist'ie-āte, v. t. To pervert; to adulterate; to eor-

rupt. [soning. Soph'ist-ry, n. Fallacious rea Soph'o-more, n. A student in college in his second year.

Sŏph'o-mŏr'ie.) a. Inflat-Soph'o-mor'ie-al, ed in style or manner.

Sŏp'o-rĭf'er-oŭs, la. Causing Sop'o-rif'ie, sleep.

Sop'o-rif'ie, n. A medicine that puts to sleep. †So-prä'no, n. [It.] The treble.

Sôr'çer-er, n. A magician; an enchanter; a conjurer. Sôr'cer-ess, n. An enchant-

ress. sorcery. Sôr'çer-oŭs, a. Pertaining to Sôr'çer-y, n. Enchantment; witcheraft; magic.

Sôr'did, a. Covetous; base; meau; filthy.

Sôr'did-ly, adv. With covetousness; meanly; basely.
Sôre, n. Flesh tender and With cove-

painful; a wound; an uleer. -a. Tender to the touch; painful.

Sore, or Sore'ly, adv. With pain; grievously; greatly. Sore'ness, n. Tenderness. So-ror'i-çide, n. The mur-

der, or murderer, of a sister. Sor'rel, a. Of a yellowish or reddish brown color. - n. A

plant having a sour juice. Sor'ri-ly, adv. Meanly; poor-

ly; despicably.

Sŏr'rōw, n. [A.-S. sorg, sorh, allied to sore.] Pain produced by a sense of loss; regret. - Syn. Grief; sadness; unhappiness. — \dot{v} . i. To be sorry; to mourn; to grieve; to Isad. be sad.

Sŏr'rōw-ful, a. Mournful; Sŏr'rōw-ful-ly, adr. In a sor-

rowful manner.

Sŏr'rōw-ful-ness, n. State of being sorrowful; grief. Sŏr'ry, a. Grieved for some-

thing lost or past; poor; mean; vile; worthless.

Sôrt, n. A species; kind;
manner; class. — v. t. To
dispose in classes. — v. i. To

agree; to associate; to suit. Sôrt'a-ble, a. Capable of be-

ing sorted. Sŏrt'i-lĕġe, n. Divination by

drawing lots.

Sot, n. An habitual drunkard. Sŏt'tish, a. Dull or stupid with drink; drunken.

Dullness; Sŏt'tish-ness, n. drunken stupidity.

†Sou (800), n. (pl. Sous, 800.) [Fr.] The 20th of a franc. Sou-chong' (soo-shong'), n. A kind of black tea.

Sough (suf), n. A hollow niurmur or roaring.

Sought (sawt), imp. of Seek. Soul, n. The spiritual and immortal part of man; life; intelleetual principle; a humau being.

Soul'less (106), a. Without a soul; mean; spiritless.

Sound, n. Noise; a narrow sea; air-bladder of a fish. -a. Whole; unhurt. - v. i. To make a noise; to try the depth of water. - v, t. To cause to make a noise; to try the depth of.

Sound'ings, n. pl. A part of the sea or other water in which the bottom can be | reached.

Sound'ly, adv. Healthily: heartily: stoutly; justly; profoundly.

Sound'ness, n. State of being sound; eutireness; health; solidity.

Soup (soop), n. A decoction

of flesh, vegetables, & e. Sour, a. Aeid; tart; erab-

bed. — v. i. To become acid. Source, n. A spring; fouutain; origin; first cause.

Sour'ish, a. Somewhat sour. Sour'ly, adv. With aeldity. Sour'ness, n. Aeldity; tart-

ness; austerity.

Souse, n. Pickle made of the ears and feet of swiue; a plunge. -v. t. To steep in souse; to plunge; to immerse; to dip; to duck.

South, n. Point opposite the north. - a. Lying in southern direction. - adv. Toward the south. -v. To move toward the south ; to cross a north and south line.

South-east', n. A point between south and east.

South'cr-ly (suth'er-), a. Being at, or coming from, the south. South'ern (suth'ern), a. Per-

taining to the south. South'ing, n. Course or distance south; time when the moon passes the meridian.

South'ron (suth'-), n. habitant of the south. South'ward (or suth ard), adv.

Toward the south.

South-west', n. A point between south and west. - a. Being at the south-west.

†Souvenir (soov/neer'), n. [Fr.] A remembrancer; a keepsake. Sov'er-eign (sov'er-in or suv'-

er-in), a. Supreme in power; chief. - n. A supreme ruler; monarch; king; emperor.

Sov'er-eign-ty (sov'er-in- or suv'er-in-), n. Exercise of supreme power.

Sow (sou), \hat{n} . A female swine. Sow (so), \hat{r} . t. [imp. sowed; p. p. SOWED, SOWN.] To seatter as seed for growth; to plant; to spread. Sow'er, n. One who sows.

Sown, p. p. of Sow. Seattered. ffish. A kind of sance for Soy, n. Spä, n. A spring of mineral

water. Spāce, n. [Lat. spatium, fr. spatiari, to walk about.] Room; extension; distance; interval.

Spā'cioŭs, a.Large in extent. - SYN. Ample ; capaeious; roomy.

Spā'cious-ly, adv. Widely; extensively.

Spāde, n. An instrument for digging; (pl.) a suit of eards. Span, n. A hand's breadth,

with the fingers extended or encompassing the object; 9 inches. — v. t. (129) To measure with the fingers extended.

Spăn'gle, n. A small plate or boss of metal. — v. t.Toset [Spain. with spangles. [Spain. Spăn'iard, n. A native of. Spăn'iel (spăn'yel), n. A va-

riety of sporting dog. Spăn'ish, a. Pertaining to Spain. — n. The language of Spain.

Spank, v. t. To strike with the open hand; to slap.

Spank'er, n. A small eoin; after-sail of a ship or bark.

Spär, n. A mineral; a long round beam, as a yard or boom. — v. i. To fight, as a pugilist. [of a yessel.

Spār'-děck, n. Upper deek Spāre, a. Seanty; parsimo-nious; lean; thin. — v. t. To use frugally; to do without; to forbear to punish.

Spare'ness, n. State of being spare.

Spare'-rib, n. Ribs of pork with little flesh on them. Spâr'ing, a. Searce; seanty;

saving; chary. Spar'ing-ly, adv. In a spar-

ing manner.

Spärk, n. A particle of fire; a gay man; a lover; a gallant. [showy. Spärk'ish, a. Lively; gay;

Spärk'le, n. A small spark, or particle of fire. - v. i. To emit sparks.

Spăr'rōw, n. One of several species of small birds.

Spår'ry, a. Resembling spar. Spärse, a. Thinly scattered or dispersed.

Spärse'ly, adv. Thinly.
Spär'tan, a. Pertaining to
Sparta: brave; hardy.
Späsm 105), n. (Gr. spasmos,

from spaein, span, to draw, convulse.] Involuntary contraction of muscles; cramp. Spas mod'ie, a. Relating to, or consisting in, spasm; convulsive.

Spăt/ter, v. t. To sprinkle Spěck/le, n. A small speck. — Spěnd, v. t. [imp. & p. p. with a liquid, or with mud. v. t. To mark with small SPENT.] To consume; to with a liquid, or with mud. Spăt'u-la, n An apothecary's

broad knife for plasters, &c. Spav'in, n. A tumor on or near one of the joints of a

horse's leg.
Spawn, n. Eggs of frogs and

fishes. - v. i. or t. To deposit, as spawn.

Spawn'er, n. A female fish. Spay, v. t. To cut out the ovaries of, as of a female beast.

Spēak, v. [imp. SPOKE (obs. SPAKE); p. p. SPOKE, SPOKEN.] To utter words; to talk; to discourse.

Spēak'a-ble, a. Capable of being uttered; able to speak. Spēak'er, n. One who speaks; the presiding officer in a deliberative assembly.

Spear, n. A long, pointed weapon of war. -v. t. To picrce with a spear.

Spēar'man (143), n. One armed with a spear. Spēar'mint, n. A plant.

Spě'cial (spěsh'al, 92), a. Peculiar; appropriate; specific; particular.

Spě'eial-ly (spěsh'al-), Particularly; specifically. Spě'eial-ty (spěsh'al-), n.

special contract, or the evidence of a debt under seal; a special object of attention. Spē'cie (spē'shy), n. Coined

or hard money. Spē'ciēs pē'ciēs (spē'shēz; colloq. spē'shīz), n. Sort; kind; a

class subordinate to a genus. Spe-cif'ie, a. Distinguishing one from another; comprehended under a kind; peculiar. - n. An infallible rem-

edy. Spe-çif'ie-al-ly, adv. Definitely; particularly.

Spěc'i-fi-eā'tion, n. Act of specifying, or designating particulars; particular mention; thing specified; a written and detailed statement.

Spěç'i-fy, v. t. To mention, as a particular thing.

Spěc'i-men, n. A sample; a pattern; a model.

Spē'cious (spē'shus), a. Apparently right; appearing well at first sight; plausible. pē'cious-ly, adv. With fair Spē'cious-ly, adv.

[ternal show. appearance. Spē'cious-ness, n. Fair ex-

Spěck, n. A stain; a small discolored place. — v. t. To spot; to stain.

specks, or spots.

Speck'led, a. Variegated with small spots.

Spěe'ta-ele, n. A show; sight; exhibition; (pl.) glasses to assist the sight.

Spěe'ta-eled, a. Wearing spectacles.

Spee-tăe'u-lar, a. Pertaining [a beholder. to shows. Spec-ta'tor, n. A looker on ; Spec-ta'tress, \ n. A female Spee-tā'trix, | spectator or beholder.

Spěe'ter (151), n. An appa-Spěe'tre rition; a ghost. Spěc'tral, a. Pertaining to a specter; ghostly.

Spee'trum, n. Rays of light separated by a prism or by other means.

Spěe'u-lar, a. Like a mirror. Spěc'u-late, v. i. To meditate; to buy in expectation of a rise in price. Spěe'u-la'tion, n. Act of spec-

ulating; mental view; a buying in expectation of an advance in price.

Spěe'u-la-tive, a. Given to speculation; theoretical. Spče'u-la-tive-ly, adv. In a speculative manner.

Spěe'u-lā/tor, n. One who speculates.

Spěc'u-lum, n. A glass that reflects images; a mirror. Speech, n. Power of speaking;

that which is spoken; language; utterance; discourse. Speech'less, a. Not speaking or not able to speak ; dumb ;

mute; silent. Speech'less-ness, n. State of being speechless.

Speed, v. i. [imp. & p. p. sped.] To make haste; to hasten; to fare. - n. Haste; dispatch; celerity.

Quickly; Speed'i-ly, adv. hastily; soon. Speed'y, a. Quick; hasty; Spell (123), n. A charm; a turn at work; a short time. -v. t. or i. [imp. & p. p. SPELLED, SPELT.] name or write in order the proper letters of a word; to take a turn at work.

Spěll'er, n. One who spells; a spelling-book.

Spělt, n. A species of grain. Spěl'ter, n. Zinc. Spěn'çer, n. A k A kind of short over-jacket.

waste; to exhaust; to wear away; to expend.

Spěnd'thrift, n. A prodigal. Sperm, n. Animal seed; spermaceti; spawn of fishes.

Spēr ma-çē'ti, n. A hard, fatty matter, obtained from the head of whales.

Sperm-ăt'ie, a. Pertaining to, or consisting of, semen. Spew, v. t. or i. To vomit; to

ejcct. [a wedge. Sphe-noid'al, a. Resembling Sphere, n. A globe; orb; circuit; province. - v. t. To

Spherie-al, a. Having the

splicre; globular; round. Spher'ie-al-ly, adv. In tho form of a sphere.

Spher'ie-al-ness, \ n. Sphe-ric'i-ty, tundity. Spher'ies, n. sing. Doctrine of the sphere: spherical geometry and trigonometry.

Sphē'roid, n. A body nearly spherical.

Sphe-roid'al, a. Formed like a spheroid.

Spher'ulc (sfer'ool), n. A little sphere or ball.

Sphinx (140), n. A fabulous monster usually represented with the winged body of a lion and the face and breast of a young woman.

Spice, n. An aromatic vegetable substance; a small quantity. — v.t. To season with spice.

Spī'çer-y, n. Spices in general. Spie'u-lar, a. Having sharp points; resembling a dart. Spi'cy (155), a. Pertaining to,

or full of, spice; like spice; pungent; aromatic.

Spi'der, n. An animal, resembling an insect, that spins webs for catching its prey. Spig'ot, n. A pin or peg to stop a hole in a cask.

Spīke, n. An ear of corn or something resembling it: a large nail. - v. t. To fasten

with a spike.

Spike'let, n. A little spike. Spike'nard (spik'-), n. An aromatic plant and an oil obtained from it.

Spīk'y, a. Having a sharp point or points.

Spile, n. A small peg or wooden pin to stop a hole. Spill, v. t. [imp. &

p. p. SPILLED, SPILT.] To shed To be lost by shedding.

Spin, v. t. or i. [imp. & p. p. SPUN.] To draw out and twist Into threads; to protract; to twirl; to whirl.

Spin'ach (spin'ej), a. Spīn'age | garden plant. Spī'nal, a. Belonging to the

spine or backbone.

Spin'dle, n. A pin to form thread on in spinning, or something like this. -v. i. To become thin or tall.

Spine, n. The backbone; a thorn; a sharp process. Spī'nel, or Spī-něl', n. A

mineral of great hardness. Spin'et, or Spi-nět', n. A

musical instrument now superseded by the piano-forte. Spin'ning-wheel, n. A machine for spinning yarn or thread, in which a wheel

drives a single spindle. Spī-nos'i-ty, n. State of being

spiny or thorny.

Spī'nous, a. Full of spines; Spī'ny, thorny.

Spin'ster, n. A woman who spins; an unmarried or single woman.

Spir'a-ele (or spira-kl), n. A minute breathing-hole in certain animal and vegetable bodies. [screw. Spī'ral, a. Winding like a

Spī'ral-ly, adv. Iu a spiral

form.

Spīre, n. A winding like a screw; a twist; a steeple; a shoot. - v. i. To shoot up pyramidically; to sprout.

Spir'it (84), n. Breath; life; immaterial and immortal part of man; soul; a ghost; excitement; vigor; distilled liquor. -v. t. To animate; to excite; to kidnap.

Spir'it-ed, a. Full of spirit or life; animated; bold.

Spir'it-less, a. Without spirit. Spir'it-ous, a. Refined; ardent; like spirit.

Spir'it-u-al, a. Pertaining to the spirit; incorporeal; mental: holy; ecclesiastical.

Spir'it-u-al-ism, n. Doctrine that all which exists is spirit: a belief in the frequent communication of intelligence from the world of spirits.

Spir'it-u-al-ist, n. One who believes in spiritualism.

Spir'it-u-ăl'i-ty, n. State of being spiritual; immateriality; spiritual nature; holy affections; pure devotion.

or suffer to be shed. -v. i. | Spir'it-u-a!-īze (153), v. t. To | Split, v. t. [imp. & p. 1] make spiritual.

Spir'it-u-al-ly, adv. Divinely. Spir'it-u-ous, a. Consisting of refined spirit; ardent.

Spirt, v. & n. See Spurt. Spīr'y, a. Of a spiral form, or

of the form of a pyramid. Spis'si-tude, n. Thickness of

soft substances.

Spit, n. An iron prong to roast meat on; a point of land running into the sea; saliva; spittle. - v. t. To put on a splt; to pierce. -v. t. or i. [imp. & p. p. SPIT.] To eject spittle.

Spite, n. Rancorous ill-will .-SYN. Malice; malignity; malevolence. -v. t. To be angry at; to thwart; to injure

maliciously.

Malicions; ma-Spīte'ful, a. lignant. Spite'ful-ly, adv. With mal-Spite'ful-ness, n. State of being spiteful; malice.

Spit'tle, n. Moisture of the mouth; saliva. [in. Spit-toon', n. A vessel to spit Splash, v. t. To dash with water or mud. - n. Water or

mud thrown on any thing. Splash'y, a. Full of mud and

Splay'-foot'ed, a. Having the sole flattened; having the foot turned outward. Spleen, n. The milt; a glandu-

lar organ to the left of the stomach; ill-humor; melancholy.

Spleen'y, a. Angry; peevish. Splen'dent, a. Shining; radiant; bright.

Splěn'did, a. [Lat. splendidus, from splendere, to shine.] Bright; showy; magnificent. Splen'did-ly, adv. With great show; magnificently.

Splěn'dor, n. Great brightness; magnificence; pomp. Splěn'e-tie (120), a. Full of

Splice, v. t. To unite by interweaving, as two ends of a rope. — n. Union of ropes by interweaving.

Splint, \ n. A thin piece of Splint'er, \ wood used to protect a broken bone. Splint, v. t. To confine with

splints, as a broken limb. Splint'er, v. t. To split into long, thin pieces; to secure by splints.

Splint'er-y, a. Like, or eon-sisting of, splinters.

SPLIT.] To divide lengthwise; to cleave; to rive. -v. i. To part asunder.

Splut'ter, n. Bustle; stir Spoil (130), v. t. To rob : to strip by violence; to ruiu. -v. i. To decay. - n. Plun-

der; booty; pillage.

Spoil'er, n. One who spoils.

Spoke (18), imp. of Speak. n. Ray or bar of a wheel; round of a ladder.

Spö'ken (spö'kn, 18), p. p. of Sneak. Spokes'man (143), n. One who

speaks for others. Spô'li-āte, v. t. or i. To plun-

der or practice plunder. Spo/li-a'tion, n. Act of plun-

dering. [a spondee. Spon-dā'ie, a. Pertaining to Spon'dee (140), n. A poetic foot of two long syllables.

Sponge (spunj), n. A porous marine substance, used for various purposes in the arts; dough that is raised but not kneaded. - v. t. To wipe out with a sponge; to imbibe. v. i. To live by mean arts, or by hanging on.

Spong'er (spunj'er), n. One who sponges; a parasitc.

Spong'i-ness, n. Quality of being spongy Spong'y, a. Porous; soft and

full of cavities. Spon'sal, a. Relating to marriage, or to a spouse.

Spon'sion, n. Act of becoming surety for another.

Spon'sor, n. A surety; a godfather or godmother.

Spon'ta-nē'i-ty, n. Quality of acting freely without restraint; voluntary action.

Spon-tā'ne-ous, a. (Lat. spontaneus, from sponte, of free will.] Voluntary; willing; not compelled.

Spon-ta'ne-ous-ly, adv. Of free will; voluntarily. Spon-toon', n. A kind of half

pike. Spool, n. A kind of hollow cylinder to wind thread on.

-v. t. To wind on spools. Spoon, n. A small utensil

used in eating liquids. Spoon'bill, n. A wading bird,

so named from the shape of its bill.

Spoon'ful (148), n. As much as a spoon can hold.

Spoon'-meat, n. Food eaten [and there. with a spoon. Spo-răd'ie, a. Occurring here Sport, n. Play; mirth; frolie; diversion; mock. - v. i. To play; to make merry.

Sport'ful, a. Merry; froliesome; mirtbful.

Sport'ive, a. Merry; gay; playful; frolicsome. [ness. Sport'ive-ness, n. Playful-Sports'man (143), n. One fond of field sports.

Spot, n. A stain; a blemish; any particular place. -v. t. To mark; to stain; to tarnish; to disgrace.

Spot'less, a. Free from spots; pure; blameless. [spots. Spot'ted, a. Marked with Spous'al, a. Matrimonia n. Marriage; nuptials. Matrimonial. -

Spouse, n. A husband or wife. Spout, n. A projecting mouth of a vessel; a pipe. - v. t. or i. To throw or issue out of a narrow orifice.

Sprāin, n. Excessive straining of the muscles or ligaments of a joint. - v. t. To overstrain, as a joint.

Sprang, imp. of Spring. Språt, n. A small fish allied to the herring.

Sprawl, r. i. To liestruggling with the limbs stretched out.

Sprāy, n. A small shoot; a twig; water driven in small drops by the wind.

Sprěad, v. i. or t. [imp. & p. p. SPREAD.] To extend; to expand; to diffuse. - n. Extent; expansion.

Spree, n. A merry frolie; a drinking frolie; a carousal.

Sprig, n. A small shoot or branch; twig. -v. t. To work with sprigs.

Spright (sprit), n. A spirit; an apparition.

Spright'ful (sprit'ful), Spright'ful-ness(sprit'-), a. Gay; brisk; lively; vigorous. Spright'ful-ly (sprit'-), adv.

Briskly; gayly; with life. Sprīght'li-ness (sprīt'-), Briskness; livelincss; gay-

ety; vivacity. Spright'less (sprit'-), a. Destitute of life; dull.

Sprīght'ly (sprīt/ly), a. Brisk; lively; active; vigorous; vivacious.

Spring, v. i. [imp. SPRANG, SPRUNG: p. p. SPRUNG.] To leap; to bound; to issue with force; to arise; to start; to begin. - v. t. To fire, as a mine; to crack, as a mast. -n. A leap; clastie force; plants begin to grow; a fountain; a source.

Springe (sprinj, 133), n. A snare. - v. t. To ensnare. Spring'-halt, | n. A lameness String'-halt, | in which a

horse suddenly twitches up bis legs.

Spring'i-ness, n. Elasticity. Spring'-tide, n. A high tide at the new and full moon.

Spring'y, a. Contain springs; elastic; spongy. Containing

Sprink'le, v. t. or i. To scat-ter or fall in small drops or particles.

Sprink'ling, n. Act of scattering in small particles or

Sprit, n. A pole placed diag-

onally to extend a sail. Sprite, n. A spirit; a ghost. Sprit'sāil, n. A sail extended by a sprit.

Sprout, v. i. To sboot, as a plant; to germinate; to bud.

— n. Shoot of a plant.

Spruce, a. Neat, without elegance. - n. A cone-bearing evergreen tree. - v. To dress with affected neatness.

Spruge'ly, adv. With affected neatness. [trimness. Neatness; Spring, imp. & p. p. of Spring. Spry (135), a. Nimble; brisk. Spud, n. An implement for destroying weeds. [scum. Froth: Spūme, n. foam; Spūm'oŭs, a. Consisting of Spūm'y, frotb or scum;

foamy. Spun, imp. of Spin.

Spunge, n. See Sponge. Spunk, n. Dry rotten wood; an inflammable temper; resolute spirit.

Spûr, n. An instrument with sbarp points, worn on the heel as a goad by borsemen; incitement. - v. t. To priek; to incite; to goad.

Spûr'-gall, n. A place excoriated by a spur.

Spûrge, n. A plant having an acrid, milky juice.

Spū'ri-ous, a. Not genuine; false; illegitimate; counter-

Spū'ri-oŭs-ly, adv. Falsely. Spu'ri-ous-ness, n. State of being spurious; falseness. Spûrn, r. t. To kick; to re-

ject with disdain.

Spurred, a. Wearing or having spurs. Spur'ri-er, n. One who makes season of the year when Spurt, v. t. To throw out in a stream. - n. A small, quick stream; a jet.

Sput'ter (130), v. i. [From the root of spout and spit. | To throw spittle; to talk indistinctly.

Sput'ter-er, n. One who sput-Spy, n. One who constantly watches the conduct of others. — v. t. To discover: to inspect secretly. scope. Spy'-glass, n. A small tele-Squab, a. Unfeathered; short

and stout. - n. A young pigeon; a person of a short, fat figure. Squab'ble, v. i. To wrangle;

to scuffle. -n. A wrangle. Squad (skwod), n. A company

or small party for drill or service. Squad'ron, n. Part of a fleet;

a body of cavalry troops. Squal'id (skwöl'id), a. Dirty through neglect; foul; filtby. Squa-lid'i-ty, | n. Fouluess; Squal'id-ness, | filthiness.

Squill, n. A sudden and violent gust of wind; a loud scream .- v. i. To scream violently, as a child.

Squall'y (131), a. Subject to squalls. ness. †Squā'lôr, n. [Lat.] Filthi-Squā'moŭs, a. Covered with, or consisting of, scales.

Squan'der (skwon'der), v. t. To spend lavishly: to waste. Square, a. Having four equal

sides and four right angles; true; just; fair. — n. A figure of four equal sides and equal augles; au open space



Square.

in a town; an area of four sides, with houses on each; a carpenter's instrument v. t. To make square or equal; to multiply by itself. v. i. To accord exactly; to suit ; to agree.

Square'ness, n. State of being square.

Square'-rigged, a. Having the chief sails extended by yards, suspended by the mid-

Squash (skwosh), n. A plant. v. t. To beat or press into pulp; to crush.

Squat (skwot), v. i. To sit upon the hams and heels. n. Posture of sitting on the hams. -a. Cowering; short and thick.

Squat'ter, n. One who squats: one who settles on new land without title.

Squaw, n. An Indian woman. Squeak, v. i. To utter a short, sharp, shrill sound. -n. A short, shrill sound.

Squeal, v. i. To cry with a shrill sound. - n. A shrill, sharp, prolonged cry.

Squēam'ish. a. Nice; fastidious; dainty. Squēam'ish-ly, adv. In a fas-

tidious manner. Squēam'ish-ness, n. Fastidiousness; daintiness.

Squeeze, v. t. or i. To press close; to crowd. - n. Close compressiou; pressure.

Squib, n. A kind of firework ; a petty lampoon; a sarcasm. Squill (123), n. A plant with

a root having emetic properties; a kind of shell-fish; an insect. Squint, v. i. To look or see

obliquely; a want of coincidence of the axes of the eje. Squint'-eyed, a. Having eres that squint; oblique; iudi-

Squire, n. Same as Esquire. -v. t. To wait on; to attend

as a squire or a gallaut. Squirm, v. i. [Allied to Skr. krimi, a worm.] To twist and struggle; to climb by embracing and scrambling.

Squir'rel (skwir'rel or skwur'rel), n. A small active animal with a bushy tail.

Squirt, v. t. To eject from a pipe or in a stream. - n. A pipe for ejecting liquids.

Stab, v. t. To pierce with a pointed weapon. — n. wound with a pointed weapon. [steadiness; constancy.

Sta-bil'i-ty, n. Firmness; Stā'ble, a. Fixed; durable; steady. -n. A house for To house or beasts. - v. t. keep in a stable.

Stā'bling, n. Stables in gen-Stā'bly, adv. Fixedly; firmly. †Stae-e2'to, a. [It.] (Mus.) Distinct ; - a direction to perform the notes of a passage in a short, distinct, and pointed manner.

Staek (127), n. A large pile of hay, grain, wood, &c.; a number of chimneys standing together. - v. t. To pile in stacks.

Stăd'dle, n. A support for a stack of hay, &c.; a small tree of any kind.

†Stā'di-um, n. (pl. Stā'di-a). A Greek measure of length, equal to 606 feet and 9 inches.

Staff (5, 123, 142), n. A stick for support; the five lines and spaces on which music is written; a stanza; certain officers attached to an army.

Stag, n. Male of the red-deer; a hart; a young castrated bull.

Stage, n. A raised floor or platform; the theater; place of rest; a degree of advance. Stäge'-cōach, n. A public traveling carriage.

Stāġe'-plāy, n. A theatrical entertainment; a drama. Stage'-play'er, n. An actor

of plays on the stage. Stag'ger, v.i. To reel in walk-

ing; to vacillate. Stag'nan-çy, n. State of being stagnant, or without mo-

tion or flow. Stăg'nant, a. Not flowing; motionless; still; dull.

Stag'nāte, v. i. To become stagnant; to cease to flow.

Stag-nā'tien, n. Absence of motion; dullness.
Stāid (130), imp. & p. p. of Steady; grave; Stay. - a. sober. [ity of being staid. Stāid'ness, n. State or qual-Stāin, v. t. To discolor; to color; to dye; to tarnish; to disgrace. — n. A blot; spot; taint; disgrace. [spotless. Stain'less, a. I'rec from stains; Stâir, n. A step for ascending. Stair'-case, n. Framework of a flight of stairs.

Stake, n. A sharpened stick of wood; martyrdom; wager; pledge. - v. t. To defend with stakes; to wager; to pledge.

Stăi'a e-tit'i e, a. Resembling an icicle; pertaining to sta-Inctite.

Sta-lăe'tīte, n. A mineral in form of an icicle.

Sta-lag'mīte, n. A deposit of calcareous matter on the floor of a cavern.

Stăl'ag-mit'ie, a. Having the form of stalagmites.

Stale, a. Vapid and tasteless from age; worn out. -n. A decoy; a long handle; urine, especially that of beasts. -v. To make vapid. — v. i. To discharge urine. [stale. Stale'ness, n. State of being

Stalk (stawk), n. Stem of a plant; a proud step. — v. i. To walk with a proud step; to strut; to walk behind a cover

Stalk'y, a. Resembling a stalk. Stall, n. A stand for a beast; a bench. - v. t. To keep in a stall; to invest. Stall'-feed, v. t. To feed and

fatten in a stable. Stall'-fěd, a. Fattened in a

stable, or on dry fodder. Stăll'ion (stăl'y un), n.

horse for raising stock. Stal'wart, a. Brave; bold; strong; powerful.

Stā'men, n. (pl. Stā'mens, †Stăm'i-na, 147). Foundation; support; male organ of a flower.

Stăm'i-ral, Sta-min'e-ous, Pertaining to, or censisting in, stan.ens or

Stastamina. men. Stăm'mer, r. i. To pronounce with hesitation or imper-

fectly.

Stămp, v. t. To strike down-ward with the foot; to impress with some mark; to coin money .- n. An instrument for making an impression; mark impressed; a priut; character; n.ake; authority; an official device required by law to be affixed to certain papers.

Stam pēde', n. [From stamp.]
Asudden fright and running away of cattle, horses, &c.

Stanch, v. i. To stop, as flow-ing blood. - v. t. To stop the flowing cf, as blood. - c. Firm; sound; strong; constant and zealous.

Stăn'chien (stän'shun), n. A prop or support; a small post used for a support.

Stănd, v. i. or t. [imp. & p. p. STOOD.] To be ou the feet; to stop; to remain; to persist; to be steady or firm; to endure. -n. A stop; halt; station; a small table.

Stănd'ard, n. An ensign; a banner; criterion; test; a standing tree. — a. Having a fixed or permanent value.

Stănd'ing, n. Continuance; rank; reputation.

Stănd'ish (139), n. A case for holding pens and ink.

Stăn'na-ry, n. A tin-mine. Stăn'nie, a. Relating to, or obtained from, tin.

Stăn'za (140), n. A number of lines or verses combined together in poetry.

Starple, n. A loop of iron; | State'li-ness, n. Loftiness of | mart for goods; the pile or thread of wool, cotton, &c.; principal production. - a. Unicf; principal.

Stär, n. A luminous body in the heavens; the mark *, used in printing; a distin-

guished performer. -v. t. To set or adorn with stars. Stär'board, n. Right-hand

side of a ship or boat to one looking forward.

Stärch, n. A granular substance used for stiffening cloth. -a. Stiff; precise. v. t. To stiffen with starch. Stärched (stärcht), a. Stiff;

precise; formal.

Starch'y, a. Stiff; precise. Stare, v. i. To look with fixed eves wide open. - n. An

eager, fixed look. Står'er, n. An eager gazer.

Stär'fish, n. A marine animal in the form of a fiverayed star.

Stär'-gāz'er, n. An astronomer; - in contempt.

Stärk, a. Stiff; strong; mere; downright. - adv. Wholly; entirely. [visible. Star'less, a. Having no stars Stär'light (-lit), n. Light from

the stars. -a. Lighted by stars. pean bird. Stär'ling, n. A small Euro-

Stär'ry, a. Consisting of, adorned with, or resembling, Consisting of. stars; stellar.

Stärt, v. i. or t. [Old Eng. stirte, sterte, allied to the root of stir.] To move suddenly : to commence; to alarm; to aronse. - n. A sudden motion; act of commencing.

Stärt'le, v. t. To alarm suddenly. - v. i. To shrink; to move suddenly. [prising. Stärt'ling, a. Suddenly sur-Starv-a'tion, n. Act of starving, or state of being starved.

Stärve, v. i. To perish with hunger cr with cold. -v. t. To kill with hunger or cold.

Stärve'ling, n. One who, or that which, is made lean or thin through want of nutriment, -a. Pining with want.

State, n. Condition; pomp; a community of a particular character: a body politic; civil power. -v. t. To express in words.

Stat'ed, a. Settled; regular; established; fixed.

Stat'ed-ly, adv. At appointed or regular times.

mein or manner; grandeur. Stāte'ly, a. August; unijestic; dignified; grand.

Stäte'ment, n. Account of particulars; a recital.

State'-room, n. An apartment for lodging in a vessel.

States'man (143), n. One who is skilled in the art of government.

States'man-ship, n. Qualifications or employments of a statesman.

Stăt'ie, } a.\ Pertaining to Stăt'ie-al, bodies at rest; acting by mere weight.

Stat'ies, n. sing. Science which treats of bodies at rest, or in equilibrium.

Station, n. A fixed place; situation; position; post assigned; office; rank; a railroad stopping-place. -v. t. To fix in a certain place; to place; to set.

Stā'tion-al, a. Of, or pertaining to, a station.

Station-a-ry, a. Fixed in a place; stable; settled. Sta'tion-er, n. One who sells

paper, pens, ink, &c. Station-er-y, n. Articles sold

by a stationer, as paper, peus, ink, &c.

Stā'tist, n. A statesman. Sta-tist'ie, a. Pertair Sta-tist'ie, a. Pertaining Sta-tist'ie-al, to statistics. Stăt'is-ti'cian (-tish'an), n. A person familar with statistics.

Sta-tist'ies, n. sing. & pl. A collection of facts, or the science of collecting facts, re-specting the civil condition of a people.

Stăt'u-a-ry, n. Art of carving statues or images; a carver; a sculptor; statucs eonsidered collectively.

Stăt'ūe, n. An image carved from some solid substance. Stăt'ūre, n. The natural

height of an animal. Stăt'u-ta-ble, a. Made by, or

conformable to, statute. Stăt'ute, n. A law enacted by a legislature. Istatute.

Stat'u-to-ry, a. Established by Stäunch, v. & a. See STANCH. Stave, n. A thin, narrow piecc of wood for casks; a stanza. -v. t. [imp. & p. p. STOVE or STAVED.] To break or

burst; to push or drive; to delay forcibly. Stay, v. i. [imp. STAID or STAYED, 136.] To continue in a place; to wait; to tarry.

- v. t To support : to prop up — n. Continuance; a prop; any support; (pl) a bodice; a corset.

Stay'-lace, n. Lace for stays. Stead, n. Place; room; turn. Stěad'fast, a. Firm; constant;

Stěad'fast-ness, n. Firmness of mind or conduct; conor constancy. stancy. Stěad'i-ly, adv. With firmness Stěad'i-ness, n. Constancy.

Stěad'y, a. Firm; constant. uniform; to pass or withdraw secretly. — v. t. To hold or keep firm; to support.

Steak, n. A slice of meat, broiled or cut for broiling. Steal, v. t. or i. [imp. STOLE;

p. p. STOLE, STOLEN.] To take goods privately and unlawfully; to pass or withdraw secretly. - SYN. To filch; pilfer; purloin.

Stealth, n. Act of stealing; secret act. [secret: sly. Stěalth'y, a. Done by stealth;

Stēam, n. The vapor of boil-ing water; any exhalation. —v. i. To rise in vapor.— v. t. To expose to steam.

Stēam'bōat, | n. A vessel pro-Stēam'er, f pelled through the water by steam.

Stēam'-ĕn'gine, n. An engine worked by steam. Stē'a-tīte, n. A kind of soft

rock; soapstone.

Steed, n. A spirited horse. Steel, n. Iron combined with a small portiou of earbon; a sword. - v. t. To overlay, point, or edge with steel; to harden.

Steel'yard (colloq. stil'yard), n. A kind of balance for

weighing.
Steep, a. Greatly inclined; precipitons. — n. A precipitous place. — v. t. To soak in a liquid.

Stee'ple, n. Spire of a church; a pointed belfry.

Steep'ness, n. State of being steep; precipitous deelivity. Steer, n. A young ox. -v.t. or i. To direct; to govern;

to guide or be guided. Steer'age, n. Act of steering; an apartment in the forepart of a ship between decks.

Steers'man (143), n. One who

steers a ship. Stěl'lar, a. Relating to stars. Stěl'late, a. Like a star; Stěl'lāt-ed, radiated.

Stel-lif'er-ous, a. Abounding with stars.

Stěl'li-fôrm, a. Like a star; radiated.

Stěm, n. Main body of a tree or plant; stalk; stock of a family; prow of a ship. - v. t. To oppose, as a current.

Stěnch, n. An offensive smeli. Stěn'çií, n. An open-work pattern over which eolors are passed by a brush. -v. t. (13)) To paint or color with steneils.

Stěn'o-graph'ie, a. Expressing in short-hand.

Ste-nog'ra-pher (117), n. One who writes in short-hand.

Ste-nog'ra-phy, n. [Gr. stenos, narrow, elose, and gra-phein, to write.] The art of writing in short-hand.

Sten-to'ri-an, a. Very loud; able to utter a loud sound.

Stěp, v. i. To move with the feet. -v.t. To set; to fix; to ereet, as a mast. — n. One motion of the foot forward; a pace; a stair; gait; degree. Stěp'-chīld. n. A child by

marriage only. Step'-fä/ther, n. A father by

nuarriage only.

Stěp'-moth'er, n. A mother by marriage only.

Steppe (140), n. A vast uneul-tivated plain in Asia and eastern Europe.

Stěp'ping-stčne, n. A stone to raise the foot above mud or water, in walking; means of advancement. [riage. Stěp'-son, n. A son by mar-

Ster'co-ra'ceous, a. Pertaining to, or partaking of, dung. Stë/re-o-graph'ie, a. Deline-

ated on a plane. Stē're-ŏg'ra-phy, n. Art of

delineating the forms of solid bodies on a plane. Art of

Stē/re-ŏm'e-try, n. Ameasuring solid bodies. Ste're-o-seope, n. An optical

instrument to give to pictures the appearance of solid forms, as seen in nature. Stē're-o-seŏp'ie, a. Pertain-

iug or adapted to the stereoscope, or seen through it.

Stë're-o-type, n. A plate of type-metal resembling the surface of a page of type. - v. t. To make stereotype plates [makes stereotypes. Sterrie. a. Barren; unfruitful.

Stc-ril'i-ty, n. Quality or state of being barren. - SYN. Barrenness; unfruitfulness.

Sterling, a. Of the standard

weight; - said of English money; genuine.

Stern, n. Hinder part of a ship. -a. Severe in look; harsh; rigid; austere.

Stern'-chase, n. A chase in which one vessel follows in the

wake of another.

Stěrn'ly, adv. Harshly; severely; austerely. Stern'ness, n. Harshness.

†Stěr'num. n. [Lat.] The breast-bone. [sneezing. Stěr'nu-tā'tion, n. Act of for distillation. Ster-nū'ta-to-ry, n. A sub- Still'-bôrn, a.

stance provoking sneezing. Ster'to-rous, a. Breathing

heavily or hoarsely; snoring. Stěth'o-scope, n. An instrument used to distinguish and judge of sounds in the human ehest.

Stë've-dore, n. One whose business is to load or unload

vessels in port.

Stew (stū), r. t. or i. To seethe; to boil slowly. -n. Meat stewed; a brothel; a state of worry; confusion. Stew'ard, n. A man who

manages the affairs of another; a waiter on board a [steward. Stew'ard-ship, n. Office of a Stib'i-al, a. Like, or having the qualities of, antimony.

Stick (127, n. A piece of wood; a staff. - v. t. [imp. & p. p. STUCK.] To stab: to pierce; to fix; to set; to stop. - v. i. To adhere; to stop.

Stick'i-ness, n. Quality of adhering; adhesiveness. Stick'le, v. i. To contend.

Stick'ler, n. One who stickles;

obstinate contender. Stick'y, a. Adhesive : glutinous; tenacious.

Stiff (131), a. Unbending; rigid; inflexible; stubborn. Stiff'en (stif'n), v. t. To make stiff. — v. i. To grow stiff. Stiff'ly, adv. Rigidly; stubbornly; obstinately.

Stiff'ness (131), n.

pliability; formality. Stiff'-něcked (-někt, 139), a. Stubborn; obstinate. Stī'fle (stī'fl), v. t. To suffo-

cate; to choke; to suppress. -n. Joint of a horse, corresponding to the knee in man.

Stig'mà. n. (pl. Stig'màs or tStig'ma-ta, 147.) Anymark of infamy; a brand; in botany, the top of the pistil.

Stig'ma-tize, v. t. To mark with iufamy. Stile, n. A set of steps for

passing a fence or wall.

Sti-let'to, n. (pl. Sti-let'tos, 140.) A small dagger; an instrument to make eyelet holes.

Still, v. t. To silence; to ealm; to quiet. - a. Silent; calm; quiet; motionless. - adv. To this time; nevertheless; notwithstanding. — n. A vessel for distillation.

Born iifeless; dead at birth.

Still'-life, n. The class of paintings that represent fruits, flowers, dead game, &c.

Still'ness, n. Calmness; quiet;

Stil'ly, adv. Calmiy; quietly.

Still'y, a. Still; quiet. Stilt, n. A piece of wood with a rest for the foot to raise it above the ground in walking; a long-legged bird.

Stim'u-lant, a. Tending to excite action. - n. A stim-

ulating medicine. Stim'u-late, v. t. To excite;

to rouse; to animate. . Stim'u-la'tion, n. Act of stimulating or exciting.

Tending Stim'u-la/tive, a. to excite; stimulating.

Stim'u-la'tor, n. One who stimulates.

Stim'u-lus, n. Something that rouses either to mental action or to vital energy.

Sting, v. t. [imp. & p. p. STUNG.] To pierce or pain acutely. — n. A sharp-pointed weapon with which some animals are armed; aet of stinging; any thing that gives acute pain.

Stin'gi-ly, udv. With mean eovetousness.

Stĭn'gi-ness, n. Mean covetousness; extreme avarice.

Stin'gy, a. Meanly covetous.

Stink, n. An offensive smell.

-v. i. To emit an offensive smell.

Stint, n. A limit; restraint; task .- v. t. To limit ; to bound; to confine; to restrain.

Stipe, n. Base of a frond; stalk of a pistil; stem of a fungus or mushroom.

Stī'pcnd, n. Settled pay; wages; salary.

S -- pěnd'i-a-ry, a. Receiving a stipend. — n. One who receives a stipend.

Stip'ple, v. t. To engrave by |

means of dots. Stip'u-lar, a. Formed of, or growing on, stipules.

Stip'ule, n. A leaf-like appendage at the base of petioles or leaves.

Stip'u-late, v. i. To covenant; to bargain; to contract.

Stip'u-la'tion, n. An agreement; condition; coveuant. Stip'u-la/tor, n. One who stipulates or covenants.

Stīr, v. t. or i. To move; to incite; to agitate; to prompt. n. Agitation; tumult; bustle.

Stir'rup (star'rup or stir'rup), n. A kind of ring for a

horseman's foot. Stitch, v. t. To take stitches in; to join. -n. A single pass of a needle; a loop or turn of thread in sewing or knitting; sharp pain. [shop.

Stith'y, n. An anvil; a smith's Stive, v. t. [Allied to stew, stow, stuff.] To make sultry and close.

Stī'ver, n. A copper coin worth about two cents.

Stoat, n. The ermine; - so

called in summer. Stock, n. Body of a plant; stem; progenitor of a family; race; lineage; a handle; a post; a cravat; a fund; shares in the funds; money invested in business; a store; cattle. - v. t. To furnish or

Stock-āde', n.
A line of stakes for a barrier. - v. t. To fortify with stakes.

store.

Stockade. Stock'-broker, n. One who deals in stocks.

Stock'-fish, n. Cod dried in the sun, and not salted.

Stock'hold-er, n. A proprietor of public funds, or of funds in a bank, &c.

Stock'ing, n. A covering for the foot and leg. One who

Stock'-job/ber, n. speculates in stocks. Stock'-job/bing, n. Specu-

lation in public stocks. Stŏcks, n. pl. Public funds;

frame on which a vessel rests in building; a frame



to confine the legs of crim-

Stőck'-stǐll, a. Motionless. Stőck'y, a. Thick and stont. Stő'ic (127), n. One who affects insensibility to pleasure and pain; an apathetic per-

Storie, a. Unfeeling; inure or pain.

Sto'ie-al-ly, adv. Without

apparent feeling.
Stō'i-çı̃şm, n. Indifference to
pleasure and pain; insensibility.

Stöle, n. A long, loose vestment. - v., imp. of Steal. Stolen (stoln), p. p. of Steal. Stěl'id, a. Hopelessly dull; stupid; foolish.

Sto-lid'i-ty, n. Dullness of intellect; stupidity.

Stom'ach (stum'ak), n. The principal organ of digestion; appetite; inclination. — v.t.To brook or endure.

Stom'a-cher (-cher), n. An ornament or support for the breast, worn by womeu.

Sto-mach'ie, a. Strengthening the stomach. -n. medicine to strengthen the stomach.

Stone (18), n. A mass of mineral matter; a concretion in the kidneys; a weight of 14 pounds; nut of certain kinds of fruit. - v. t. To pelt or kill with stones; to free from stones.

Stonc'-cut'ter, n. One who cuts or hews stones.

Stone'-fruit, n. Fruit that contains a stone; a drupe. Stone'-still, a. Motionless as a stone. [of potter's ware.

Stōne'-wâre, n. A species Stōn'i-ness (135), n. Quality or state of being stony; abundance of stones.

Ston'y, a. Made of stones; full of stones; resembling stone; hard.

Stood, imp. of Stand.

Stook, n. A collection of sheaves set up in the field.

Stool, n. A seat without a back, intended for one person; a discharge from the bowels.

Stoop, v. i. To bend forward: to condescend; to yield. - n. Act of stooping: a porch.

Stop (129), v. t. To check the motion of; to hinder; to close, as an aperture; to obstruct; to suppress. - v.

To cease to go forward. — n. Cessation of motion; pause; a point in writing.

Stop'-cock, n. A contrivance for letting out or stopping a fluid.

Stop'page, n. Act of stopping; state of being stopped; obstruction.

Stop'per, \ n. That which is Stop'ple. \ used to close a hole in a bottle or other vessel. Stor'age (133), n. Act of put-

ting in store; price of storing Stō'răx, n. A fragrant resiu. Stōre, n. A large quantity;

stock; a warehouse. - v. t. To furnish; to put away for preservatiou.

Store'-house, n. A repository or warehouse; a magazine. Storied (storid), a. Related

in story; having stories; having a history. Stôrk, n. A large wading bird

allied to the heron. Stôrm, n. [From the root of

stir.] A violent disturbance of the atmosphere; a tempest; commotion; assault. v. t. To attack by open force; to assault.

Stôrm'y, a. Agitated with furious winds; boisterous; tempestuous.

Stō'ry (18, 141), n. History; a narrative; a tale: floor or stage of a building. -v. t. To tell; to relate.

Stoup, n. A basin for holy water at the entrance of a Catholic church.

Strong; brave, Stout, a. large; fleshy. Stout'ly, adv. Strongly; lust-Stout'ness, n. Quality of

being stout; boldness. Stove, n. An apparatus for warming a room or house. -

v , imp. of Stave. Stow, v. t. To lay up; to fill, by packing closely.

Stow'age, n. Act of stowing; room for stowing.

†Strā'bism, } n. The act or Stra-bis'mus, } habit of looking asquint.

Strad'dle, v. i. or t. To walk, sit, or staud, with the legs

wide apart. Străg'gle, v. i. To wander

aside : to rove. [gles. Strag'gler, n. One who strag-Sträight (strät), a. erooked; direct: upright. -

adv. Directly; immediately. Sträight'en (strat'n), v. t. or i. To make or become straight.

Straight'fôr-ward (strat'-), a. Proceeding in a straight course; upright.

Straight'ly (strat/-), adc. In a direct line.

(strāt/-), n. Strlight'ness Directuess; rectitude.

Strāight'way (strat-,, lunnediately; without delay. Strāin, v. t. To streteln; to

make violent efforts. - n. A sprain; force; song. Strain'er, n. An instrument

for filtering any liquid.

Strait, a. [From Lat. strictus, drawn together, elose tight | Narrow; close; diffieult. - n. A narrow pass; distress; difficulty.

Strāit'en, v. t. To make narrow; to contract; to distress. Strāit'-jāck'et, n. An apparatus to confine maniacs.

Strāit'laçed (-lāst), a. Bound tightly with stays; strict in manners or morals.

Strāit'ness, n. Narrowness. Strake, n. Iron band of a wheel: range of planks from stem to stern of a vessel.

Stra-min'e-ous, a. Cousisting of straw.

Strand, n. Shore or beach; one of the twists or parts of which a rope is composed. — v. i. or t. To run aground; to break one of the strands of.

Strange, a. Foreign; unknown; wonderful; unusual;

singular; odd. Strānģe'ly (132), adv. In a strange manner.

Strange'ness, n. State of being strange; oddness; sin-

gularity. Stran'ger (79), n. A foreigner;

one nnknown; a guest. Străn'gle, v. t. or i. To choke;

to suffocate.

Străn'gles, n. pl. Swellings in a horse's throat. Străn'gu-lā'tion, n. Aet of

strangling; suffocation.

Stran'gu-ry, n. Painful difficulty in discharging urine. Strap, n. A long strip of leather; a thong; a strop.

- t. t. To beat or fasten

with a strap. Străp'ping, a. Large; lusty. †Strā'ta, a. pl. Beds; layers. Străt'a-gem, n. An artifiee, particularly in war; a trick.

Străt'e-gist, n. One skilled in military movements.

Străt'c-gy, n. That branch of military science which consists in conducting great | Striet'ly, adv. Rigorously. military movements; generalship.

Străt/i-fi-ca'tion, 12. rangemeut in strata.

Străt'i-fy, v. t. To form into strata or layers.

Strā'tum, n. (pl. Strā'ta, 147.) A layer, as of earth. Straw, n. [From the root of strew.] A stalk or stem of

grain; mass of stalks.

Straw'ber-ry, n. A plant and its fruit. [like, straw. Straw'y, a. Pertaining to, or Stray, v. i. To wander; to rove; to ramble. — n. A

beast that wanders at large. Streak, n. A line of color;

a stripe; a strake. — v.t. To stripe. Streaked (streekt or streek/-

ed), p. p. or a. Striped. Strēak'y, a. Having streaks; streaked; striped.

Stream. n. A current of water or other fluid. - v. i. or t. To flow; to issue in a current. [cusign.

Strēam'er, n. A flag; an Strēam'let, n. A sniall stream; a rivulet; a rill.

Strcam'y, a. Having streams; flowing with a current or stream. [a city or town. Street, n. A way or road in Strength, n. Quality of being strong; power; force; vigor. Strength'en, v. t. or i. To make or grow stroug.

Strength'en-er, n. One who, or that which, strengthens. Strěn'u-ous, a. Eagerly press-

ing or nrgent; active. Strěn'u-ous-ly, adv. eager zeal; actively; vigor-

ously. Strěss (124), n. Pressure; importance; force; urgency.

Stretch, v. t. To extend; to draw out; to strain. - v. i. To be extended. - n. Exteusiou : reach ; effort.

Strětch'er, n. One stretches; a piece of timber;

a litter.

Strew (stri) or stro), v. t. To scatter; to cover by scattering. [neled. Strī'ā-ted, a. Streaked; chan-

Strick'en (strik'u), p. p. & p. a. Struck; smitten; advanced; worn out.

Strick'le, n. An instrument to strike grain to a level with the measure.

Striet, a. Exact; severe; elose; rigid; rigorous.

Strict'ness, n. Severity; rigor: closeness.

Strict'ure, n. Censure; criticism: a morbid contraction of any passage of the body. Stride, n. A long step. -v.

i. To walk with long steps-Strife, n. Contention; strug-

gle; rivalship. Strike, v. t. [imp. STRUCK; p. p. STRUCK, STRICKEN.]
To give a blow to: to hit; to

beat; to impress; to lower; to snrrender. - v. i. make a quick blow; to quit work so as to compel an increase of wages.

Strik'ing, a. Impressive; surprising; foreible.

String, n. A sleuder cord; a line of things; a series .v. t. [imp. & p. p. STRUNG.] To furnish with strings.

Stringed, a. Having strings. Strin'gent, a. Binding closely; urgent; making severe requirements.

String'halt, n. A twitching of a horse's hinder leg.

String'y, a. Consisting of, or resembling, strings; fibrous; filamentous; ropy; viseous.

Strip, v. t. To make naked; to deprive of a covering; to peel; to divest. - n. A narrow piece, comparatively long.

Stripe, n. A line of a different color; a lash. - v. t. To form with stripes.

Strī'ped, a. Having stripes of different colors.

Strip'ling, n. A youth; a lad. Strive, v. i. [in:p. STROVE; p. p. STRIVEN.] To make efforts; to struggle in opposition; to contend; to vie. Stroke, n. A blow; a knock;

a dash; a touch; masterly cffort. -v. t. To rub gently. Ströll, v. i. To wander on foot; to rove; to ramble .--

n. A rauble; exentsion. Ströll'er (181), n. Oue who stroils; a rover; a vagraut.

Strong, a. Ilaving great pow-er; not easily brokeu. — SYN. Vigorous; powerful; robust; cogent.

Strong'ly, adr. Powerfully. Strong'hold, n. A fortress, or fortified place.

Strop, n. An instrument for sharpening razors on.

Stro'phe, n. The former of two stanzas, in ancient lyric poetry.

Strove, imp. of Strive. [imp. Ströw (strö), v. t. STROWED; p.p. STROWED or STROWN. | See Strew.

Struck, imp. & p. p. of Strike. Struct'ur-al, a. Pertaining to structure.

Structura, n. [Lat. structura, fr. struere, to join together.] Form ; make ; construction ; frame; an edifice; fabric.

Strug'gle, v. i. To strive; to labor hard; to endeavor. n. Vigorous effort; great la-

bor; agony.

Stru'mous, a. Having swellings in the glands; scrofu-

Strum'pet, n. A prostitute. Strung, imp. & p. p. of String. Strut, n. An affected walk. - v. i. To walk with an affecta-

tion of dignity.

Strych'nine, n. A very poisonous narcotic.

Stub, n. Stump of a small tree. - v. t. To grub up by the roots; to extirpate.

Stub'bed (57), a. Short and thick. Stub'ble, n. Stumps of rye,

wheat, oats, &c., left in the ground. Stub'born, a. Inflexible in opinion; unreasonably ob-

stinate; obdurate.

Stub'born-ly, adv. Obstinately; inflexibly.

Stub'born-ness, n. Obstina-Stub'by, a. Short and thick. Stue'co, n. A kind of fine plaster. - r. t. To overlay

with stucco. Stuck, imp. & p. p. of Stick. Stud, n. A small timber for a

support; a set of breeding horses and mares; a stallion; a kind of button; a nail. r. t. To set with studs.

Stū'dent, n. One who studies; a scholar.

Stud'ied, a. Premeditated. Stū'di-o, n. (p!. Stū'di-ōs, 18.) Work-shop of a sculptor.

Stū'di-oŭs, a. Given to study. Stū'di-oŭs-ly, adv. With close application; carefully.

Stū'di-ous-ness, n. Quality of being studious.

Stud'y, n. Application to books, or to any subject; object of attentive eousideration; a room for study. - v. (135) To apply the mind to books or learning.

Stuff (123), n. Material; eloth; furniture; worthless matter; To fill to nonsense. - v. t.

excess, or by crowding; to Styrlar, a. Belonging to the crowd; to cram.

Stuff'ing, n. That which is used for filling.

Stul'ti-fy. r. t. [Lat. stultus, foolish, and facere, to make.] To make a fool of.

Stum, n. Wine revived by uew fermentation. - r. t. To revive, as wine, by new fermentation.

Stum'ble, v. i. To trip In walking. — n. A trip; a misstep; a blunder.

Stum'bler, n. One who stum-

Stům'bling-block, n. which causes one to stumble.

Stump, n. Part of a tree left after the trunk is cut down; part of a limb remaining. Stump'y, a. Full of stumps;

short and thick.

Stun, v. t. To make senseless by a blow or fall; to overpower the hearing of.

Stung, imp. & p. p. of Sting. Stunk, imp. & p. p. of Stink. To hinder the Stunt, v. t. growth of.

Stupe-faction, n. Insensibility; torpor; stupidity.

Stū'pe-făe'tive, a. Cansing insensibility.

Stū'pe-fy, v. t. To deprive of sensibility; to make stupid. Stu-pën'dous, a. Amazingly great; wonderful.

Stu-pčn'dous-ly, adv. So as to excite astoulshment. Stu'pid, a. Wanting under-

standing or sensibility; very dull; sluggish; senseless. Stu-pid'i-ty, n. Extreme dullness of perception or under-

standing. Stū'pid-ly, adv. With extreme duliness.

Stū'pid-ness, n. Stupidity. Stu'por, n. Suppression of sense; numbness; intellectual or moral insensibility.

Stûr'di-ly, adv. In a sturdy manner; stoutly; hardily. Stûr'di-ness, n.

being hardy; stoutness. tûr'dy, a. Stout; hardy; Stûr'dy, a.

strong; robust. Stûr'geon (stûr'jun), n.

fish of large size. Stut'ter (130), v. i. To hesitate in speaking; to stammer. -

n. A hesitancy in speech. Stut'ter-er, n. A stammerer. Sty, n. A pen for swine; inflamed tumor on the eyelid.

Styg'i-an (stij'i-an), a. ish; infernal; dark; black.

Style, n. Manner of writing or speaking: title: pin of a dial; an engraver's tool; part of a pistil. - r. t. To call; to name; to denominate. Stŷl'ish (1 3), a.

Fashionable in form or manner; b, Style. showy.

Styp'tie, a. Serving to stop hemorrhage or bleeding.

Sū'a-ble, a. Capable of being sued.

Suā'sion (swā'zhun), n. Act of persuading; persuasion. Sua'sive, la. Able or tend-Sua'so-ry, ing to persuade. Suăv'i-ty. n. Sweetness;

pleasantness; agreeableness. Sub-ăç'id. a. Moderately acid. Sub-ăe'rid, a. acrid.

Sub-al'tern, a. Inferior : subordinate. -n. An inferior officer.

Sub-ā'que-ous, a. Being under the surface of water.

Sub-ăs'tral, a. Under the stars. Sŭb'dĭ-vîde', v. t. To divide

agaiu, or what has already been divided. Sŭb'dĭ-vĭ'sion (-vĭzlı'uu), n.

A part of a division. Sub-dū'a-ble, a. Capable of

being subdued. Sub-duce', v. t. To with-Sub-ducet', draw; to sub-

[ducting. tract. Sub-due'tion, n. Act of sub-Sub-due' (137), v. t. To con-

quer; to overcome; to vanquish; to overpower. [cork. Su-běr'ie, a. Pertaining to Sŭb'i-tā'ne-oŭs, a. Sudden. Sub-jā'cent, a. Lying under-Sub'jeet, a. Being under au-

thority; liable; exposed. n. One who lives under the power of another; a matter in discussion; theme; topic. Sub-ject', v. t. To bring or put under; to subdue; to

cause to undergo; to expose. Sub-jěe'tion, n. A being un-

der control. Sub-jěct'ive, a. Relating to the subject; pertaining to

one's own consciousness. Sub-join', v. t. To add at the end; to append.

Sŭb'ju-gāte, v. t. To i to slavery; to subdue. To reduce Sŭb/ju-gā'tion, n. Act of subduing; subjection.

Sub-june'tion, n. The act of subjoining.

Sub-junet'ive, a. Added; subjoined; expressing condition, hypothesis, or coutingency.

Sub-la'tion, n. Act of taking

Sub-let', v.t. To lease, as a lessee, to another person.

Sub-lim'a-ble, a. Capable of being sublimed.

Sub'li-mate, | v. t. To evaporate, as Sub-līme', solid substance, by heat, and then condense by cold; to licighten; to elevate.

Sub'li-mate, n. Product of sublimation.

Sŭb'li-mā'tion, n. Act of

sublimating. Sub-līme', a. Lofty in place or

style; elevated; grand; magnificent. — n. A lofty style; sublimity.

Sub-lime'ly (132), adv. In a sublime or lofty manner.

Sub-lim'i-ty, n. State of being sublime; loftiness of style. Sub-lin'gual (-ling'gwal), a.

Situated under the tongue. Sŭb'lu-na-ry, a. Being under the moon; earthly; terrestrial; mundane.

Sub/ma-rine' (-reen'), a. Being under the sea.

Sub-mērģe', | v. t. To put Sub-mērse', | uuder water. Sub-mērsed' (-mērst'), a. Be-

ing or growing under water. Sub-mer'sion, n. The act of plunging under water.

Sub-mis'sion (-mish'un), n. Act of yielding to power or authority; resignation.

Sub-mis'sive, a. Inclined or ready to submit; humble.

Sub-mis'sive-ly, adv. submission; humbly. Sub-mis'sive-ness, n. Sub-

missive disposition; humbleness; obedience.

Sub-mit' (129), v. t. or i. [Lat. submittere, from sub, under, and mittere, to send.] To yield to the power, will, or opinion of another. - SYN. To surrender; bend; acquiesce; comply.

Sub-műl'ti-ple, n. A number contained in another an exact number of times.

Sub-năs'cent, a. Growing underneath.

Sub-ôr'di-na-cy, n. State of being subordinate.

order or rank; subject. - n. | An inferior. Sub-ôr'di-nāte, v. t. To make

subordinate or inferior. Sub-ôr'di-nā'tion, n. Act of

subordinating: subjection.
ub-ôrn', v. t. To procure to Sub-ôrn', v. t. take a false oath.

Sub'or-na'tion, n. Act or crime of suborning.

Sub-pē'nā, \ n. A writ com-Sub-pœ'nā, \ manding the attendance of a witness. — v.

t. To summon by subpoena. Sub-serībe', v. t. To write un-derneath; to sign; to attest.

Sub-serīb'er, n. One who subscribes.

Sub-serip'tion, n. The signing of a name; amount subscribed; attestation.

Sub'se-quence, n. State of being subsequent, or of coming after something Following Sub'se-quent, a.

in time or order of place. Sub'se-quent-ly, adv. Later;

afterward.

Sub-serve', v. t. To serve in 'subordination; to promote. Sub-serv'i-ence, n. Use or Sub-serv'i-en-cy, operation

that promotes some purpose. ub-serv'i-ent. a. Fitted to Sub-sērv'i-ent, a. Fitt subserve; subordinate.

Sub-serv'i-ent-ly, adv. In a way to aid.

Sub-side', v. i. To sink or fall to the bottom. Sub-sid'ence, n. Act of sub-

siding, or gradually sinking Sub-sid'i-a-ry, a. Serving to help; auxiliary.

Sŭb'si-dīze (152), v. t. pay a subsidy to.

Sub-sist', v. i. To have existence; to be supported. — v.t.To maintain.

Sub-sist'ence, n. Real being; means of support; provisions, or means of procuring them.

Sub-sist'ent, a. Having being: existing; inhering. ab'soil, n. Soil under the Sŭb'soil, n.

surface soil.

Sub-spē'cies (-spē'shēz), n. A division of a species. Substratum;

essential part; nature; body; matter; estate; property. Sub-stăn'tial, a. Real; solid.

Sub-stăn'tial-ly, adv. Really; truly; essentially. Sub-stăn'tials, n. pl. Mate-

rial or essential parts. Sub-ôr'di-nate, a. Inferior in Sub-stăn'ti-āte (-stăn'shi-āt), Sub-vēr'sive, a.

v. t. To prove; to verify; to make good.

Sub'stan-tive, n. A noun; name of a thing. —a. Betokening or expressing existence; real; enduring.

Sub'stan-tive-ly, adr. substance; essentially as a substantive or noun.

Sŭb'sti-tūte, n. One person or thing put in place of another. - v. t. To put in the place of another. - SYN. To exchange; interchange.

Sub'sti-tu'tion, n. Act of substituting: thing substituted. Sub-strā'tum, n. (pl. †Substrā'tà). A stratum or layer under semething; subsoil;

substance. Sub-strue'tion, n. An under-

building; foundation. Sub-tend'. v. t. To extend under or be opposite to. Sub-těnse', n. The cord which

subtends an arc.

Sŭb'ter-füge, n. An evasion or artifice. Sŭb'ter-ra'ne-an, la. Feing

Subter-rame-cus, under the surface of the earth.

Sub'tile, a. Fine; thin; rare. Sub'tile-ly, adv. In a subtile manner. [teing subtile. Sŭb'tile-ness. n. Quality of Sŭb'til-i-zā'tien, n. Act of

making subtile; refirement. Sub'til-ize. v. t. To make thin or fine; to refine.

Sub'til-ty, n. Quality of being subtile : fineness.

Subt'le (sut'l), a. Sly; artful. Subt'le-ty (sut'l-). n. ning; craftiness; shrewdness. [fully.

Subt'ly (sut'ly), adv. Art-Sub-tract', v. t. To withdraw or take from the rest; to de-[subtracts. duct.

Sub-trăet'er, n. One who Sub-trăe'tion, n. The taking of a lesser sum from a greater; deduction; withdrawal.

Sub-tract'ive, a. Tending, on having power, to subtract; having the negative sign.

Sub'tra-hend', n. A sum or number to be subtracted from another.

Sub-ûrb'an, a. Pertaining to, or being in, the suburbs. Sub'urts, n. pl. Region on

the confines of a city. Süb'va-rî'e-ty, n. a subor-

dinate variety. Sub-vēr'sicn, n. Total over-

throw : ruin. liuin. Tending to Sub-vert', v. t. [lat. subver- | Sud'den-ness, n. A coming | Sug'artere, from sub, under, and vertere, to turn.] To over-throw; to destroy; to ruin. Sub-vert'er, n. One who sub-

verts.

Sŭe'çe-da'ne-oŭs, a. Supplying the place of something eise.

†Sue'ce-da'ne-um, n. [Lat.] A substitute.

Suc-çeed', v. i. or t. To follow in order; to come after; to be prosperous. [sue. Sue-çess', n. Prosperous is-Sue-çess'ful, a. Prosperous. Sue-çess'ful-ly, adv. Pros-perously; favorably.

Sue-ces'sion (-sesir'un), n. Aet of succeeding a series of persons or things, order of events; lineage.

Sue-çĕs'sĭve, a. Following fular order. in order. Suc-çes'sive-ly, adv. In reg-Sue-ces'sor, n. One who sue-

eeeds another.

Sue-çinet', a. Compressed into a narrow compass .-SYN. Short; coneise; brief; eompeudious; summary.

Sue-cinet'ly, adv. Briefly. Suc-cinct'ness, n. Brevity; eoneiseness.

Sŭe'cor (130), v. t. To relieve in distress; to aid; to assist; to help. -n. Assistance in distress; aid; relief.

Sŭe'co-tăsh, n. Boiled maize and beans mixed together.

Sue'eu-lence, n. Juiciness. Sue'eu-lent, a. Juicy.

Sue-eumb' (-kumb', 59, 128), v. i. To yield; to submit; to sink unresistingly.

Sue-eus'sion (-kush'un), n. Act of shaking; a jolt.

Such, a. Of the like kind; like; the same that (with as). Suck, v. t. To draw in with the mouth: to imbibe. - v. i. To draw, as milk from the

breast. Suck'er, n. One who sucks; a shoot; a fish.

Suck'le (suk'l), r. t. To nurse at the breast.

Sück'ling, n. A child nursed

at the breast. Suc'tion, n. Act of sucking.

Suc-to'ri-al, a. Adapted for, or living by, sucking.

Su'da-to-ry, n. A sweating or vanor bath. Sud'den (55), a. Coming with-

out previous notice; abrupt; hasty: rapid. Sud'den-ly, adr. Unexpected-

or happening unexpectedly. Su'dor-If'ie, a. Causing sweat; producing perspiration. — n.

A mediciue that produces sweat. Suds, n. sing. Water impreg-

nated with soap. [law. Sue (137), v. t. To proseente in Hard fat about the Sū'et, n. kidneys and loins.

Sū'et-y, a. Consisting of, or

resembling, suet.

Suf'fer, v. t. To bear with pain; to undergo; to permit. -v. i. To endure pain. Suffer-a-ble, a. Capable of being suffered or endured.

Suf'fer-ance, n. Pain endured; permission; endur-[fers. ance.

Süffer-er, n. One who suf-Süffer-ing, n. Pain endured; distress or loss incurred. Suf'fice' (suf-fiz', 62), v. t. To

satisfy; to coutent. -v. i. To be enough.

Suf-fi'cien-çy (-fish'en-), n.
A full supply; competence; adequaey; ability. Suf-fi'cient (-fish'ent), a. Ad-

equate to wants; enough. Suf-fi'cient-ly (-fish/ent-), adv. So as to satisfy, or to

answer the purpose; enough. Suf'fix, n. A letter or a sylla-ble added to the end of a word.

Suf-fix', v. t. To add to the cud of a word, as a letter or a syllable.

Suf'fo-cate, v. t. To ehoke by excluding air; to stifle; to smother.

Suf'fo-ea'tion, n. The aet of suffocating or smothering; condition of being suffocated.

Sŭf'fo-eā/tĭve, a. Tending to suffocate or choke.

Suf'fra-gan, n. A bishop, eonsidered as an assistant to his metropolitan; au assistant bishop. - a. Assisting.

Sŭf'fraĝe, n. A vote; a voice. Suf-fü'mi-gāte, v. t. To apply fumes or smoke to the parts of.

Suf-fū/mi-gā'tion, n. Operation of smoking any thing. Suf-fuse', v. t. To overspread. Suf-fusion, n. Act of suffus-

ing. Sug'ar (shug'ar, 27). n. A sweet erystalline substance obtained from the sugarcane, maple, beet, &e. -v. t.

e ā n e (shug/ar'-), n. plant A whose juice produees

> sugar. Sug'arl ō a f (shug'-

Sugar-cane. ar-), n. A cone or mass ci refined sugar.

Sug'ar-plum (shug'ar-), n. A

kind of eandy in the form of a ball. saceharine. Sug'ar-y (shug'ar-), a. Sweet;

Sug-gest' (or sud-jest'), v. t. To hiut; to intimate. Sug-ges'tion (sug-jest'yun or

sud-jest/yun), n. Hiut; intimation; insinuation. Sug-gest'īve (sug- or sud-), a.

Containing a suggestion, or hint. of suicide. Sū'i-çī'dal, a. Of the nature

Su'i-çide, n. [Low Lat. suicid-ium, from Lat. sui, of one's self, aud cædere, to kill.] Self-murder; a seif-murder-

er; a fclo-de-se.

Sūit (27), n. A set of things used together: retinue; retition; courtship; legal proeess: prosecution. — v. t. or i. To fit or be fitted; to adapt; to accord.

Sūit'a-ble, a. Fit; proper; meet : apt.

Sūit'a-ble-ness, n. Fitness. Sūit'a-bly, adv. Fitly; properly; appropriately.

Suïte (sweet), n. A retinue; a train; a set; a scries. Suit'or, n. One who sues; a

petitioner; a wooer. Sŭl'cāt-ed, a. Furrowed:

grooved. [rosely. Sulk'i-ly, adv. Sullenly : mo-Sülk'i-ness (135), n. Sullet.ness; moroseuces. Sülk'y, a. Sullen; morose.

- n. A light carriage for one person.

Sŭl'len, a. Ill-natured; cross and silent; morose.

Sul'len-ly, adv. Gloomily; morosely.

Sul'len-ness, n. State or quality of being sullen.

Sul'ly, v. t. or i. To soil; to spot; to turnish; to stain.

Sul'phate, n. A salt composed of sulphurie acid and a base.

Sŭl'phur, n. An inflammable yellow mineral; brimstone.

Sŭl'phu-rāte, v. t. To combine with sulphur. Having

Sul-phū're-ous,) a. Sul'phur-ous, } the qualities of sulphur.

Sŭl'phu-ret, n. A combination of sulphur with another element.

Sul-phū'rie, a. Pertaining to, or obtained from, sulphur.

Sŭl'phur-y, a. Partaking of, or resembling, sulphur. Sul'tan, n. Turkish emperor.

Sul-tā'nā, or Sul-tä'nā, į n. Sŭl'ta-ness,

The wife of a Sultan. Sŭl'tri-ness, n. The state of being sultry.

Sul'try, a. Hot, close, stagnant, and oppressive, as air.

Sum, n. The whole amount; a quantity; a problem in arithmetic. -v. t. To collect into a total; to compute. Su'mae ((shoo/mak), n. A

Su'mach ! shrub used in medicine, dyeing, &e.

Sum'ma-ri-ly, adv. Briefly. Sum'ma-ry, a. Brief; short; eoneise. - n. An abridged account; an abstract.

Sum-mā'tion, n. Aet of summing; an aggregate.

Sum'mer, n. Warmest season of the year. -v. t. or t. pass or cause to pass the summer.

Sum'mer-set, n. A leap heels over head. Sum'mit, n. Highest point;

Sum'mon, v. t. To call by authority; to eonvoke; to

bid: to eite; to notify. Sum'mon-er, n. One who summons.

Sum'mons, n. sing. A call or command to appear at a certain place and time.

Sumpt'er, n. A pack-horse. Sumpt'u-a-ry, a. Regulating expenses of living.

Sumpt'u-ous (81), a. Characterized by expense and mag-Costly; nificence. - SYN.

magnificent; princely. Sumpt'u-ous-ly, adv. In a sumptuous manner.

Sun, n. The luminary that enlightens and warms the earth and other planets; sunshine. — v. t. To expose to the sun. [sun.

Sun'-bam, n. A ray of the Sun'burnt, a. Burnt or scorched by the sun. Sun'day, n. First day of the

week; Christian Sabbath.

Sun'der, v. t. To separate; to ! disunite; to sever.

Sŭn'-di'al, n. An instrument to show the time by means of the shadow of a style on a plate.

Sun'dries, n. pl. Many different or small things.

Sun'dry, a. More than one or two. — SYN. Divers; several. Sun'flow-er, n. A plant with large yellow flowers.

Sung, imp. & p. p. of Sing. Sunk, imp. & p. p. of Sink.

Sunk'en, p. a. from Sink.
Sun'less, a. Destitute of the
sun or its rays. [the sun. sun or its rays. [the sun. Sun'light (-lit), n. Light of Sun'ny, a. Exposed to, or resembling, the sun; bright. Sun'rīs-ing, ance sun in the

Sŭn'set, n. Disappear-

Sun'set-ting, ance of the sun at night. Sun'shine, n. Light of the Sun'shin-y, a. Bright with the sun's rays.

Sŭn'-strōke, n. Sudden prostration of the bodily powers oceasioned by exposure to excessive heat of the sun.

Sup, v. i. or t. To eat supper. - n. A small draught. Su'per-a-ble, a. Capable of being overcome.

Sū'per-a-bound', v. i. To be very abundant.

Sū/per-a-bund'ançe, n. More than is sufficient; excessive abundance; exuberance.

Sū'per-a-bund'ant (107), a. More than is sufficient.

Sū/per-a-bŭn'dant-ly, adv. More than sufficient. Sū/per-ădd', v. t. To add over

and above. Sū/per-an-ģĕl'ie, a. Superior in nature or rank to the

angels. Sŭ/per-ăn'nu-āte, v. t. To impair or disqualify by old age and infirmity.

Sū/per-ăn'nu-ā/ted, a. Disqualified by old agc.

Su-perb', a. [Lat. superbus, from super, above, over.] Grand; magnificent; elegant; splendid.

Su-perb'ly, adv. Grandly. Sū/per-ear'go, n. One who has the eare of a cargo, and manages the sale of it. Sū'per-çil'i-ous, a. Haughty;

dictatorial; overbearing. Sū'per-çĭl'i-oŭs-ly, adv. Haughtily; dogmatically.

Sū'per-cĭl'i-oŭs-ness, 'n. An overbearing manner.

Sū/per-ĕm'i-nençe, n. Eminence superior to what is

Sū'per-ěm'i-nent, a. Eminent in a superior degree.

Sū/per-ěr/o-gā/tion, doing more than duty or ne-

Sū'per-ĕx'çel-lençe, n.

perior excellence. [cellent Su'per-ex'cel-lent, a. Very ex-Sū'per-fi'cial (-fish'al), a. Being on the surface; shallow; not deep or profound.

Sū'per-fi'cial-ly (-fish/al-), adv. On the surface only. Sū/per-fi'ciēş (-fīsh/ēz), n.

Surface ; exterior part or face of a thing. Sū/per-fine', a. Very fine.

Sū'per-flū'i-ty, n. Something beyond what is needed; redundaney.

Su-pēr'flu-ous (117), a. More than is wanted; useless. Su-pēr'flu-ous-ly, adv.

a superfluous manner. Sū'per-hū'man, a. Above or beyond what is human.

Sū'per-im-pōse', v. t. To impose or lay on something else.

Sū/per-in-eŭm/bent, a. ing ou something else.

 $S\bar{u}'$ per-in-d \bar{u} çe', v. t. bring in or upon as an addition to something.

Sū/per-in-těnd' (107), v. t. To have the charge and oversight of; to oversee.

Sū/per-in-těnd'ençe, n. Aet of overseeing.

Sū/per-in-těnd'ent, n. manager; an overseer. -a. Directing; overseeing.

Su-pē'ri-or, a. Higher: greater; more exalted; preferable. -n. One higher or more excellent; a chief.

Su-pē/ri-ŏr'i-ty, n. State of being superior; pre-eminence; predominance.

Su-per'la-tive, a. Expressing the highest degree; most excellent; supreme.

Su-per'la-tive-ly, adv. In a superlative manuer.

Su-pēr'la-tive-ness. n. State or quality of being superlative.

Su-per'nal, a. Relating to things above : eelestial. Sū/per-nā/tant, a. Swimming or floating on the surface.

Sū'per-năt'u-ral, a. Exceeding the powers or laws of nature.

Sū/per-năt'u-ral-ly, adv. Beyond the laws of nature.

Sū'per-nū'mer-a-ry, a. Exceeding the number necessary. - n. A person or thing beyond the number stated, or beyond what is necessary or usual.

Sū'per-roy'al, a. Denoting the largest regular size of

printing paper.

Su'per-seribe', v. t. To write on the outside of; to address. Sū'per-serip'tion, n. A writ-

ing or engraving on the outside or above something else. Su'per-sede', v. t. To take the place of.—SYN. To over-

rule; succeed; displace. Su'per-sti'tion (-stish'un', n. Excessive exactness or rigor in religion; belief in omens and prognostics.

Sū'per-sti'tious (-stish'us), a. Addicted to, or proceeding from, superstition.

(-stish/-Sū'per-sti'tious-ly us-), adv. In a superstitious

manner. Sū'per-strā'tum, n. A stratum or layer above another.

Sū per-strue'tion, Į n. thing Su'per-struct'ure, built on a foundation or basis.

Sū'per-vēne', v. i. To come upon as something extraneous; to take place; to happen.

Sū'per-vēn'i-ent, a. Added; additional: extraneous.

Sū/per-vī/sal, Sū/per-vis/ion /-vizh/un) Inspection; an overseeing; superintendence.

Sū'per-vīşe' (153, 155), v. t. To oversee, for direction; to superintend; to inspect.

 $S\bar{u}'$ per- $v\bar{i}'$ sor, n. An overseer. $S\bar{u}'$ pi- $n\bar{a}'$ tion, n. A lying with the face upward.

Sū'pīne, n. A verbal noun. Su-pine', a. Lying on the back : indolent ; careless.

Su-pine'ly, adv. Carelessly; heedicssly; indolently.

Su-pine'ness, n. State of being supine.

Sup'per, n. The evening meal. Sup'per-less, a. Deing without supper.

Sup-plant', v. t. To remove or displace by stratagem.

Sup-plant'er, n. One who

supplants.

Sup'ple, a. Pliant; flexible; yielding; soft. - v. t. make soft and pliant. [tion. Sup'ple-ment. n. An addi-

Sŭp'plē-měnt'al, Added Sup'ple-ment'a-ry, to supply what is wanted.

Pliancy; Sup'ple-ness, n flexibility; facility.

Sup'pli-ant, a. Entreating. Süp'pli-ant, n. A humble Süp'pli-cant, petitioner. Süp'pli-cāte, v. t. To entreat for; to beseech .- v. i. To

offer supplication. Sŭp'pli-cā'tion, n. Humble petition; entreaty.

Sup'pli-ca-to-ry, a. Contain-

ing supplication. Sup-plī'er (135), n. One who

supplies.

Sup-ply, v. t. To fill up; to furnish; to provide. -n. Sufficiency for wauts; (pl.) things supplied.

Sup-port', n. A prop; maintenance. - v. t. To prop; to sustain; to uphold; to favor; to maintain.

Sup-port'a-ble, a. Capable of being supported.

Sup-port'er, n. One who, or that which, supports. Sup-pôs'a-ble (153), a.

pable of being supposed. Sup-pos'al, n. Supposition. Sup-pose', v. t. To admit without proof; to assume to

be true; to imply; to think; to imagine.

Sup/po-si'tion (-zish'un), n. Something supposed; an hypothesis.

Sup-poş'i-ti'tious (-tish'us), a. Not genuine; counterfeit; illegitimate.

Sup-press', v. t. To overpower and crush; to conceal.

Sup-pres'sion (-presh'un), n. Act of suppressing. Sup-press'or, n. One who

suppresses. Sŭp'pu-rāte, r. i. or t. To generate pus or matter.

Sup pu-ration, n. Act or process of suppurating; pus.

Sup'pu-ra'tive, a. Promoting suppuration; tending to sup-[the world. purate. Sū'pra-mŭn'dāne, a. Above Su-prěm'a-cy, a. Highest Su-prěm'a-çy, n.

power or anthority.

Su-prēme', a. Highest : greatest: most powerful: chief. —
n. The highest and greatest Being: God.

Su-prēme'ly, adv. In the highest degree.

Sur-çēase', v. i. To be at an end. -n. End; cessation. Sur-charge', v. t. To over-

charge; to overload. - n. Excessive charge or load.

Sŭr'çin-gle, n. A girth passing over a saddle or. blanket. Sûr'ele, n. A little shoot.

Strd, n. A quantity whose root can not be exactly expressed in numbers. — a. Incapable of being expressed exactly by an integral number or by a vulgar fraction; whispered; without tone. Sure (shipr, 27), a. Certainly

knowing; not liable to fail.-SYN. Certain; stable; firm; confident; secure. [ly. Sure'ly (shur'-), adv. Certain-Sure'ness (shur'-), n. State of

being sure. Sure'ty (shur'-). n. Certainty;

security against loss; a bondsman; a bail. Sure'ty-ship (135), n. State of being surety for another.

Sarf, n. Continued swell of the

sca upon the shore. Sûr'façe, n. The outside; superficies.

Sûr'feit (39), n. Fullness occasioned by excessive eating and drinking. - v. t. or i. To feed to excess.

Sûrge, n. A large wave or billow. -v. i. To swell; to rise high and roll, as waves Sûr'geon (-jun), n. One who practices surgery.

Sur'geon-cy, n. Office of surgeon in the navy or army. Sûr'ger-y, n. Art of healing

external injuries of the body by manual operations.

Sûr'gie-al, a. Pertaining to surgery.

Sûr'li-ness, n. Crabbedness. Sûr'loin, n. A loin of beef. or the upper part of it. [sour. Sûr'ly, a. Morose; crabbed; Sur-mīşe' (153, 155), v. t. To

imagine; to conjecture. - n. Suspicion; conjecture.

Sur-mount', v. t. [Fr. surmonter, fr. sur, over, and monter, to mount.] To overcome; to surpass: to exceed.

Sur-mount'a-ble, a. Capable of being surmounted.

Sûr'nāme, n. A name added to the baptismal name; & family name

Sur-name', c. t. To call by a family name.

Sur-pass', r. t. To go be yond: to exceed; to excel, to outdo.

Sur-pass'a-ble, a. Capable of being surpassed.

Sur-pass'ing, p. pr. or a. Exceeding others; excellent in an eminent degree.

Sûr'plice, n. A white garment

Sûr'plus-age, n. Excess beis necessary; overplus.

Sur-prīs'al, n. Act of surprising; state of surprise.

Sur-prīşe' (153), n. A moderate degree of wonder suddenly excited. -v. t. (153) To come or fall upon unexpectedly; to excite wonder in. Sur-prig'ing, a. Exciting sur-

prise; wouderful.

Súr're-but'ter, n. A reply to a defendant's rebutter.

Sur-rěn'der, v. t. To yield; to deliver up. - n. Act of yielding or giving up to another.

Sŭr'rep-ti'tioŭs (-tish'us), a. Done by stealth or fraud.

Sŭr/rep-ti'tioŭs-ly (-tish/us-), adv. By stealth; fraudulent-

Sŭr'ro-gāte, n. A deputy; a delegate; one who presides over the probate of wills, and the settlement of estates.

Sur-round', v. t. To inclose on all sides; to encompass. Sur-sol'id, n. Fifth power of

a number.

Sur-tout' (-toot'), n. [Fr surtout, fr. sur, over, and tout all.] A close-fitting overcoat. †Surveillance (sur-vāl'-Watch; yŏugss'), n. [Fr.]

inspection. Sur-vey' (133), v.t. To view attentively; to measure aud

delineate, as land. Sûr'vey (112), n. A general or a particular view; examination; mensuration; a plan or draft.

Sur-vey'ing, n. Act or art of measuring land, and deliueat-

ing it on paper.

Sur-vey'or, n. One who measures land; an inspector of goods, highways, &c.

Sur-vey'or-ship, n. Office of a surveyor.

Sur-vī'val, n. A living longer than another. Sur-vīve', v. t. To live longer

than: to outlive. Sur-viv'or, n. Oue who out-

lives another. Sur-vīv'or-ship, n. State of a

survivor Sus-cep'ti-bil'i-ty, n. Quality

of receiving impressions; sensibility.

Sus-çĕp'ti-ble, | a. Capable of Sus-çĕp'tive, receiving impressions.

Sus-cip'i-en-cy, n. Reception; admission.

Sus-çĭp'i-ent, a. Receiving : admitting. — n. Oue who admits.

Sus-pěet', v. t. To imagine to exist; to mistrust; to doubt; to have suspiciou of.

Sus-pěnd', v. t. To attach to something above; to cause to cease for a time. - SYN. To hang; intermit; interrupt; delay; hinder.

Sus-pend'er, n. One who suspends ; (pl.) braccs.

Sus-pěnse', n. State of uncertainty; cessation for a time; indecision; doubt.

Sus-pěn'sion, n. Act of suspeuding; temporary or conditional interruption or delay. [suspeud.

Sus-pěn'so-ry, a. Serving to (-pĭsh/un), Sus-pi'cion Mistrust; doubt; jealousy.

Sus-pi'cious (-pish'us), a. Apt or inclined to suspect; liable to suspicion.

(-pish/us-), Sus-pi'cious-ly adv. So as to excite suspi-

Sus-pi'cious-ness (-pish'us-), n. Quality of being suspi-[hole; a vent. cious. Sus-pīr'al, n. A breathing Sus/pi-ra'tion, n. Act of sighing; a sigh.

Sus-pire', v.t. To sigh. Sus-tāin', v. t. To bear; to support; to uphold; to endure; to maintain.

Sus-tāin'a-ble, a. Capable of being sustained. ftains. Sus-tain'er, n. One who sus-Sŭs'te-nançe, n. Food that sustains; support; maintenance; provisions.

Sus/ten-ta/tion, n. Support. Su-sur-rā'tion, n. A whispering.

Sut'ler, n. One who follows an army and sells provisions and liquors to the troops.

Sut-tee' (140), n. A Hindoo widow who immolates herself on the funeral pile of her husband; the immolation itself.

Sut-tee'ism, n. Self-immolation of widows in Hindostan. Sūt'ūre, n. A seam; joint of the bones of the skull. Swab (swob), n. [From the

root of sweep.] A mop for cleaning floors, &c.; a sponge for cleaning the mouth. -v. t. To wipe with a mop or

Swad'dle (swod'dl), v. t. To swathe. - n. Clothes bound tight around the body.

Swad'dling-band, \ n. A band Swad'dling-eloth, or cloth wrapped round an infant.

Swäg'ger, v. i. To boast; to brag; to bluster. — n. Insolence of manner.

Swag, v. i. To sink down by its weight.

Swäg'ger-er, n. Or swaggers, or blusters. One who

Swag'gy, a. Hanging down by its own weight.

Swain, n. A rustic; a country gallant or lover.

Swale, n. A tract of low land. - v. i. To melt and run down, as a candle.

Swal'low, n. A small migratory bird; the throat. — v. t. To take into the stomach; to absorb; to engross; to ingulf; to consume.

Swam, imp. of Swim.

Swamp (swomp), n. Low, wet, spongy ground; a marsh; a fen; a bog. -v. t. To overset, sink, or cause to become filled, as a boat, in water.

Swamp'y, a. Low, wet and spongy, as land.

Swan, n. A bird like the goose, but handsomer and more graceful. wap

(swop), v. Swan. t. To exchange; to barter. - n. An exchange; barter. Sward, n. Grassy surface of

land; compact turf. Swarm, n. A multitude, esp. of bees; a crowd. - r. i. To leave a hive in a body, as bees; to becrowd; to abound. Swarth'i-ly, adv. With a

tawny hue; duskily. Swar'thi-ness, n. State or quality of being swarthy. Swarth'y, a. Of a dark hue.

Swash, n. Impulse of water flowing with violence; a narrow channel of water within a sandbank, or between that and the shore.

Swath, n. A line of grass, &c., cut down in mowing; whole

sweep of a scythe.

Swäthe, n. A band or fillet ; a] bandage. - v. t. To bind with bands or bandages.

Sway (133), v. t. or i. To wield; to goveru; to move or wave. - n. Rule; command; pow-

er: influence.

Sweal, v. i. To melt; to swale. Swear, v. i. [imp. swore; p. p. SWORN.] To affirm with a solenin appeal to God for the truth of what Is affirmed; to use profine language .- v. t. To utter solemnly, as an oath; to cause to take au oath.

Swear'er, n. One who swears. Swear'ing, n. Act of one who

swears; profanity. Sweat, n. The moisture which issues through the pores of an animal; perspiration.—v.
i. or i. To excrete, or to cause to excrete, moisture from the skin; to perspire.

Sweat'i-ness, n. State of be-

ing sweaty.
Sweat'y, a. Moist with sweat; covered with sweat.

Sweep, r. t. [imp. & p. p. swept.] To clean with a broom or brush; to pass along. - v. i. To pass with swiftness and violence. - n. Act of sweeping; compass; range; a large oar; one who sweeps.

Sweep'ings, n. pl. Things collected in sweeping; refuse. Things

Sweep'stakes, n. pl. The whole money won at a race;

one who wins all.

Sweet, a. Grateful to the taste, or to any sense; not sour; fresh; soft and gentle.

—n. That which is sweet.

Sweet'-bread, n. The pancreas of an animal.

Sweet'brī-ar, n. A fragrant shrub of the rose kind. Sweet'en, v. t. or i. To make

or become sweet.

Sweet'en-ing, n. Something which sweetens.

Sweet'-fern, n. A small aromatic North American shrub. Sweet'heärt, n. A lover; a mistress.

Sweet'ing, n. A sweet apple. Sweet'ish, a. Rather sweet. Sweet'ly, adv. With sweet-

ness: gratefully; agreeably. Sweet'mēat, n. Fruit preserved with sugar.

Sweet'ness, n.

Gratefulness to the taste or other sense. Swell, v. t. To dilate or ex-

tend; to increase the size of.

-r. i. To be inflated; to | S w i v'el grow larger. -n. Extension of bulk. fa tumor. Swell'ing, n. Protuberance;

Swelt'er, v. t. or i. To op-press or to be overcome and faint with heat.

Swelt'ry, a. Sultry. Swept, imp. & p. p. of Sweep. Swerve, v. i. To deviate; to wander.

Moving with celer-Swift, a. ity .- SYN. Rapid; speedy; ready; fleet; quick; nimble. A small bird resem-- 21. bling the swallow; a species of lizard.

Swift'ly, adv. Rapidly; with celerity or velocity.

Swift'ness, n. Rapidity; celerity; speed.

To drink in Swig, v. i. or t. large draughts. [greedily. Swill, v. t. To drink largely and -n. Wash for swine.

Swim, v. i. [imp. SWAM; p. p. SWUM.] To float or move in water; to glide along; to

be dizzy. Swim'mer. n. One who swims.

Swim'ming, n. Act of one who swims: dizziness.

Swim'ming-ly, adv. Without obstruction; very successful-

ly; prosperously. Swin'dle, v. t. To cheat or defraud grossly, or with deliberate artifice.

Swin'dler, n. A sharper; a rogue. A cheat: a [hogs. Swine, n. sing. and pl. A hog; Swīne'-hērd, n. A keeper of

swine. Swing, v. i. or t. [imp. & p. p. SWUNG.] To more to and fro, as a body suspended; to vibrate. - n. A waving motion; apparatus for swinging; tree conrse.

Swinge (58, 133), v. t. To beat

soundly; to punish. Swing'er, n. One who swings. Swin'ging, a. Huge.

Swin'gle, v.t. To clean, as flax, by beating. -n. An instrument of wood like a knife, for cleaning flax. Swin'ish (133), a. Like swinc;

gross; bestial; sensual.

Swipe, n. The movable beam by which the water iu a well is raised.

Swiss, n. sing. & pl. A native of Switzerland; the people of Switzerland.

Switch, n. A flexible twig; a movable rail or pair of rails. -v. t. To beat; to flog.

(8 W ĭ V / 1, 58), n. A ring, link,



Swivel.

or staple, turning on a pin or neck; a small gun that may be turned on a pivot. - r. t. or i. To turn on a movable pin.

Swöllen | (swöln, 18), p. p. of Swoln | Swell. Swoon, r. i. To faint. - n. A

faiuting fit.

Swoon'ing, n. Act of fainting; a fainting fit.

Swoop, r. t. or i. [Allied to sweep.] To fall on and seize with a sweeping motion. -n. A pouncing on and seizing, as of a bird of prey.

Swop, n. & v. See Swap. Sword (sord), n. A military weapon for cutting or thrust-

ing. Sword'-fish (sord'-), n. large fish,

having the up-Sword fish. per jaw

elongated into a sword-shaped process. It is allied to the mackerel.

Swore, imp. of Swear. Sworn, p. p. or p. a. from Swear.

Swum, imp. & p. p. of Swim. Swung, imp. & p. p. of Swing Syb'a-rite, n. A person devoted to luxury and pleasure.

Sỹ c'a mõre, n. A large tree

allied to the common fig; in England, 3 large maple; in America, the planetree, or button-

Licera

Sycamore.

Sỹ€'o-phan-çy, n. Mean or obsequious flattery; servil-

Sye'o-phant, n. An obsequi-ous flatterer of princes and great men; a base parasite. Sye'o-phant'ie, a. Servilely

flattering; parasitic.

Sy'e-nīte, n. A crystalline rock closely resembling gran-[to syllables. Syl-lab'ie (127), a. Relating

Syl-lab'i-ca'tion, n. The formation of syllables.

Syl'la-ble, n. A letter or com-

bination of letters uttered together, or by oue impulse of the voice.

Sği'la-bŭb, n. A drink made of wine and milk.

Sýľa-bus, n. A compendium containing the heads of a discourse, &c.; an abstract. Sỹl'lo-gism, n. A regular ar-

gument consisting of three propositions.

Sýl'lo-ġĭst'ie, a. Relating to, or consisting of, a syllogism. Syl'io-gize, v. t. To reason by syllogisms.

Sỹlph, n. A kind of fairy inhabiting the air.

Sỹl'van, n. A fabled deity of the wood; a faun. -a. Forest-like; woody; rural; rustic. [sign, or representation. Sym'bol, n. A type, emblem,

Express-Sym-ből'ie, a. Express-Sym-ből'ie-al, ing by means of symbols or signs.

Sym-bŏl'ie-al-ly, adv. signs; typically.

Sym'bol-ize (31), v. t. or i. To have resemblance; to represent by a symbol.

Propor-Sym-mět'rie-al, a. tional in its parts.

Sym-met'rie-al-ly, adv. With

due proportions. Sym'me-try, n. Adaptation of parts to each other or to the whole; due proportion of parts.

Sým'pa-thět'ie, a. Having, or produced by, sympathy. Sym'pa-thet'ie-al-ly, adv.

With or by sympathy. Sym'pa-thize, v. i. To feel [sympathizes. for another. Sým'pa-thīz'er, n. One who Sym'pa-thy, n. [Gr. sumpatheia, from sun, with, and pathos, suffering.] Fellow-

feeling; commiseration; pity. Sym-pho'ni-ous, a. Agreeing in sound; harmonious.

Sym'pho-ny, n. Harmony of sounds; an elaborate musical composition for instruments.

Symp'tom, n. A sign or in-

dication, as of disease; token; mark ; note.

Symp'tom-ăt'ie, a. Indicating the existence of something else.

†Syn-ær'e-sis, } n. Contrac-Syn-ër'e-sis, } tion of a word by drawing two vowels together into one syllable.

Sýn'a-gŏgue (-gŏg), n. A Jewish assembly or place of worship.

Sýn'ehro-nal, Syn-ehronie-al, Sýn'ehro-noŭs, time; simultaneous.

Syn'ehro-nism, n. Concurrence of two or more events in time.

Syn'ehro-nize, v. i. To agree

in time; to be simultaneous. Syn'co-pate, v. t. To contract by syncope.

Syn'co-pa'tion, n. Contrac-

tion of a word by taking a letter or letters from the middle. Syn'co-pe, n. Retrenchment

of one or more letters from the middle of a word; a fainting fit; a swoon.

Syn'die, n. A magistrate invested with different powers in different places.

Syn-ěe 'do-ehe, n. A figure of rhetoric by which the whole is put for a part, or a part for the whole.

Syn'od, n. An ecclesiastical council; a convention.

Syn-ŏd'ie, (a. Done by, or Syn-ŏd'ie-al, pertaining to, a synod.

Sỹn'o-nỹm, \ n. A word Sỹn'o-nỹme, \ which has the same or very nearly the same meaning as another word.

One who Syn-ŏn'y-mĭst, n. treats of synonyms.

Syn-on'y-mize, v. t. To express in different words of the same meaning.

Syn-on'y-mous, a. [Gr. sunonumos, from sun, with, together, and onoma, onuma, name.] Having the same

meaning; pertaining to, or containing, synonyms. Syn-on'y-mous-ly, adv.

the same sense. Syn-on'y-my, n. Quality of expressing the same mean-

ing in different words. Syn-ŏp'sis, n. (pl. † Syn-ŏp'-sēş). A general view ; an ab-

stract; an epitome. Syn-ŏp'tie, | a. Affording a Syn-ŏp'tie-al, | general view. Syn-tae'tie, | a. Pertain-Syn-tae'tie-al, | ing to syn-

tax. Syn'tax, n. The arrangement

or construction of words in sentences.

Syn'the-sis, n. Composition, or the putting of two or more things together. Syn-thět'ie,

Syn-thět'ie, al, a. Pertain-Syn-thět'ie al, ing to, or consisting in, synthesis.

Syn-thět'ie-al-ly, adv. synthesis; by composition. Syph'i-lis, n. An infectious

venereal disease. Sỹr'i-ặc, a. Pertaining to Syria, or its language. - n.

The language of Syria. Sỹ-rin'gà, n. The lilac; also,

the mock orange. Sýr'inge, n. A kind of pipe for injecting liquids. - v. t. To inject or cleanse by means

of a syringe. Sýs'tem, n. Connected assemblage of parts or things; a whole connected scheme; regular order or method.

Sýs'tem-at'ie. | a. Pertain-proceeding. or proceeding according, to system; methodical; connected. Sys/tem-at'ic-al-ly, adv. In a systematic manner.

Sys'tem-a-tīze, v. t. To reduce to system or regular method; to methodize.

Sys'tem-a-tīz'er, n. One who systematizes, or reduces systematizes, things to a system. Sys'to-le, n. The shortening

of a syllable; contraction of the heart and arteries.

TAB, n. A border of lace on the inner front edge of a bonnet. Tăb'ard, n. A sort of tunic

or mantle formerly worn over | the armor. Tăb'by, a. Wavy; watered; brindled. - n. A wavy or

watered silk; a brindled variety of cat. Tăb'er-na-ele, n. A tent; a temporary habitation; a temporary and portable temple of the Jews; place for keeping some holy or precious thing .- v. i. To reside for a time.

Tăb'id, a. Wasted by disease. Tăb'la-ture, n. A painting ou a wall and ceiling; a picture in general.

Tā'ble (140), n. An article of furniture with a flat surface; a board; fare; a synopsis or schedule. -v. t. To lay on the table; to postpone; to form into a table.

Tăb'leau (tăb'lō), n. (pl. Tăb'leaux, -lōz, 147.) A picture-like representation of some scene by means of persons grouped together; a still pantomiuie.

Tā'ble-lănd (106), n. Elevated flat land; a plateau.

Tăb'let, n. A little table; a flat surface for writing on; a memorandum-book.

Ta-boo', n. A religious interdiet; a prohibition. — v. t.To forbid approach to or use of; to hold sacred.

Tā'bor, n. A small drum. Tăb'o-ret, n. A small, shal-Tăb'ret, low drum; a small tabor. Tāb'u-lar, a. Having the form

of, or relating to, a table. Tăb'u-late, v. t. To reduce to tables or synopses; to

make flat. Tăe'a-ma-hăe, n. A North

American trec. Tăç'it, a. Sileut; implied.

Tăç'it-ly, adv. Wi words; by implication. Without Tăc'i-turn, a. Habitually si-

lent; reserved; reticent. Tăc'i-tûr'ni-ty, n. Habitual

silence; reserve; reticence.
Tăck (127), n. A sort of small
nail; a rope to confine the lower corner of a sail; course of a ship as to the position of her sails. -v. t. To fasten slightly. -v. i. To change the course of a ship by means of her sails

Tăek'le (tăk'l), n. A machine for raising heavy weights; rigging and apparatus of a ship. - v. t. To harness; to [ship; harness. seize. Tack'ling, n. Rigging of a Tact, n. Nice perception or [tactics. Tăe'tie-al, a. Pertaining to Tac-ti'cian (-tish'an), n. Oue versed in tactics. Tăe'ties, n. sing. Science and art of disposing military or naval forces in order for battle. [touched.

Tăe'tile, a. Capable of being Tăd'pole, n. The young of a frog iu its first state.

Tăff'rail, n. Upper part of a

ship's stern. Tăf'fe-tà,] n. A fine glossy

Tăf'fe-ty, silk stuff.
Tăg, n. A metallie point at the end of a string; a label tied on. - v. t. To fit with a

point or points; to touch.

Tail (126), n. [A.-S. twgel,
twgl, from Goth. tagl, hair.] Appendage of an animal be-

Tāi'lor, n. One who makes men's clothes.

Tāi'lor-ess, n. A woman who makes men's or boys' clothes. Tāint, v. t. To infect; to contaminate; to corrupt. — n. Infection; corruption.

Tāke, v. t. [imp. TOOK; p. p. TAKEN.] To receive; to seize; to catch; to hold; to assume; to convey. -v. i. To have the natural effect; to gain reception; to go.

Tāk'ing, a. Alluring; attracting.

Tăle (127), n. A soft greenish or grayish mineral of a soapy feel.

Tāle, n. A story; a narrative; a number or enumeration. Tāle'-beâr'er, n. Au officious informer; a tell-tale. Tăl'ent, n. An ancient weight

and coin; intellectual ability; faculty.

Tăl'ent-ed, a. Possessing talents or abilities.

Tāleş'man, n. A person called to make up a deficiency in the number of jurors. Tăl'iş-man (143), n. A mag-

ical character; a charm. Tăl'iş-măn'ie, a. Affording magical protection.

Talk (tawk), n. Familiar conversation; rumor. - v. i. To converse familiarly; to speak, as in familiar discourse.

Talk'a-tive (tawk'-), a. Given to much talking. - SYN. Loquacious; garrulous.

Talk'a-tive-ness (tawk'-), n. Quality or state of being talkative. [talks. Talk'er (tawk'-), n. One who Tall (123), a. High In stature; lofty. [ness. Tall'ness, n. Height; lofti-Tăl'low. n. Hard fat of an animal, especially of the sheep and the ox. -v. t. To smear with tallow.

Tăl'lòw-chân'dler, n. One who makes tallow caudles. Tăl'ly, n. A notched stick for

keeping accounts; n match; a mate. - r. t. or i. To agree; to correspond; to fit. Tăl'ly-man (143), n. One who

keeps tally. Tăl'mud, n. A book of Hebrew laws and traditions.

Tal-mud'ie, a. Relating to, or contained in, the Talmud. Tăl'mud-ist, n. Oue versed in the Talmud.

hind; back, lower, or inferior Tal'on, n. The claw of a bird of prey; a kind of molding; an ogec. [of being tamed. Tām'a-ble (133), a. Capable Tām'a-rīnd, n. A tropical

tree and its acid fruit. Tăm'a-risk, n. A tree or shrub of several species.

Tăm'bour, n. A small, flat drum; a circular frame for embroidery; a kind of embroidery.

Tăm/bour-ine' (tăm/boorecn'), n. A shallow

drum with only one skin. Tāme, a.

tomed to Tambourine. man; gentle; mild. - v. t. To re-

claim from wildness; to subdue; to conquer.
Tāme'ly, adv. With mean

submission; servileness. Tāme'ness (134). n. Gentle-

ness; want of spirit. [stuff. Tăm'my, n. A glazed woolcu Tămp, v. t. To fill up, as a hole in blasting.

Tăm'per (130), v. i. To meddle; to try little experiments. Tăm'pi-on, \ n. Stopper of a Tom'pi-on, s gun or cannon. Tan (129), v. t. To convert

into leather; to make brown.
- v. i. To become brown. -n. Bark prepared for tanning; a yellowish-brown color, like that of tan.

Tăn'dem, adv. One behind another; — said of horses.

strong taste; relish : a kind of sea-weed.

[Lat. tangens, ad, radius; bc, touching.] A arc. Tăn'gent, n.

right line which merely ! touches a curve. Tăn'gi-bĭl'i-ty, n. Quality

of being tangible.

Tăn'gi-ble, a. Perceptible by the touch; palpable; readily apprehensible.

Tăn'gle, v. t. or i. To unite together confusedly; to inspare. - n. Au intricate knot. [cistern.

Tank, n. A large basin or Tänk'ard, n. A large vessel for liquors, or a drinking-vessel, with a lid.

Tăn'ner, n. Oue whose occu-patiou is to tan hides.

Tan'ner-y, n. House and apparatus for tanning.

Tan'nin (152), n. The astringent principle of the bark of the oak and other trees.

Tăn'sy, n. A very bitter plant, used iu medicine and cookery.

Tăn'ta-lism, n. A teasing with vain hopes.

Tăn'ta-līze (153), v. t. To tease with false liopes.

Tăn'ta-mount', a. Equivalent in value or signification. Tan-tīv'y, or Tăn'tiv-y, adv. Swiftly; — a hunting term.
Tăn'-yard, n. A yard where

tanning is earried ou.

Tap, v. t. To touch or strike lightly; to pierce, so as to let out a fluid; to put a new sole or heck on. — n. A gentle blow; a spile or pipe for drawing liquor: a bar.

Tape, n. A narrow piece of woven fabric.

Tā'per, n. A small wax candle. - a. Decreasing regularly toward the point. - v. t. or i. To decrease gradually toward one end.

Tăp'es-tried, a. Adorned with tapestry.

Tăp'es-try, n. A kind of woven hangings of wool and silk, often embroidered.

Tape'-worm (-w@rm, n. A broad, flat, many-jointed worm, bred in the intestines. Tăp'i-ō'cà, n. A starelı ob-

tained from the roots of a Brazilian plant.

Tăp'-house, n. A house where liquors are retailed.

Tăp'-root, n. The chief root. Tăp'ster, n. One who draws liquors.

Tär, n. A resinous substance obtained from pine trees; a sailor. [See Tarpaulin.]—v. t. To smear with tar. Ta-răn'tu-là. n. A species of spider.

Tär'di-ly, adv. With a slow pace. Tär'di-ness.

Tarantula. (13), n. Slowness of motion; lateness.

Tar'dy, a. Moving with a slow pace or motion; dilatory; late.

Târe, n. A troublesome weed: allowance in weight for the

eask or bag in which a commodity is contained.

Tär'get, n. A small shield; a mark to shoot at. Tär/get-eer', n. One armed

with a target. Tăr'iff, n. [Arab. ta'rîf, in-

formation, explanation, definition.] A table of duties or eustoms on imports Tär'la-tan, n. A kind of thin,

transparent muslin. Tärn, n. A.small lake among

the mountains. Tär'nish, v. t. To sully; to

lose brightness. Tar-pau'lin, n. Canvas tarred;

a waterproof hat worn by sailors; a sailor.

Tăr'ry, v. i. To stay; to remain; to continue; to delay; to abide.

Tar'ry, a. like, tar.

Tart, a. Acid: sharp; severe. -n. A kind of small open [en eloth.

Tar'tan, n. A checkered wool-Tar'tar, n. An acid salt deposited from winc; coucretion on the teeth.

Tar-tā're-an, a. Pertaining to Tartarus; hellish.

Tar-tā're-ous,] a. Consisting Tar'tar-ous, f of, or like, tartar.

Tar-tăr'ie, a. Pertaining to, or obtained from, tartar. ar'tar-ize, v. t. To impreg-Tar'tar-ize, v. t.

nate with tartar.

Tär'ta-rus, n. In Greek and Roman mythology, the infernal regions.

Tirt'ish, a. Somewhat tart. Tärt'ly, adv. Sharply; sour-

ly; acrimoniously. Tirt'ness, n. Sharpness; acid-

ity: acrimony. Tär'-wa'ter, n. A cold infusion of tar.

Task, n. Business imposed; burdensome employment. v. t. To impose a task on; to oppress with burdens.

Task'-mas'ter. n. One who imposes tasks.

Tăs'sel, n. A kind of pendant ornament ending in a fringe. - v. t. (130) To adorn with tassels. [ing tasted.

Tāst'a-ble, a. Capable of be-Taste, v. t. To perceive by the palate; to eat a little of; to experience; to relish. -n. Act or sense of tasting; intellectual relish or discernment: style; a kind of narrow ribbon.

Having a high Täste'ful, a. relish; exhibiting good taste. Taste'ful-ly, adv. With good

Tāste'less. α. Having no taste; insipid.

Täste'less-ness, n. Quality of being tastcless.

Tāst'er, n. One who tastes. Tāst'i-ly, adv. With good taste.

Tāst'y, a. Having good taste; according to taste; elegant.

Tăt'ter, v. t. To rend into rags. — n. A piece torn aud hanging; a rag. Tăt/ter-de-măl'ion (-mal/-

yun), n. A shabby fellow. Tăt'tle, v. i. To tell tales or secrets. - n. Idle, trifling

continue; to delay; talk or chat; prate.

Tăt'tler, n. An idle talker.

Covered with, or Tat-too', n. A beat of drum

at uight, to call to quarters; figures stained on the skin. -v. t. (137) To stain in-delibly, as the skin, by prick-ing in dye-stuffs.

Taught (tawt), imp. & p. p. of Teach. - a. See Taut. Täunt (tänt), v. t To insult with reproachful words.—

SYN. To deride; mock; revile; insult; upbraid.—n. A gibe; scoff.

Tau'rus, n. The Bull, a sign in the zodiac.

Taut, a. Tight; stretched. Tau-tog', n. A fish found on the coast of New England. Tau'to-log'i e-al, a. Repeat-

ing the same meaning. Tau-tol'o-gist, n. Oue who

uses tautology. Tau-tol'o-gy, n. Repetition of

the same meaning in different words. Tăv'ern, n. A publie house

kept for the entertainment and accommodation of travelers and other guests.

Tăv'ern-keep'er, | n. Tăv'ern-er, who keeps a tavern.

Taw, r. t. To dress and pre- | Tech'nic-al-ly, adv. pare in white leather.

Taw'dri-ly, adv. With excess of finery.

Taw'dri-ness, n. State of being tawdry; excessive fluery. Taw'dry, a. Gaudy in dress; showy without taste.

Taw'ny, a. [Fr. tanné, tanned.] Of a dull yellowish brown color, like tan.

Tax, n. A rate assessed on a person for some public use; task exacted. - v. t. Tosubject to pay a tax; to accuse; to charge. [taxed.

Tăx'a-ble, a. Liable to be Tax-a'tion, n. Act of imposing taxes; impost.

Tăx'i-der'my, n. Art of preparing the skins of animals, so as to represent their nat- Te'di-ous (orted/yus), a. Tireural appearance.

Tēa, n. A plant, or a decoction of its dried leaves.

Teach, v. t. [imp & p. p. TAUGHT.] To instruct; to inculcate; to show; to tell. Teach'a-ble, a. Capable of being taught; doeile.

Teach'a-ble-ness, n. Aptness to learn; docility. [tutor. Teach'er, n. An instructor; a

Tea'-eup, n. A small cup to drink tea from.

Tēak, n. An East India tree, and its timber.

Tēa'-kēt/tle, n. A kettle to boil water in for making tea. Teal, n. A web-footed water-

fowl. Team, n. Two or more horses or oxen harnessed together.

Team'ster, n. Oue who drives a team. [tea is made. Tēa'-pŏt, n. A vessel in which

Tear, n. A drop of water or briue from the cyes.

Têar'er, n. One who tears. Tēar'ful, a. Sheddiug tears;

weeping. ftears. Tēar'less, a. Shedding no

Tease, v. t. To comb or card; to harass; to vex.

Tēa'şel (tē/zl, 58), n. A bnrr. or other thing used for raising a nap on woolen eloth.

Teas'er, n. One who teases. Tea -spoon, n. A small spoon, used in drinking tea, &c.

Teat. n. The nipple; a dug. Tech'i-ness, n. Peevishness; touchiness.

Těch'nie-al, a. Relating to any art, science, or business.

In a technical manner.

Těch'ni-eăl'i-ty, n. Quality of being technical; that which is technical.

Těch'nies, n. sing. Such brauches of learning as re-

spect the arts. Těch/no-log'ie-al, a. Of, or

pertaining to, technology. Tech-nol'o-gist, n. One who treats of the terms of art.

Tech-nol'o-gy, n. A treatise on the arts.

Těch'y, a. Peevish; fretful. Tee-ton'ie, a. Pertaining to building or constructiou.

Těd'der, n. A tether. †Te Dē'um. [Lat.] An ancient

Christian hymn of thanksgiving.

some, from continuance or slowness. - SYN. Wearisome; irksome; fatiguing; sluggish. Jous manner. Tē'di-ous-ly, adv. In a tedi-Tē'di-um, n. Irksomeness:

wearisomeness. Teem, v. i. To bring forth,

as an animal; to be prolific. - v. t. To bring forth; to produce.

Teens, n. pl. Years between twelve and twenty. Tee'ter, v. i. To ride on the

end of a balanced board. Teeth (143), n.; pl. of Tooth. Teeth, r. i. To breed teeth.

Tee-to'tal, a. Entire; total. Tee-tö'tal-ism, n. Principle of strict temperance.

Tee-to'tum, n. A kind of top. Těg'u-lar, a. Pertaining to, or resembling, tiles.

Těg'u-ment, n. A covering. Těl'e-grăm, n. A telegraphic message or dispatch.

Tear, v. t. or i. [imp. Tore; Tell'e-grāph, n. [Gr. tēle, afar, p. p. Torn.] To pull asunder; to rend: to lacerate.

An apparatus for communication of the c eating information rapidly between distant places by signals.

Těl'e-graph'ie, a. Pertain-

ing to a telegraph. Te-leg'ra-phy, n. Science or of constructing telegraphs, or of communicating by means of them.

Têl'e-seope, n. An optical instrument for viewing distant objects.

Těl'e-seŏp'ie, la. Pertaln-Těl'e-seŏp'ie-al, f ing to a telescope

Těll, v. t. [imp. & p. p. TOLD.] To count; to number; to relate; to inform. - v. i. produce a marked effect.

Tell'er, n. Oue who tells: an officer of a bank who counts over money received, pays it out on checks.

Tell'-tale, n. An officious informer. - a. Telling tales. Te-měr'i-ty, n. Rush bold-

ness; foolhardiness. Tem'per, n. Constitution of usind; due mixture; proneness to anger; state of a metal as to hardness. - r. t. (130) To mix in due propor-

tion; to qualify: to soften; to bring to a proper degree of hardness. Tem'per-a-ment, n. Internal

eonstitution; peculiar physical and mental character. Těm'per-ançe, n. Moderate indulgence of the appetites;

abstemiousness. Těm'per-ate, a. Moderate:

abstemious; sober. Tem'per-ate-ly, adr. With moderation : without excess.

Těm'per-a-tūre (50), n. State with regard to heat or cold.

Tem'pest, n. A violent storm; commotion: tumult.

Tem-pěst'u-ous, a. Stormy; violent; turbulent.

Tem-pest'u-cus-ly, ndr. With great violence; turbuleutly; violently.

Tem'plar, n. A student of law. [Eng.] Těm'ple, n. An edifice crected

to some deity; a church; flat part of the head between the forchead and ear.

Tem'plet, n. A piece of timber used in building.

Tem'po-ral, a. Pertaining to a temple; pertaining to this life; secular; not spiritual. Těm'po-răl'i-ty, n. Revenues of an eeclesiastic, derived

from lands, tithes, &c. Tem'po-ral-ly, adv. With regard to this life.

Tem'po-ra-ri-ly (135), adv.

For a time only. Tem'po-ra-ry, a. Continuing

for a time only: transitory. Tem'po-rize (153), v. i. To comply with the time or occasion.

Těm'po-rīz'er, n. One who temporizes; a time-server.

Tempt (81), v. t. To entice to what is wrong; to lead into evil; to venture on. - SYN. To allure; seduce; solicit. Temp-tā'tion, n. Act of tempting; state of being

tempted; that which tempts; trial.

Těmpt'er, n. One who tempts, or entices to cvil.

Těn, a. Twice five; ninc and [held. one : a decade. Těn'a-ble, a. Capable of being Te-nā'cious, a. Holding fast; retentive; adhesive; stub-

Te-nā'cious-ly, adv. Firmly; adhesively.

Te-năç'i-ty, n. The quality of being tenacious.

Těn'an-çy, n. A holding or temporary possession of what belongs to another.

Těn'ant, n. One who holds lands or tenements of another. - v. t. To hold or possess as a teuant.

Ten'ant-a-ble, a. Fit to be rented. [tenants. Těn'ant-less, a. Having no Ten'ant-ry, n. A body of tenants.

Tend, v. t. To watch; to guard; to move in a certain direction; to aim at; to wait on. -v. i. To move; to aim; to incline; to conduce.

Tend'en-çy, n. Drift; direction; inclination; course. Těnd'er, n. A small vessel

that attends a larger; an offer. — v. t. To offer. Těn'der, a. Easily impressed or injured: easily moved to pity, forgiveness, or favor. — SYN. Delicate; soft; mild;

humane. Gently ; Těn'der-ly, adv. kindly; softly; mildly.

Ten'der-loin, a. A tender part of flesh iu the hiud quarter of beef.

Těn'der-ness, n. Quality of being tender; softness; delicacy; kindness; soreness.

Těn'di-nous, a. Full of tendons; sincwy.

Těn'don, n. A hard insensible cord by which a muscle is attached to a bonc.

Těn'dril. n. A spiral shoot or clasper of a viuc.

Těn'e-ment, n. A house or part of a house for the use of one family; an apartment; any permanent property that can be held.

Těn'et, n. Opinion; principle: dogma; doctrine.

Tén'föld, a. Ten times as many or much.

Těn'nis. n. A play with racket and ball. Těn'on, n. That part of a piece of wood which is cut to enter a mortise.

Těn'or (155), n. General course; purport; higher kind of male voice.

Tense, a. [Lat. tendere, tensus, to stretch.] Strained tight. -n. Form or variation of a verb to express time.

Tense'ness, n. State of being tense; stiffness.

Těn'sion (92), n. Act or degrec of stretchiug; stiffness; elastie power.

Těnt, n. A pavilion or portable lodge or canvas; a roll of lint or linen for surgical usc. - v. t. To lodge in a tent; to cover with tents; to probe.

Těn'ta-ele, n. An organ of certain iusects for feeling or motion.

Těn'ta-tive, a. Experimental. Těnt'ed, a. Covered or furnished with tents.

Těn'ter, n. A frame with hooks for stretching cloth. v. t. To stretch on hooks. Těnth, a. The ordinal of ten.

-n. One partin ten; a tithe. Tenth'ly, adv. Iu the tenth

Te-nū'i-ty, n. Thinness; slenderness; subtilty.

Těn'u-ous, a. Thin; slender; small; rare; subtile." Těn'ūre, n. Act, right, or

manner, of holding.

Těp'e-făe'tion, n. Act of warming. [crately warm. Tēp'e-f\bar{v}, v. t. To make mod-Tēp'id, a. Moderately warm. Těp'id-ness, n. Moderate warmth; lukewarmness.

Těr'a-phim, n. pl. Houseftine trec. hold deitics. Ter'e-binth, n. The turpen-Te-rēte', a. Cylindrical and slightly tapering.

Ter'gi-ver-sa'tion (ter'ji-), n. shifting; subterfuge;

fickleness.

Term, n. A boundary; limited time; word; condition; time of session. — v.t. To call; to [lence. name.

Ter'ma-gan-çy, n. Turbu-Ter'ma-gant, n. A brawling, turbulent woman .- a. Quarrelsome; shrcwish.

Tēr'mi-na-ble, a. Capable of being bounded or ended. Těr'mi-nal. a. Ending ; grow-

ing at, or forming, the end. Ter'mi-nate, v. t. To set the limit to: to put an end to .-SYN. To limit; complete;

fluish; bound. — v. i.end; to close.

Tēr/mi-nā/tion, n. Limit; bound; end; result.

Ter'mi-na'tion-al, a. Relating to, or forming, a termination.

Tēr'mi-nŏl'o-ġy, n. A treatisc on terms; terms uscd; nomenclature.

Ter'mi-nus, n. (pl. †Ter'mi-nī, 147). A boundary; a boundary-stone; either end of a railroad.

Tēr'mīte (140), n. The white Ter'na-ry, a. Procee threes. — n. Three. Proceeding by Tēr'raçe (18), n. A raised

bank of earth; a row of houses on a raised site; a flat roof.

†Těr'rà €ŏt'tà. [It.] A kind of pottery made from fine clay. Ter'ra-pin, n. A large kind of turtle or tortoise.

Ter-ra'que-ons, a. Composed of land and water.

Ter-rene', a. Relating to the carth. Ter-res'tri-al, a. Belonging

to the earth; earthly; sublunary.

Těr'ri-ble, a. Fitted to excite terror. — SYN. Fearful; frightful; formidable; awful; shocking.

Těr'ri-bly, adv. Frightfully. Ter'ri-er, n. A dog that pursues game into holes. Ter-rif'ie, a. Adapted to ex-

cite terror; dreadful. Těr'ri-fÿ, v. t. To frighten. Těr'ri-tō'ri-al, a. Pertaining

to territory.

Ter'ri-to-ry (107), n. Extent of land within any jurisdietion; a tract of land at a distance from the parent country; a district of country not ornanized as a State.

Těr'ror, n. Great fear; drcad. Těr'ror-ĭsm, n. A state impressing terror.

Terse, a. Elegantly concise. Terse'ly, adv. Neatly and Neatly and concisely.

Terse'ness, n. Smoothness and compactness.

Ter'ti-an (ter'shan), a. Happening every third day. -n. A disease whose paroxysms return every third day.

Tēr'ti-a-ry (tēr'shi-a-ry), a. Third; of the third formation, rank, or order.

Těs'sel-āte, v. t. To form into, or lay with, cheekcred work.

Tes/sel-ation, n. Mosaic Tet/ra-he/dron, work, or the making of it. n. A solid

Test, n. A cupel to try metals: critical examination or trial; standard. — v. t. To try by a fixed standard; to put to proof.

Tes-tā'cean, n. A shell-fish, especially mollusks.

Tes-tā'ceous, a. Having a hard, continuous shell, as the oyster or clam.

Test'a-ment, n. A will; one of the two general divisions of the Scriptures.

Těst'a-měnt'a-ry, a. Relating to, or bequeathed by, a will or testament.

Těst'ate. a. Having made and left a will.

Tes-tā'tor, n. One who leaves a will.

Tes-tā'trix, n. A female testator. Těs'ter, n. Top covering of a

bed; a flat canopy.

Tes'ti-ele, n. A gland that secretes seminal fluid.

restes seminal fluid.

Tes'ti-fi'er, n. One who testifies or bears witness.

Těsřti-fy, v. i. [Lat. testificare, from testis, a witness, and facere, to make.] To give testimony; to bear witness.
— v. t. To affirm or declare solemnly.

Tĕs'ti-ly, adv. Peevishly.
Tĕs'ti-mō'ni-al, n. A certificate of good character or conduct.

Testi-mo-ny, n. Affirmation in proof of some fact.

— SYN. Evideuce; proof.
Testi-ness, n. Peevishness.
Testi-di-nal.

Tes'tū'di-nal, a. Relat-Fēs'tū-din'e-oūs, ing to, or resembling, the tortoise. Fēs'ty, a. Peevish; fretful. 'Tēt'a-nus, n. The locked-jaw.

Tetra-rus, n. In cocked-law.
Tetra-a-tête (têt-â-tât), n.
[Fr.] Lit., head to head;
hence, private conversation;
a form of sofa for two persons.

Těth'er, v. t. To confine with a rope, as a horse. — n. A rope or chain to confine a beast in a field.
Tět'ra-gon, n. A figure

with four Tetragons.
angles; a quadrangle.
Te-trag'o-nal, a. Having four
sides and angles.

Tět/ra-hē/dron, n. A solid figure inclosed by four equal triangles.

Te-trăm'e-ter, Tetrahedrons.

n. A verse consisting of four measures.

Te'träreh, n. A Roman governor of the fourth part of a province.

Te-träreh'ate, n. Office or Tet'rareh-y, jurisdiction of a tetrarch.

Te-tras'tieh, n. A poem of four verses.

Tět'ra-style, n. A building with four columns in frout.
Tět/ra-syl'la-ble, n. A word of four syllables.

Tet'ter, n. Λ eutaneous disease, causing a troublesome itching.

Teū-ton'ie, a. Relating to the Teutons, or ancient Germans.

Tew'el, n. An iron pipe in forges to receive the pipe of the bellows.

Text, n. A passage of Scripture selected as the subject of discourse; composition on which a note is written. Text'-book, n. A manual of

instruction; a school-book. Text'-hand, n. A large kind of writing. [by weaving. Text'tile, a. Woven; formed Text'u-al, a. Pertaining to, or coutained iu, the text.

Text'u-a-rist, n. One versed in Scripture.
Text'u-a-ry, Text'ure, n. Manner of weav-

ing; fabric formed by weaving. .

Than, conj. A particle ex-

pressing comparison.

Thane, n. An Auglo-Saxon baron or dignitary.

Thănk, v. t. To express gratitude to for a favor.

Thănk'ful (139), a. Full of gratitude.

Thànk'ful-ly, adv. In a thànkful manner; gratefully. [tude. Thànk'ful-ness, n. Grati-Thànk'less, a. Unthankful;

Thank'ful-ness, n. Grati-Thank'less, a. Unthankful; ungrateful. [tude. Thank'less-ness, n. Ingrati-Thanks, n. pl. Expression of gratitude.

Thănks'giv-ing, n. Act of giving thanks; a day for publicly expressing gratitude

Thănk'-wor'thy (-wûr'thỹ),

a. Deserving thanks; meritorious.

That (122), pron. referring to something before mentioned or understood, or to something more remote; the other; the former; who; which. -conj. introducing a cause or consequence.

Thatch, n. Straw for covering a roof. — v. t. To cover with straw, reeds, or the like. Thau'ma-tur'gy, n. Act of performing something won-

derful.

Thaw, v. i. or t. To melt as icc or snow. — n. The melting of ice or snow.

The (122), definite article, or definitive a. denoting a particular person or thing.

The 'a-ter' (151), n. A play-The 'a-tre' honse; a place I for dramatic exhibitions, &c.; region of operations of an army; a place of action or exhibition.

The at'rie, a. Pertaining The at'rie al. to, or suiting, a theater.

The-at'rie-al-ly, adv. In the manner of actors on the stage.
Thee, pron., objective case singular of Thou.

Theft, n. A felonious taking of property; act of stealing; thing stolen. [Ing to them. Their (thar), a. pron. Beloug-Theirs, a. pron. Of them. They sign, n. [Gr. Theos., God.]

Belief in a personal God.

The ist, n. One who believes in a personal God.

The-ist'ie. \ a. Pertaining
The-ist'ie-al. \ to theism.
Them, pron., objective case of
They.

Theme, n. Subject or topic; essay; a radical verb.

Them-selves, pron.; pl. of Himself, Herself, or Iself. Then, adv. At that time; afterward; therefore.—conj. In that case. [or time. Thenge, adv. From that place Thenge forth, adv.

Thence-fôr'ward, From that time onward.
The-ŏe'ra-cy (117), n. A gov-

ernment immediately directed by God.

Thē'o-erāt'ie-al, a. Pert_in-

ing to theocracy.

The-ŏd'o-līte, n. An instru-

ment used in surveying.

Thē/o-lō'ġi-an, \ n. One
The-ŏl'o-ġist, \ versed in
theology; a divinc.

Thē/o-lŏġ'ie, } a. Pertain-Thē/o-lŏġ'ie-al, } a to theology

The-ol'o-gize, v. t. or i. To render theological. The ol'o-gy, n. The science of God and divine things.

The-ôr'bo, n. A musical instrument like a large lute.

Thē'o-rem, n. A statement of a principle to be demoustrated.

The o-retrie, a. Pertain-The o-retrie-al, ing to, or depending on, theory; spec-nlative; not practical.

Thē'o-rĕt'ie-al-ly, adv. In theory. [theorizing. Thē'o-rist, n. One given to Thē'o-rize, v. i. To form theo-

ries; to speculate. Fhē'o-ry (141), n. Speculatiou; scheme; science as dis-

tinct from art.

The-ŏs'o-phy, n. A direct as distinguished from a revealed

knowledge of God.

Ther'a-peu'tie, a. Pertaining to the healing art; cur-

[place. ative. Phêre (thâr, 10), adv. In that Phêre'a-bout', adv. that place or number.

Thêre-aft'er, adv. After that. Phêre-ăt', adv. At that place;

on that account. Thêre-by', adv. By that; for

that cause. There'fore (ther'for or thar'for), adv. For this or that

reason; consequently. There-from', adv. From this

or that. Thêre-ĭn', adv. In that or There'in-to', adv. Into that,

or that place.
There of (-off or -ov'), adv.
(this. Thêre-ŏn', adv. On that or (adv. To that Thêre-to', { Thêre-un-to'. } or this.

Thêre-un'der, adv. Under that or this. Thêre/up-on', adv. Upon

that or this. There-with' (-with' or -with'),

adv. With that or this. Thêre/with-al', adv.

and above that. Ther'mal, a. Warm; tepid.

Ther-mom'e-ter, n. [Gr. therme, heat, and metron, measure.] An instrument for measuring temperature.

Ther/mo-met/ric-al, a. Pertaining to a thermometer.

The-sau'rus, n. A treasury; a storehouse of information. Thēse, pron.; pl. of This. †Thē'sis, n. (pl. Thē'sēş, 147), A theme; au essay.

The'ur-gy, n. Art of doing supernatural things; magic. They, pron.; pl. of He, She,

or It.

Thick, a. Not thin; dense; close; gross. - adv. Closely; in quick succession. — n.

The thickest part. Thiek'en (thik'n), v. t. or i.

To make or become thick. Thick'et, n. A collection of trees or shrubs closely set.

Thick'ish, a. Rather thick. Thiek'ly, Closely; adv.

densely; deeply.
Thick'ness, n. The state of being thick; denseness.

Thick'-set, a. Close planted; having a short, thick body. Thiēf (142), n. One who steals. Thiēve, v. i. To steal or

practice theft; to pilfer. Thiev'er-y, n. The practice of stealing; theft.

Thievish, a. Given to theft. Thievish-ly, adv. By theft. Thigh (thi), n. Part of the leg above the knee.

Thills, n. pl. Shafts of a wagon or other carriage. Thim'ble, n. A metal cap for

the finger in sewing. Thin, a. Not thick ; lean ; slender; slight. - r. t. To make thin or thinner; to dilute; to attenuate; to rarefy.

Thine, a. Belonging to thee. Thing, a. An inanimate object; whatever exists; event or action.

Think, v. i. or t. [imp. & p. p. THOUGHT.] To have ideas; to reflect; to meditate; to imagine; to judge. Think'er, n. One who thinks.

Thinking, n. Imagination; judgment.—a. Having the faculty of thought.

Thin'ly, adr. In a thin or seattered manner.

Thin'ness, n. State of being thin; slenderness; tenuity. Third, a. Next after the seeond.— n. A third part; an interval of three tones in music; (pl.) the third part of an estate, to which a widow is entitled by law. [place. Third'ly, adv. In the third

Thirst, n. Desire of drink; eager desire; longing. — v.i.To feel a want of drink; to

Thirst'i-ness, n. State of be-Thirst'y, a. Suffering from

the want of drink; dry; parched; very desirous.
Thir'teen, a. Ten and three.
Thir'teenth, a. Ordinal of

thirteen; third after tcuth. Thīr'ti-eth, a. Next after the

29th; being one of 30 equal parts of a thing.

Thīr'ty, a. Thrice ten. Thĭs, pron. (pl. Thēşe.) Denoting something present or near in place or time.

This'tle (this'l), n. A prickly plant of several genera.

Thith'er, adv. To that place, point, or result

Thith'er-ward, adv. Toward that place.

Thole, n. A pin in the gunwale of a boat, to keep the oar in place.

Thong, n. A strap of leather for fastening any thing.

Tho-răç'ie, a. Pertaining to the thorax, or chest. [chest. †Thô'răx, n. Cavity of the Thôrn, n. A prickly tree or

shrub; a spine; a prickle. Thôrn'y, a. Full of thorns; sharp; perplexing.

Thor'ough (thur'o), a. Passing through; complete. Thor'ough-fare (thur'o-), n.

A passage quite through. Thor'ough-ly (thur'o-), adv.

Completely. Thor'ough-paged (thur'o-past), a. Perfect in what is

undertaken ; complete. Thor'ough-wort (thur'owart), n. A medicinal plaut;

boneset. Those, pron.; pl. of That. Thou, pron. denoting the per-

son addressed. Though (tho), adv. & conj. Granting; admitting; allow-

ing; however. Thought (thawt), imp. & p. p. of Think. -. n. That which

the mind thinks; idea; conception; reflection; notion. Thought'ful (thawt'-), a. Given to thought; contem-

plative; meditative. Thought'ful-ly (thawt'-), adv.

With contemplation. Thought'ful-ness (the wt'-), n.

State or quality of being thoughtful. Thought'less (thawt'-), a. Un-

thinking; heedless; carcless. (thawt/-), Thought'less-ly Without thought:

heedlessly: stupidly. Thought'less-ness (thawt'-),

n. Want of thought; heedlessness.

Thou'sand, a. or n. Ten hun-Ithousaud. Thou'sandth, a. Ordinal of Thrail'dom ((131), n. Sla-Thrai'dom) very; boudage; servitude.

Thrásh, v. t. To beat out grain from; to beat soundly. Thrásh'er, n. One who thrashes grain; a large species of shark.

Thread, n. A small twist of silk, cotton, flax, &c.; a filament. -v. t. To put a thread in; to pass through.

Thread'bare, a. Worn out; common; trite; stale.

Threat, n. Denunciation of ill: menace.

Thrěat'en (thrět/n), v. t. To alarm with the promise or prospect of evil; to menace. Threat'en-ing, a. Indicating a threat or some danger ; im-

minent; impending.

Three, a. or n. Two and one. Three fold, a. Three repeated; consisting of three. Three'pence (thrip'ens), n. A coin worth three peunies.

Three'pen-ny (thrip'en-ny), a. Worth three pence only; poor; mean. [ty; sixty. Three'seore, a. Thrice twen-Thrěsh, v. t. To thrash.

Thresh'old, n. The door sill; entrance; gate.

Threw (thrn), imp. of Throw. Thrice, adv. Three times. Thrid, v. t. To slide or pass

through; to thread. Thrift, n. Wise management;

economy; prosperity. Thrift'i-ly, adv. With wise or successful economy.

Thrift'i-ness, n. Frugality;

good husbandry. Thrift'less, a. Extravagant; prodigal; profuse.

Thrift'y, a. Thriving by industry. - SYN. Frugal; careful; economical.

Thrill, v. t. To pierce. - v. i.
To feel a sharp tingling sensation. - n. A warbling; a shivering or sharp tingling sensation.

Thrive, v. i. [imp. THRIVED; Thun'der-bolt, n. A shaft of p. p. THRIVED, THRIVEN.] To prosper by industry; to flourish

Thrīv'ing (133), a. Flourishing; prosperous.

Throat (18), n. Fore part of the ueck; something resembling the fore part of the neck.

Throb, v. i. To beat forcibly,

as the heart or pulse; to palpitate. — n. A strong pulsation. [guish; agony. Throe, n. Extreme pain; an-Thronc, n. A royal seat; a chair of state; seat of a bishop. -v. t. To place on

a throne. Throng, n. [A.-S., fr. thringan,

to press.] A crowd of people; a multitude. - v. i. or t. To crowd together.

Throt'tle, n. The windplpe. -v. i. or t. To ehoke.

Through (throo), prep. From end to end of; by means of. -adv. From one end or side to the other; to the end; to the ultimate purpose.

Through-out' (throo-out'), prep. Quite through. - adv.

In every part. Throve, old imp. of Thrive. Throw, v. t. [imp. THREW; p. p. THROWN.] To fling; to cast; to toss; to hurl; to send; to turn; to twist. n. A cast; a fall.

Throw'ster, n. One who throws or twists silk.

Thrum, n. End of a weaver's thread; coarse yarn. - v. t. To insert tufts in. - v. i. To play coarsely or rudely on an instrument.

Thrush, n. A singing blrd; ulcers in the month.

Thrust, v. t. [imp. & p. p. THRUST.] To push or drive with force; to urge; to stab. -n. A violent push.

Thug, n. One of a religious association of robbers and as-

sassins in India.

Thumb (thum), n. The short thick finger. - v. t. To handle awkwardly; to soil or wear with the thumb or the fingers.

Thump, r. t. or i. To strike or beat with something thick or heavy. -n. A heavy,

dull blow.

Thun'der, n. The sound which follows lightning. - r. i. To discharge electrical fluid with noise. [lightning.

Sndden Thun'der-elap, n. Sudden report of an explosion of

elcctricity. Thun'der-show'er, shower accompanied with thunder. [ished; amazed. Thun'der-struck, a. Aston-Thurs'day, n. The fifth day Ithis manner. of the week. Thus (123, 124), adv. So; in

Thwack, v. t. To beat; to bang. - n. A heavy blow; a thump.

Thwart, v. t. To cross; to oppose. - a. Being across.
Thy, a. Belonging to thee. Thyme (tim, 97), n. A fra-

grant plant. Thỹ-sělf', pron. An empha-

sized form of Thou. Tī-ā'rā (140), n. A head-drest or diadeni;

the pope's triple crown. Tĭb'i-al, Relating to the large

bone of the leg. Tick,

Credit; an Tiara. insect; a slight noise; a ease for feath-To run upon ers. - v. i. ercdit; to make a small noise, as a watch.

Tick'en, \n. Cloth for bed-

Tick'ing, ticks.

Tick'ct, n. A piece of paper entitling to some right or privilege. -v. t. To mark

or distinguish by a ticket.

Tick'le, r. t. To excite a peculiar thrilling sensation by the touch; to please. - r. i. To feel, or to excite, a thrilling sensation by the touch.

Tick'lish, a. Easily tickled; liable to totter and fall at the slightest touch.

Tid'al. a. Relating to tides. Tid'bit, n. A delicate piece of any thing eatable; a dainty. Tide, n. The ebb or flow of

the waters of the ocean. - v. t. To drive with the tide or stream.

Tīdes'man (143), n. An of-Tīde'-wāit'er, ficer who watches the landing of goods, to secure the payment of duties.

With neatness Tī'di-ly. adv. and simplicity.

Tī'di-ness (135', n. Neatness and simplicity.

Tī'dings, n. pl. News; intelligence; information. Tī'dy, a. Neat and simple.

n. A pinafore; a cover for the back of a chair, &e.

Tie (134), v. t. To bind; to fasten. -n. A knot; an obligation; bond; restraint; equality, as of votes.

Tier, n. One of two or more rows, one above another.

Tierce (or terss), n. A cask or measure holding forty-two wine gallons.

Tiff, n. A small draught of liquor; a fit of anger. A kiud of very

Tif'ia-ny, n. thin slik.

Ti'ger, n. An Asiatic beast of prey.

Tight (tīt), a. [O. Eng. tight, tied, p. p. of tie. to bind.]



Compact; close; tense; parsimonious; intoxicated. Tight'en (tit'n), v. t. To make

tight or more tight. Tight'ly (-tit'-), adv. Close-

ly; compaetly. Tight'ness (tit'-), n. Quality of being tight; compaetness. Ti'gress, n. A female tiger.

Tike, n. A clown; a dog. Til'bu-ry, n. A kind of gig without a top.

Tile, n. A thin piece of baked elay for covering buildings, for floors, &c.; a hat. -v.t.To cover with tiles.

Till, n. A money box in a shop. - prep. Up to the time of; until. - v. t. To plow and dress, as land; to cultivate.

Till'a-ble, a. Capable of being tilled.

Till'age, n. Culture of land. Till'er, n. Handic of a rudder; a husbandman; sprout from a root or stump. — v. i.To put forth sprouts from the root or stump ..

Tilt, n. A tent or awning: a thrust; a military exercise; a large hammer; inclination forward. -v.t. To incline; to thrust, as a lance; to hammer or forge. — v. i. To thrust with a lance; to fight; to lean or fall.

Tilt'-hăm'mer, n. A heavy hammer in iron works.

Tim'ber, n. Wood for building, for tools, furuiture, &c.; a beam. -v. t. To furnish with timber.

Tim'brel, n. A kind of drum. Time, n. A particular part of duration; scason; age; period; the present life; repetition; measure of sound. — v. t. To adapt to the occasion; to mark the time of.

Tīme'-keep'er, n. A clock or watch; a time-piece.

Tīme'ly, a. In good time; seasonable. - adv. Early ; in good time.

Tīme'-piēce, n. A clock or watch; a time-keeper.

Time'-sērv'er, n. One who complies with the times; a temporizer; a trimmer.

Tīme'-sērv'ing, a. Obsequiously complying with prevailing opinious; temporizing.

Time'-worn, a. Worn by long

Tim'id, a. Wanting courage.
— SYN. Fearful; timorous; eowardly; pusillanimous.

Ti-mid'i-ty, \ n. Want of Tim'id-ness, \ courage.

Tim'id-ly, adv. In a timid manner; without courage. Tim'o-rous, a. Fcarful; timid. Tim'o-rous-ly, adv. fear.

Tin, n. A soft white metal; a thin plate of iron covered with tin; (collog.) eash. - v. t. To cover with tin.

Tine'al, n. Crude borax. Tinet'ure, n. Spirituous so-lution of a substance; tinge or sliade of color; slight taste superadded. - v. t. To tinge; to imbue.

Tin'der, n. Something very iuflammable, for kindling fire from a spark.

Tĭn'der-box, n. A box for tin-Tine, n. A tooth or prong. Tin'-foil, n. Tin reduced to a thin leaf.

Ting, v. i. To sound, as a bell; to tinkle.

Tinge (133), n. A color; dye; tincture; slight taste. — v. t. To color; to dye; to stain; to imbue.

Tin'gle (ting'gl), v. i. To feel a sharp thrilling or pricking sensation.

Tink'er, n. One who mends vessels of metal. - v. mend, as metal wares.

Tink'le, v. i. To make small, quick, sharp sounds, as by striking on metal.

Tink'ling, n. A small, quick, sharp metallic sound.

Tin'man, n. One who deals Tin'ner, in tin. [tin. Tin'ny, a. Relating to, or like, Tin'sel (130), a. [Fr. étincelle,

a spark, from Lat. scintilla.] A shining material, more gay than valuable. — a. Gaudy:

showy to excess. — v.t. (130) To adorn with tinsel.

Time'less, a. Untimely; un-seasonable. Tint. n. A slight coloring. — v. t. To give a slight coloriug to; to tinge.

Ti'ny, a. Very small; minute. Tip, n. The end; the point. -v. t. To form a point upon; to lower one end of, as [for the neck. of a cart.

Tip'pet, n. A covering of fur Tip'ple, v. i. To drink strong liquors habitually. Tĭp'pler, n. An habituel

drinker of strong liquors.

Tip'staff, n. A constable.
Tip'sy, a. Partially intoxicated; half drunk. Tip'tōe, n. The tip or end of

the toe.

Ti-rade', n. A strain or flight of violent invective or declamatiou.

Tire, n. A row or rank; & baud of iron for a wheel. v. t. or i. To weary or become weary.

Tired, a. Fatigued; weary. Tire'some, a. Tedious; fatigning; wearisome. [ness. Tīre'some-ness, n. Tedious-

Tis'sue (tish'shu , n. Cloth interwoven with gold or silver; union or texture of anatomical elements; a connected series. [mouse. Tit, n. A small horse; a tit-

Tit'bit, n. See Tidbit. Tith'a-ble, a. Subject to the payment of tithes.

Tithe, n. Tenth of any thing. -v. t. To tax to the amount of a tenth.

Tīth'ing-măn (143), n. parish officer; a kind of eonstable.

Tit'il-late, v.t. To tickle. Tit'il-la'tion, n. Aet of tickling; any slight pleasure.

Ti'tle, n. An inscription; right; appellation of honor. - v. t. To name; to call; to cutitle. [ble. Ti'tled, a. Having a title; no-

Tī'tle-pāġe, n. The page of a book which contains its title. Tit'mouse 143), n. A small

perching bird. Tit'ter, v. i. To laugh with the tongue against the upper

Tit'ter-ing, laugh Tit'ter,

Tit'tle, n. A minute part; a point; a dot; a jot.

Tit'tle-tat'tle, n. Idle, trifling talk; an idle talker.

Tit'u-lar, a. Existing in name only; nominal. — n. invested with a title.

Tit'u-lar-ly, adv. Nominally. Tit'u-la-ry, a. Pertaining to, or consisting in, a title; nominal.

To, prep. indicating approach motion, and arrival, or course, or tendency.

Toad (18), n. A small wellknown reptile.

Toad'stool, n. A fungous plant; a mushroom.

Toast, v. t. To dry and scorch at the fire; to drink to the health or in honor of. -n. Bread dried and scorched; a name or sentiment, &c., honored by drinking.

To-băe'eo, n. A plant used for smoking and chewing. To-băe'co-nist, n. A dealer

in, or a manufacturer of, tobacco.

Tŏe'sin, n. [Fr., from O. Fr. toquer, to touch, strike, and sein, a beil.] An alarm-bell.
Töd, n. Twenty-eight pounds.
To-dāy', n. This present day.
— adv. On this day.

Tod'dle, v. i. To walk with short steps, as a child.

Tod'dy, n. A mixture of spirit and water sweetened.

Tõe (133, 140), n. One of the extremities of the foot .- v. t. (133) To touch with the toes. To-geth'er, adv. In the same place or time; in company.

Tog'gle-joint, n. An elbow or knee joint. Toil, v. i. To work hard. - n. (126) Hard labor; a net or snare.

Toi'let, n. A dressingtable; dress; attire. Toil'some, a. Labori-

ous; wearisome. Toil'some-ness, n. La- joint. boriousness.

To-kay', n. Wine made at Tokay, in llungary.

Tö'ken (tö'kn), n. Something intended to represent another thing. - SYN. Sign; note; symbol; badge.

Told, imp. & p. p. of Tell. Tole, v. t. To allure by bait. Tol'er-a-ble, a. Capable of

being endured; passable. Tŏl'er-a-bly, adv. Moderately well; passably.

Tol'er-ance, n. Act of enduring ; toleration.

Töl'er-ant, a. Inclined to tolerate; indulgent.
Tŏl'er-āte, v. t. To allow by Inclined to

not hindering; to suffer. Tol'er-a'tion, n. Act of toler-

ating; sufferance.

Toll (123), n. A tax for some liberty or privilege; a mlller's portion of grain for grinding; sound of a bell rung slowly. -v. i. or t. To ring with slow and uniform strokes.

Töll'-bridge, n. A bridge where toll is paid for passing. Töll'-gāte, n. A gate where toll is paid. [takes toll. Töll'-gath'er-er, n. One who Toll'-house, n. A house where

toll is taken.

Tom'a-hawk, n. An Indian war-hatchet. - v. t. To cut or kill with a tomahawk.

To-mā'to, or To-mä'to (pl. To-ma'tōes, -ma'- or -ma'-140), n. A garden-plant and its fruit.

Tomb (toom), n. A grave; a vault for the dead. Tŏm'boy, n. A romping girl.

Tomb'stone (toom'ston), n. A [ume. stone at a grave. Tome, n. A ponderous vol-To-mor'row, n. Day after the

present. - adv. On the day after this.

Tom'tit, n. The titmouse. Ton, n. Prevailing fashion.

Ton (tun), n. Weight of 2000 gross, or 2240 pounds; 40 cubic feet. Tone, n. Sound or character

of a sound; inflection; whine; strength; vigor; spirit. -v. t. To utter with a kind of whine; to tune.

Tongs, n. pl. Instrument to handle fire or heated metals, and for other purposes.

Tongue (tung), n. The organ of taste and speech, or something resembling it; a lan-

guage; speech. Tongue'-tied, a. Unable to

speak freely.

Ton'ie, a. Increasing strength; relating to tones or sounds. -n. A medicine that iucreases the strength.

To-night' (-nit'), n. This very night. — adv. On this very night.

Ton'nage (tun'ej), n. Amount of tons carried in a vessel; duty by the ton.

Ton'sil, n. One of two glands in the throat.

Ton'sure (-shipr), n. Act of shaving the crown of the head; state of being shorn. Ton-tine' (-teen'), n. An an-

nuity or survivorship. Too, adv. Over; more than enough; also.

Took, imp. of Take.

Tool, n. An instrument of manual operation; a hireling. Toot, v. i. To make a peculiar sound.

Tooth (143), n. A small bone attached to the jaw for chewing; a tine or prong. - v. t. To indent; to furnish with teeth. [the teeth.

Tooth'ache (-ak), n. A pain in Tooth'-edge, n. Sensation excited by grating sounds, and by the touch of keen acids.

Tooth'less, a. Wanting teeth. Tooth'-pick, n. An instrument for cleaning the teeth.

Tooth'some, a. Pleasing to the taste; palatable.

Top, n. The highest part; platform round the head of the lower $\begin{array}{ll} \text{mast} \; ; & \text{a} \\ \text{toy.} - v. \; i. \end{array}$ ort. To tip;

т т, Тор. to cap; to rise above or aloft :- to excel. To'parch, n. The principal

man in a place. To'paz, n. A precious stone of

a yellowish color. Tope, v. i. To drink to excess. To'per, n. One who driuks to excess; a druukard; a sot.

Tō'phet, n. Hell. Top'ie. n. Subject of discourse; a matter treated of.

Tŏp'ie-al, a. Pertaining to a place: limited: local.

Top'ie-al-ly, adv. In a topical mauner.

Tŏp'-knŏt (-nŏt), n. An orna-mental bow worn by womea on the head. Top'mast, n. The mast next

above the lower mast. Top'mēst, a. Uppermost;

highest. [on topography. To-pog'ra-pher, n. A writer Top/o-graph/ie, a. De-Top/o-graph/ie-al, scriptive of a place.

To-pŏg'ra-phy, n. Minute de-lineation and description of any place or region.

Top'ping, a. Rising above; surpassing; proud.

Top'ple, v. i. To fall or pitch forward; to tumble down.

Top'sy-tur'vy, a. With the head downward; unside

Tôrch, n. A light made of some combustible substance; a flanibeau.

Tôrch'-light (-līt), n. Light | of a torch, or of torches.

Tore, imp. of Tear.

Tôr'ment, n Extreme pain. Tor-ment', v. t. To put to extreme pain, or anguish.

Tor-ment'er, \ n. One who Tor-ment'or, torments.

Torn, p. p. of Tear.

Tor-nā'do, n. A violent gust

of wind; a hurricane. Tor-pē'do, n. A fish having electric power; an engine for blowing up ships; a small explosive firework.

Tôr'pid, a. Having lost motion or the power of feeling. SYN. Numb; dull; sluggish;

inactive.

Tor-pid'i-ty, n. Numbness; Tôr'pid-ness, insensibility; dullness; sluggishness; inactivity.

Tôr'por, n. Numbness; dullhess; sluggishness.

Tor/re-fae'tion, n. The act of roasting or scorching.

Tor're-fy, v. t. To parch; to roast; to scorch.

Tor'rent, n. A violent stream Tor'rid, a. Buruing; violently hot; parched.

Tôr'sion, n. Act of twisting; force with which a thing un-

Tôrt, n. Wrong; injury done. Tôr'tious (tôr'shus), a. Done by wrong; injurious.

Tôr'toise (tôr/tis, 35), n. [From Lat. tor-

Tortoisc.

t u s, twisted, crooked, — from its crooked feet.] A reptile inclosed in a hard, scaly case.

Twisted; Tôrt'u-oùs, a. Twisted; wreathed; winding; deceit-

Tôrt'ūre, n. Extreme pain; anguish of body or mind; torment. - v. t. To inflict extreme pain upon; to torment. To'ry, n. An advocate for royal power; a conservative.

Tory-ism, n. The principles

of Tories.

Toss, v. t. To throw with the hand; to throw upward, or with a jerk .- v. i. To roll and tumble: to writhe. — n. Act of tossing

Tō'tal, a. Whole; complete; entire. -n. The whole sum or amount.

To-tăl'i-ty, n. The whole sum, quantity, or amount.

To'tal-ly, adv. Wholly; completely; entirely.

Tôte, v. t. To carry or bear. [Southern States.]

Tot'ter, v.i. To shake so as to threaten to fall; to vacillate.

Töt'tle, v. i. To toddle.
Touch, v. t. To come in contact with; to reach to; to

feel; to affect; to treat slightly. -n. Contact; sense of feeling; feature.
Touch'i-ness, n. Peevishness.

Touch'ing, a. Adapted to affect the feelings.

Touch'ing-ly, adv. Pathetic-

ally. Touch'-me-not/, n. A plant.

Touch'-stone, n. A stone used to ascertain the purity of gold or silver by the streak it leaves on it; any criterion or test.

Touch'-wood, n. Decayed wood that easily takes fire. Peevish; irri-

Touch'y, a. Petable; irascible.

Tough (tuf), a. Flexible but not brittle; firm; strong; stiff : severe ; violent.

Tough'en (tuf'n), v. t. To make tough. - v. i. To grow tough or tougher.

Tough'ly (tut'-), adv. In a tough manner.

Tough'ness (tuf'-), n. Flexibility with firmness of cohesion; tenacity.

Tou-pee', n. A small wig. Tour (toor), n. A journey in a circuit; turn of duty. -Circuit; excursion; SYN. jaunt; journey

Tour'ist (toor'ist), n. One who makes a tour.

Toûr'na-ment (tûr'-), n. A mock-fight or martial sport on horseback.

Toûr'ni-quět (-kět), n. A surgical bandage which is tightened by a screw.

Touse, v. t. To pull and haul. Tow, n. Coarse and broken part of flax or hemp. - v. To draw through the water by a rope.

Tow'age, n. Act of towing; price for towing.

Tō'ward (tō'ard), | prep. In Tō'wardş (tō'ardz), | the direction of; with respect to; near by.

To'ward, a. Ready to do or learn; apt; docile; teachable; tractable.

Tō'ward-ly, a. Ready to learn or to do; tractable. Tow'el, n. A cloth for wiping the hands, and for other pur-

Tow'er, n. A high edifice; a citadel. - v. i. To be lofty; to soar aloft.

Very high; Tow'ering, a. elevated; soaring.

 $T\bar{o}w'$ - $I\bar{i}ne$, n. A rope used $T\bar{o}w'$ - $r\bar{o}pe$, f for towing a ship, &c.

Town, n. A large collection of houses; the inhabitants.

Town'ship, n. Territory or district of a town. Towns'man (143), n. One of

the same town. Town'-talk (-tawk), n. Com-

mon talk of a place. Tŏx'i-eŏl'o-ġy, n. The science which treats of poisons.

Toy, n. A plaything; a trifle; folly; sport. — v. t.To dally

amorously; to trifle.
Toy'ish, a. Given to dallying.
Toy'man (143), n. One who deals in toys.

Toy'-shop, n. A shop where toys are sold.

Trace, n. A footprint; a track; a vestige; mark; token; (pl.) the straps of a harness for drawing. — v. t.To delineate by marks; to follow by footprints or some other mark.

Trāçe'a-ble (133), a. Capable of being traced. Ornamental

Trā'çer-y, n. Orna work in architecture. Trā'che-à, n. The windpipe.

Tráck (127), n. A footstep; mark left by something passing; path; road, as of a railway. -v. t. To follow by traces.

Trăck'less, a. Having no track; untrodden.

Trăet, n. Region of indefinite extent; a short treatise, esp.

one on practical religion.

Trăct'a-ble, a. Easily managed; docile.

Trăet'a-bil'i-ty, \n. State Trăet'a-ble-ness, j or quality of being manageable.

Traet'a-bly, adv. With ready compliance.

Trăe'tate, n. A treatise. Trăet'ile, a. Capable of being

drawn out in length; ductile. Trae-til'i-ty, n. Capacity of being drawn out in length.

Trăe'tion, n. Act of drawing. Trăe'tive, a. Serving to draw; attracting.

Trāde, n. Commerce; traffic; business; ealling; occupation; men of the same occu-

pation .- v. i. To buy or sell; to traffic; to deal. [trade. Trad'er, n. One engaged in Trades'man (143), n. A shop-

Trade'-wind, n. A periodical wind in or near the torrid

Tra di'tion (-dish'un', n. Delivery; oral account transmitted from father to son.

Tra-di'tion-al (-dish'un-), Tra-di'tion-a-ry (-dish'un-), livered or communicated by tradition.

Tra-di'tion-al-ly (-dish'un-), adv. By tradition.

Tra-düçe', v. t. To defame; to slander; to vilify; to calumniate.

Tra-du'çer, n. One who traduces; a calumnistor.

Tra-due'tion, n. Derivation; transportation.

Tra-due'tive, a. Capable of being deduced.

Trăf'fie (128), n. Dealing for purposes of any kind. — SYN. Commerce; trade; barter.
- v. i. (128) To buy and sell; to barter; to trade.

Trăf'fick-er (128), n. A trader. Tra-ge'di-an, n. An actor or a writer of tragedies.

Trăg'e-dy, n. A dramatic poem representing some action having a fatal issue; a

Trag'ie, a. Relating to

Trăg'ie-al-ly, adv. Wie fatal event; mournfully. With a

position partaking of the nature both of tragedy and comedy.

Trăg'i-cŏm'ie, a. Par-Trăg'i-cŏm'ie-al. of a mixture of grave and comic scenes.

Trāil. v. t. or i. To draw along the ground. - n. Scent left on the ground; a track; any thing drawn along.

Trāin, v t. To draw along; to trail; to allure; to exercise; to discipline; to educate, or bring up. -n. Something drawn along: trail; tail; retinue; procession; line, as of cars; series; pro-(being trained. cess.

Trāin'a-ble. a. Capable of Train'-bands, n. pl. Militia. One who Trāin'-bêar'er, n. holds up a train.

Oil obtained Trāin'-oil, n.

from the blubber or fat of whales by boiling. Trāipse, v. i. To walk slut-

tishly or carelessly.

Trāit, n. A stroke: a marked feature or peculiarity.

Trāi'tor, n. One who violates his allegiance or his trust; one guilty of treason.

Trāi'tor-ous, a. Treacherous; guilty of treason; faithless; disloyal.

Trāi'tress, n. A female tral-Tra-jěct', v. t. To throw or

cast through.

Tra-jee'tion, n. A throwing or easting through or across. Tra-jěet'o-ry, n. A curve

which a moving body describes in space.

Trăl'a-ti'tious (-tish'us), a. Metaphorical; figurative. Trăm, n. A coal-wagon, or one

of the rails on which it runs. Trăm'mel, n. A shackle; a hook. - v. t. (130) To catch; to shackle; to confine; to hamper.

Tra-mon'tane, or Tram'ontane, a. Lying or being beyond the mountain; foreign; barbarous.

Trămp, v. t. or i. To tread; to travel. - n. A foot-travcler: a tramper.

Trămp'er, n. Oue who tramps; a vagrant. foot.

Trăm'ple, v. t. To tread under Trance, n. [From Lat transitus, a passage, fr. transire, to pass over. | A state of insensibility; catalepsy; ecsta-

Trăg'i-com'e-dy, n. A com-Trăn'quil (trănk'wil), a. Quiet ; calm ; peaceful ; undisturbed.

Trăn'quil-lize (129), c. t. To Trăn'quil-lize, quiet; to render calm; to allay.

Tran-quil'li-ty (129), n. Quietness; a calm state.

Trăn'quil-ly, adv. Peacefully; quietly; calmly. Trans-aet', v. t. To do; to perform: to conduct.

Trans-ăc'tion, n. Performance: management; act or [transacts.

Trans-act'or, n. One who Trans-gres'sion (-gresh'un), Trans-al'pine, a. Being be-n. Violation of a law; sin. yond the Alps in regard to Rome.

Trăns'at·lăn'tie, a. Being beyond, or on the other side of, the Atlantic.

Tran-sçěnd', v. t. To go beyoud : to surpass : to exceed ; to outdo; to excel.

Tran-sçënd'ençe, n. State Tran-sçënd'en-çy, of being transcendent; supereminent.

Tran-scend'ent. a. Surpassing; pre-eminent.

Trăn'scend-ent'al, a. Supereminent: surpassing others; vague and illusive.

Tran-scend'ent-ly, adv. Supereminently; most excellently.

Tran-seribe', v. t. To copy; to write over again, or in the same words.

Tran-serīb'er, n. One who transcribes or copies.

Trăn'seript, n. A copy from an original. Tran-serip'tion, n. Act of

transcribing, or copying. Trăn'sept, n. Part

church at right angles to the body. Trans-fer', v. t. To convey

from one place or person to another; to sell; to alienate. Trans'fer, n. Conveyance to another; removal.

Trans-fĕr'a-ble, a. Capable of being transferred.

Trans'fer-ence, n. Act of Trans-fer'rence, transferring; trausfer.

Trans-fer'rer, n. Oue who transfers.

Trans-fēr'ri-ble, a. Capable of being transferred.

Trans-fig'u-rā'tion, change of form or appear-

Trans-fig'ure, v. t. Tochange the outward form or appearance of. [through. Trans-fix', v. t. To pierce

Trans-fôrm', v. t. To change the form or appearance of; to metamorphose.

Trăns/for-mā/tion, n. Metamorphosis; change of form. Trans-fuse', v. t. To pour out of one into another.

Trans-fū'sion, n. Act of pouring from one vessel into another.

Trans-gress'. v. t. To overpass, as a rule; to break; to violate. - r. i. To sin.

Trans-gress'ive, a. Disposed to transgress.

Trans-gress'or, n. One who transgresses, or breaks a law; a sinner.

Trăn'sient /-shent), a. Passing; hasty; not permauent or stationary.

Trăn'sient-ly, adv. short time

Trăn'sient-ness, n. Stato of being transient

Trăn'sit, n. A passing, as of goods through a country, or as a planet over the sun's disk; a line of passage.

Tran-si'tion (-sizh/un or -zish/-un, 104), n. Passage from one place or state to another; change.

Tran-si'tion al (-sizh/un- or -zish/un-, a. Involving, or denoting, transition.

Trăn'si-tive, a. Expressing action passing from an agent to an object.

Trăn'si-to-ry, a. Continuing but a short time; fleeting; transient.

Trans-lāt'a-ble, a. Capable of being translated.

Trans-late', v. t. To remove from one place to another; to render into another language; to interpret; to explain in other words.

Trans-la'tion. n. Act of translating; that which is translated; a version.

Trans-lā'tor, n. One who translates.

Trans-lu'cent, a. Transmit-ting rays of light, but not trausparent.

Trăns/ma-rine', a. Lying beyond the sea. [ting. Trăns'mi-grant, a. Migra-Trăns'mi-grate, v. i. To pass from one country or body to

another: to migrate. Trăns'mi-grā'tion, n. A passing from one country or body to another.

Trans-mis'si-ble, a. Capable

of being transmitted. Trans mis'sion (-niish'un), n. Act of transmitting; state of

being transmitted. Trans-mis'sive, a. Capable of being transmitted.

Frans-mit', v. t. [Lat. transmittere, fr. trans, across, over, and mittere, to send] To send from one person or place to another.

Trans-mit'tal, n. Transmis-Trans-mū'ta-ble, a. Capable of being transmuted.

Trăns'mu-tă'tion, n. Change into another substance, nature, or form.

Trans-mūte', r. t. To change into another substance, nature, or form; to transform.

Trăn'som, n. A cross-beam; a lintel.

For a Trans-par'en-cy. n. Quality Tra-pe'zi-um, of being transparent.

Trans-par'ent, a. Transmit-ting rays of light, so that bodies can be distinctly seen; clear : pellucid. frent Tran-spie'u-ous, a. Transpa-Trans-pierce', v. t. To pierce

through.

Trăn'spi-rā'tion. n. Act of passing through pores.

Tran-spire', v. t. or i. emit in vapor; to become publicly known.

Trans-plant', v. t. To remove and plant in another place.

Trăns/plan-tā/tion, n. Act of planting in another place. Trans-plant'er, n. One who transplants.

transportation; nassi Trăns'port, n. ecstasy; rapture.

Trans-port', v. t. To convey; to remove; to carry into banishment; to ravish with pleasure.

Trans-port'a-ble, a. Capable of being transported. Trăns/por-ta/tion, n. Act of

transporting; banishment. Trans-pos'al, n. Act of transposing.

Trans-pose', v. t. To put each in place of the other. Trăns/po-si'tion (-zish'un), n. Mutual change of places.

Trans-ship', v. t. To transfer from one ship or conveyance to another.

Trăn'sub-stăn'ti-āte (-stăn'shi-), v. t. To change into another substance.

Trăn'sub-stăn'ti-ā'tion (-shiā/-), n. A supposed change of the bread and wine, in the eucharist, into the real body and blood of Christ.

Tran-sūde', v. i. To pass out through the pores, as sweat. Trans-vēr'sal, a. Running or lying across.

Trăns'verse, n. '. axis of an ellipse. The longer

Trans-vērse', a. Lying in a cross direction. Trans-vērse'ly, adv. In a

cross direction. Trăp, n. A contrivance for

catching animals; a snare; a heavy igneous rock. - v. t. or i. To eatch iu a trap; to insnare.

Tra-păn', r. t. To trap; to insnare. - n. A snare.

Trăp'-dōor, n. A door in a floor or roof.

n. A plane figure contaiued under right

four lines, of which Trapezium. no two are parallel to each other.

Trăp'e-zoid, n. A plane, four-sided having figure, Trapezoid. two of the opposite sides parallel to each other.

Trăp'pings, n. pl. Ornaments; horse furniture.

Trăsh, n. Any waste or worthless matter.

Trăsh'y, a. Waste; worthless. Trăv'ail, 1. i. To toil; to suffer the pains of childbirth. -- n. Toil; labor in childbirth.

Trăv'el (130), v. i. To make a journey or voyage; to go. n. A journey or voyage.

Trăv'el-er ((130), n. One who Trăv'el-ler travels, Trăv'ers-a-ble, a. Capable

of being traversed. Trăv'erse. a. Lying across.

-v. t. To cross; to wander over; to thwart; to deny. n. A barrier or obstruction; a denial.

Trăv'es-ty, n. A parody. — v. t. To translate so as to turn to ridicule; to parody. Trāy, n. A waiter or salver;

a small trough. Trěach'er-ous, a. Faithless; false; perfidious.

Trěach'er-ous-ly, adv. Faithlessly.

Trěach'er-y, n. Violation of allegiance or faith : perfidy. Trea'ele, n. A thick sirup produced in refining sugar; molasses.

Trěad, v. i. [imp. TROD; p. p. TROD, TRODDEN.] To step; to set the foot; to walk. -v.t. To step or walk on; to trample. -n. Manner of stepping.

Trěad'le, | n. The part of a Trěd'dle, | loom. &c., which is moved by the foot.

Trěad'-mill, n. A mill worked by persons treading on a wide horizontal wheel.

Trea'son, n. Violation of allegiance; disloyalty.

Trēa'son-a-ble, a. Partaking of treason; traitorous.

(trězh/Hr), Trěas'ūre Wealth accumulated; great abundance; that which is highly valued. - v. t. To lay | up; to hoard.

Trěas'ūr-er (trězh'pr-), n. An officer who has charge of a

treasury or of treasure. Trěas'ur-y (trězh'nr-), n. A

place where public money is kept; finaucial department of a government.

Treat, r. t. or i. [Fr. traiter, from Lat. tractare, to handle, treat.] To handle; to use; to manage; to negotiate: to entertain. - n. Entertainment given.

Trēa'tise (140), n. A written discourse; a dissertation.

Treat'ment, n. Manner of treating ; usage ; mauagement.

Trēa'ty (141), n. A formal agreement between two or more independent states or sovereigns. - Syn. Negotiation; compact.

Trěb'le, a. Threefold; triple; acute. - v. t. or i. To make or become threefold. — n. Highest part in music; soprano.

Trěb'ly, adv. Iu a threefold number or quantity.

Tree (140), n. The largest of the vegetable kind; a perennial plant consisting of a trunk, roots, and branches.

Tree'nail (commonly pron. trun'nel), n. A long woodeu pin to fasten the planks of a ship.

Trē'foil, n. plant of many species; an architectural orna-

A three-leaved

ment of three cusps in a cir-[port trees, &c. Trěil'lage, n. Railwork to sup-Trěl'lis, n. A frame of crossbarred work, or lattice-work,

used for various purposes. Trěm'ble, v. i. To shake or quake; to quiver; to shudder; to quaver

Tre-měn'dous, a. Ter.ible; awful; frightful; dreadful. Tre-min'dous-ly, adv. In a

manner to awaken terror. Trē'mor, or Trěm'or, n. An involuntary trembling.

Trěm'u-lous, a. Slightly trembling; shaking; quivering. Trěm'u-lous-ness, n. State

of being tremulous. Trěnch, r. t. To cut or dig, as

a ditch. -r. i. To eucroach. -n. A ditch; a fosse.

Trěnch'ant, a. Cutting sharp; severe; unsparing. Cutting ; Trěnch'er, n. One who digs a

trench; a wooden plate. Trench'er-man (143), n.

great eater: a gormandizer. Trend, v. i. To ruu: to tend.
-n. Inclination; bend; di-

Tre-păn', n. A cylindrical saw for perforating the skull .r. t. To cut with a trepan, as the skull.

Tre-phine', or Tre-phine', n. A circular or cylindrical saw for trepanning.

Trěp'i-da'tion, n.

A trembling; a state of terror. Trěs'pass, r. i. To intrude;

to transgress; to offend. -n. Violation of another's rights; voluntary trausgression.

Trěs'pass-er, n. One who trespasses; a sinner. Tress, n. A braid, knot, or

eurl of hair; a ringlet. Trěs'tle (trěs'l), n. A frame to support any thing.

Tret, n. An allowance for waste, after tare is deducted. Tržv'et, n. A three-legged stool. for dice.

Trey, n. The three at eards Tri'a-ble, a. Capable of being tried.

Trī'ad, n. A union of three; three things united.

Trī'al, n. Act of trying; examination; experiment; test. Trī'an-gle,

n. A figure three angles and three sides.

Trī-ăn'gular, a. Having / t h, r e e

Triangles. angles. Trībe, n. 1, equilateral triangle; 2. isosceles A family triangle ; 3, rightor race; a angled triangle; 4, ciass or obtuse-angled tri-

division. angle; 5, scalene triangle. 1, 2, and Trib'let, n. 5, are also acute-angled triangles. A tool for making

rings; a steel cylinder, used in making tubes. [fliction. Trib'u-la'tion, n. A great as Trī-bū'nal, n. A court of jus-(tribunes. Trib'u-na-ry, a. Pertaining to Trib'une, n An ancient Ro-

man magistrate: a kind of pulpit for a speaker.

Trīb'u-nī'tial (-nīsh'al),

Relating to, or suiting a trib-

Trib'u-ta-ry, a. Subject to tribute : paying tribute : contributing .- n. One who pays tribute.

Trib'tite, n. A periodical tax paid as an acknowledgment of submission.

Trice, n A very short time; an instant.

Trick, n. An artifice for the purpose of deception; a particular habit or manner. -SYN. Stratagem: wile; imposture; cheat: fraud: jug gle. -v. t. To cheat; to de. ceive : to decorate.

Trick'er-y, n. Arcifice; knav ery; a dressing up.

Trick'ish. a. Knavishly artful Trick'ish-ness, n. State of being trickish

Trick'le, v. i. To flow in small, slow drops. Trick'ster. n. A deceiver: a Tri'col-ored, a. Composed of three colors.

Trī-eŭs'pid, a. Having three cusps, or points.

Trī'dent, n. [Lat. tridens, from tri, three, and dens, tooth.] A scepter or spear with three prongs. Trī-dent'ate, a. Hav-

ing three prongs. Trī-en'ni-al, a. Happening every third year; lasting three Trident.

veirs. Trī-čn'ni-al-ly, adv. Once in three years.

Trī'cr, n. One who tries.
Trī'fid, a. Divided into three

Trī'fle, n. A thing of little value or importance. - v. i. To act or talk with levity.

Trī'fler, n. One who trifles. Tri'fling, a. Of little value or importance; trivial. — n Employment in things of no importance.

Trī'fling-ly, adv. With importance; with levity. Without Trī-fō'li-ate, a. Having three

[form or shape. leaves. Trī'fôrm, a. Having a triplo To stop or Trig (7). v. t. fasten, as a wheel.

Trig'ger, n. Catch of a wheel, gun, or pistol.

Trī'glyph. n. An ornament in the frieze of Doric columns.

Trig'o-nal, a. Triangular. Trig'o-no-mět'rie-al, a. Pertaining to trigonometry

measuring triangles.

Trī'graph, n. Three letters used to express one sound. Trī-hē'dral, a. Having three

equal sides or faces.

Trī-hē'dron, n. A figure having three equal sides.

Trī-lăt'er-al, a. Ilaving three sides. [three letters.

Trī-lit'er-al, a. Consisting of Trill (1), n. A shake or quaver of the voice in singing. - v. t. To quaver or shake. - v. i. To flow iu drops; to quaver.

Trill'ion (tril'yun), n. In England, a million raised to the third power; in America, a thousand billions.

Trim, a. Nice; neat; compaet; tight. - v. t. or i. To make trim; to dress; to prune; to balance, as a vessel. - v. i. To fluctuato intentionally between parties. -n. Dress; condition; state.

Trim'mer, n. Ono who trims; a time-server.

Trim'ming, n.

Ornamental appendages, as of a garment. Trim'ness, n. Neatness; snugness.

Trī'nal, a. Threefold.

Trine, a. Threefold. - n. Distance of 120 degrees between

Trĭn'i-tā'ri-an, a. Pertaining to the Trinity. — n. One who believes in the Trinity.

Trin'i-ty, n. [Lat. trinitas, from trini, three each. | The union of three persons (Father, Son, and Holy Spirit) in one Godhead.

- Trink'et, n. A small ornament, as a jewel or ring.

Trī-nō'mi-al, n. A quantity eonsisting of three terms. +Trī'o, or Trī'o (140), n.

piece of music for three performers; three together. Trip, v. i. To step lightly and

quiekly; to stumble; to err.

-v.t. To eause to trip; to supplant. - n. Short voyage; exeursion; stumblo; error.

Trip'ar-tite, or Tri-part'ite, a. Divided into three parts.

Tripe, n. The large stomach of the ox, cow, &e., prepared for food. feet. Trip'e-dal, a. Having three

Trī-pēr'son-al, a. Consisting of three persons.

Trī-pēr/son-ăl'i-ty, n. Ex-istence of three persons in one Godhead.

→ Trig'e-nom'e-try, n. Art of | Trī-pet'al-ous, a. three petals.

Trip'-ham'mer, n. A heavy hammer moved by projecting teeth on a revolving shaft.

Triph'thong (trif'- or trip'-, 82), n. A union of three vowels in a syllable, as ieu in

adieu.

Triph-thon'gal (trif- or trip-), ing of, a triphthong.
Treble; a. Pertaining to, or consist-

Trip'le (trip'l), a. Treble; threefold. -v. t. To make

threefold; to treble. Trip'let, n. Three verses that rhyme; three of a kind; in music, three notes executed

in the time of two. Trip'li-cate, a. Threefold. Trip'li-ea'tion, n. Act of

making threefold. Trī pliç'i-ty, n. State of being

threefold. [feet. Trī'pod, n. A stool with three Trip'ping, a. Quick; nimble. Trip'ping-ly, adv. Nimbly. Tri'reme, n. A galley with three ranks of oars on a side. Trī-sĕet', v. t. To eut into

three equal parts. Trī-sěe'tion, n.

A division into three equal parts. Trĭs'yl-lăb'ie, a. Cousisting

of three syllables. Tri-syl'la-ble, n. A word composed of three syllables.

Trite, a. Worn out; stale; hackneyed; common.

Trite'ly, adv. In a trite or hackneved manner. Trīte'ness, n. State of being

[three Gods. trite. Trī'the-ism, n. A belief in Trī'the-ist, n. One who believes in three Gods.

Trī/the-ĭst'ic, a. Pertaining to tritheism.

Trit'u-ra-ble, a. Capable of being triturated, or ground to a fine powder.

Trit'u-rate, v. t. To reduce to a fine powder by pounding or grinding; to grind; to pound. [urating. Trīt'u-rā'tion, n. Aet of trit-Trī'umph, n. Pomp or joy for

vietory or success; vietory.

- v. t. To rejoice at success; to obtain victory; to prevail.

Trī-umph'al. (a. Celebrat-Trī-umph'ant. (ing victory. Trī-umph'ant-ly, adv. With triumph.

Trī-ŭm'vir, n. One of three men united in office.

Trī-ŭm'vi-ral, a. Relating to a triumvirate.

Having | Trī-ŭm'vi-rate, n. Govern ment by three men.

Trī'ūne, a. Being three in one. Trī-ū'ni-ty, n. State of being [stool or table. triune. Triv'et, n. A three-legged Trifling; light; Triv'i-al, a. worthless; inconsiderable.

Tro'ear, n. An instrument to tap dropsical persons.

Ja. Tro-chā'ie, Relating Tro-chā'ie-al, to, or consisting of, troches.

Tro'che, n. A medicine in a circular cake, to be dissolved

in the mouth.

Trō'chee, n. A poetic foot of two syllables, the first long and the second short, or the first accented and the second unaccented.

Trod, imp. & p. p. of Tread. Trod'den, p. p. of Tread.

Trog'lo dyte, n A dweller in a subterraneous cave. Troll, v. t. To roll; to turn;

to utter volubly; to entire. - v. i. To fish by drawing the bait through the water.

Trŏl'lop, n. A slattern.
Trom-bone', n. A deep-toned brass instrument of the

trumpet kind. Tromp, n. A blowing machine used in furnaces.

Troop, n. A company, especially of soldiers; an army. v. i. To mareli in a body.

Troop'er, n. A horse-soldier. Trope, n. Use of a word in a figurative sense. [trophies. Trō'phied, a. Adorned with Trō'phy (141), n. A meniorial of victory in battle.

Trop'ie, n. The line that bounds the sun's greatest declination from the equator,

north or south.

Trop'ie-al, a. Pertalning to, or being within, the tropies; figurative ; metaphorical.

Trop'ie-al-ly, adv. In a tropical manner.

Trot, v. i. To move in a trot. -n. A peculiar pace of a horse, faster than a walk.

Troth, n. [An old form of truth.] Truth; veracity; faith: fidelity.

Trot'ter, n. A beast that trots; foot, as of a sheep.

Troub'le, v. t. To disturb : to Disturbance; annoy. — n. annovance.

Troub'le-some, a. Giving trouble. - SYN. Harassing; annoying; wearisome; vexations.

Troub'lous, a. Full of disorder.

Trough (trawf, 19), n. A long hollow vessel or receptacle. Trounce, v. t. To beat or

punish severely.

Trou'sers, \ n. pl. Loose pan-Trow'sers, \ taloons.

Trous-seau' (troo-so'), n. The of a bride.

Trout (146), n. A fresh-water fish of the salmon kind, esteemed most delicate food.

Tro'ver, n. An action for goods found and not delivered to the owner on demand. Trow, e. i. To suppose or

think; to believe.

Trow'el, n. A tool for laying bricks and stones in mortar. Troy'-weight (-wat), n. A weight of 12 oz. to the pound,

for weighing gold, silver. &c. Tru'ant, a. Idle; wandering from school. - n. An idler a boy who absents himself from school without leave.

Truce, n. A temporary cessation of hostilities for uegotia-

tion; brief quiet.

Truck, v. t. or i. To barter. -n. Exchange of goods; barter; a low cart; a small solid wheel. [tering.

Truck'age, n. Practice of bar-Trück'le, n. A small wheel. -v. i. To yield obsequiously. Truek'le-bed, n. A low bed

that runs on little wheels. Truck'man (143), n. One who

conveys goods on a truck. Tru'eu-lence, n. Savage ferocity or eruclty.

Tru'eu-lent, a. Fierce; eruel;

of savage aspect.

Trudge, v.i. [Allied to tread.]

To go on foot; to jog aloug heavily. True, a. Conformable to fact

or a pattern; exact; right; genuine; real; faithful; hon-[sincere. est. True'-heart'ed, a. Honest; Truf'fle (truf'fl), n. A kind of

subterraneous mushroom. Tru'ism (133), n. An un-

doubted or self-evident truth. Trull, n. A low, lewd woman. Trully (132), adv. Certainly; really; exactly.

Trump, n. A winning card: a trumpet. - v. t. or i. To win with a trump; to devise; to fabricate.

Trump'er-y, n. Empty talk; trifles: rubbish. Trump'et, n. A wind-instrument of music. - v. t. To | Tū'ber-ous, a. Full of knobs publish, by sound of trumpet; to proclaim.

Trump'et-er, n. One who sounds a trumpet. [to lop. Trun'cate, v. t. To eut off: Trun'ea ted, a. Cut or lopped

off short. [cating. Trun-ea'tion, n. Act of trun-

outfit or lighter equipments Trun'cheon (trun'shun), n. A short staff; a club.

Trun'dle, c. i. To roll as on little wheels, or as a hoop. n. A little wheel.

Trun'dle-bed, n. A low bed moved on little wheels. Trunk, n. Stem or body of

a tree; body of an animal; main body of a thing; the proboscis of an elephant; a box or ehest for containing elothes, &c.

Trun'nion (trun'yun), n. A knob on each side of a cannon, to support it.

Truss (123, 124), n. A bundle, as of hay; a bandage or apparatus for ruptures. - v. t. To pack or bind close; to skewer.

Trust, n. Confidence; faith; eredit given. -v.t. To rely on; to believe; to sell on eredit to. -v.i. To be eonfident; to confide.

Trust-ee' (140), n. One to whom property is legally committed in trust.

Trust'i-ly, adv. In a trusty manner; faithfully; honestly. Fidelity; Trust'i-ness, n. honesty; integrity.

Trust'y, a. Worthy of trust. Truth, n. Conformity to reality or fact; exactness; fidelity; faithfulness; veracity: honesty; an established prin-

Truth'ful. a. Full of truth; veracious; trustworthy.

Try, v. t. or i. To attempt; to endeavor; to test.

Tryst, n. An appointed meeting, or a place for such a meeting.

Tub, n. An open wooden vessel, used for various purposes. Tube, n. A long hollow cylin-

der; a pipe. [stem or root. Tū'ber, n. A fleshy rounded Tū'ber-cle, n. A small mass of diseased matter, as in the

lungs

Tu-bêr'eu-lar, \a. Full of Tu-bēr'eu-lous, tubercles. Tūbe'rōṣe, or Tū'ber-ōṣe, n. A flowering plaut with a tuberous root.

or tubers.

Tũ'bu-lar, a. Resembling, cr eonsisting of, a pipe.

Tu'bule, n. A small tube. Tu'bu-lous, a. Hollow, like a tube or pipe.

Tuck, n. A horizontal fold in a dress, -t. t. To thrust in or together; to fold under.

Tück'er, n. A small thin piece of the dress for covering the breast. [day of the week.

Tucs'day (tuz'dy), n. Third Tuff (123), n. A soft, friable, voleanie sand-rock.

Tuft, n. A bunch of grass, halr, &e. -v. t. To adorn with tufts.

Tuft'ed, a. Growing in tufts. Tuft'y, a. Abounding with, or growing in, tufts. Tug. v. i. To pull with great

effort. - n. A pulling with great effort; trace of a harness; a steam tow-boat.

Tu-i'tion (-ish'un). n. Guardianship; instruction; price of instruction.

Tu-i'tion-a-ry (-ish/un-), a. Relating to tuition.

Tū'lip, n. A plant and flower. Tum'ble, v. i. To roll about or down. -v. t. To turn over or throw about carelessly; to disturb; to rumple. n. A tumbling or rolling over; a fall.

Tum'bler, n. One who, or that which, tumbles; a kind

of drinking glass.
Tum'brel, u. A ducking stool; a eart : a military wagon ; a kind of basket. Tū'me-făc'tion, n. A swell-

ing; a tumor.

Tū'me-fȳ, v. To swell.

Tū'mid, a. Swelled; distended; pompous.

Tu'mid-ness, \ n. State or Tu-mid'i-ty, \ quality of being tunid.

Tū'mor (155), n. [Lat., from tumere, to swell.] A morbid swelling.

Tū'mu-lar, a. Consisting Tū'mu-loŭs, in a heap. Tū'mult, n. Wild commotion; Consisting

uproar. Tu-mult'u-a-ry, a. Disorder-Tu-mult'u-ous, a. Full of

tumult; conducted with tu-mult. - SYN. Disorderly; turbulent; noisy; lawless.

Tū'mu-lus, n. (pl. Tū'mulī.) [Lat.] An artificial hillock, esp. one raised over an ancieut grave.

Tun, n. A large cask; a measure for liquids of four hogsheads. See Ton. - v. t. To

put in a cask. Tun'a-ble, a. Capable of be-

ing put in tune.

Tune (27), n. A series of musical notes; order; harmony. - 12. 6. To put in a proper musical or other state

Tune'ful, a. Harmonious. Tū'nie, n. A Roman and Eastern under-garment, worn by both sexes; a membrane; an

integument.

Tū'ni-ele, n. A natural covering; a long ecclesiastical robe,

Tun'nage, n. See Tonnage. Tun'nel (130), n. A pipe for pouring liquors into vessels; a funuel; an artificial underground passage for railroads, &c. -v. t. (13)) To form, like, or into, a tuunel.

Tûr'ban, n. A kind of East-

ern head-dress.

Turbid, a. Muddy; not clear. Turben-tine, n. A resinous Turbid-ness, n. Muddiness. juice from various trees. Tûr'bi-nā-ted, like a tod

Tûr'bine, n. A horizontal water-wheel, variously con-

structed.

Tûr'bot, n. A kind of flat fish. Tûr'bu-lençe, (n. Tumult; Tûr'bu-len-çy, confusion. Tûr'bu-lent, a. Tumultuous;

riotous; disorderly. Tu-reen', n. A large, deep

vessel for holding soup Tûrf, n. (pl. Tûrfs, 140.) stratum of earth filled with roots; sod; sward; peat. - v. t. To cover with turf.

Tûrf'y, a. Full of, or covered with, turf; like turf. State of

Tur-ges'cence, n. becoming turgid.

Distended; Tûr'gid, a. swelled: tumid; bombastic. Tur-gid'i-ty, in A turgid Tûr'gid-ness, or swelled state; bombast.

A large Tûr'key (111), n. fowl, a native of America. Tur-kois' (-koiz' or -keez'), n. bluish-green gem.

Turquoise. Tûr'mer-ie (120, 127), n. East Indian plant used for

dyeing. Tûr'moil, n. Harassing labor; trouble; disturbance; commotion.

Tûrn, v. t. or i. To move or go round; to revolve; to alter; to change; to make or become acid. -n. moving or going round; change; purpose.

Tûrn'coat, n. One who changes sides or principles; a renegade; a deserter.

Tûrn'er, n. One who turns; esp. one who forms articles with a lathe.

Tûrn'er-y, n. Art of shaping solid articles by a lathe; wares formed by a turner.

Tûrn'ing, n. A winding; flexure; deviation.

Tûr'nip, n. A plant and its esculent root.

Tûrn'kēy (141), n.

One who keeps the keys of a prison. Tûrn'pîke, n. A toll-gate; a road on which are turnpikes. - v. t. To form in the manner of a turnpike; to round up in the centre.

Tûrn'sôle, n. A heliotrope. Tûrn'stîle, n. A kind of turnpike in a footpath.

Tûr'pi-tūde, n. Baseness. 'Tur-quoise' (-koiz' or -keez', 35), n. A bluish-green mineral, used in jewelry. Tur'ret, n. A small tower.

Tur'ret-ed, a. Furnished with turrets; formed like a tower. Tûr'tle, n.

A species of wild dove; а sea - tortoise. Tûr'tle-

Turtle. dove, n.

A dove or pigeon. Tus'ean, a. Relating to Tuscauy, or to a certain order of architecture.

Tüsk, n. A long, pointed tooth of certain rapacious, carnivorous, or fighting animals.

Tus'sle (tus'l), n. A scuffle. Tu'te-lage, n. Guardianship; protection; care.

Tū'te-lar, a. Guarding; Tū'te-la-ry, protecting. Tū'tor, n. [Lat., fr. tuen, to watch, defend.] An instructor or teacher. -v.t.struct; to discipline.

Tū'tor-age, n. Instruction; guardianship.

Tü'tor-ess, n. A female tutor. Twad'dle, v. i. To prate. Twain, a. & n. Two. Twang, v. i. or t. To sound,

or cause to sound, with a quick, sharp noise. -n. sharp, quick sound.

Act of | Twat'tle (twot'tl), c. i. To prate; to talk much and idly; to twaddle.

Tweak, v. t. To twitch. — n.A sharp pinch or jerk.

Twee'dle, v. t. To handle lightly; to coax; to allure. Tweeds, n. pl. Cotton or woolen goods of light fabric.

Twee'zers, n. pl. Small nippers for plucking out hairs, and for other purposes.

Twelfth, a. Ordinal of twelve. Twelve, a. Two and ten.

Twelve'-pençe, n. A shilling sterling, being about twenty. cents. Twěn'ti-eth, a. Ordinal of Twěn'ty, a. Twice ten; a score. Twīçe, adv. Two times; doubly. [second time. Twi'fāl-lōw, v. i. To plow a Twig, n. A small shoot or branch of a tree or shrub.

Twī'līght (-līt), n. Faint light secn after sunset and before sunrise.

Twill, v. t. To weave so as to make diagonal ridges in.

One of two pro-Twin, n. duced at a birth.

Twine, v. t. and i. [A.-S. twinan, fr. twi, two.] twist; to wrap closely round; to wind. - n. Strong twisted thread; a twist.

Twinge, v. i. To feel a short sharp pain. - n. A quick, darting pain.

Twink'le, v. i. To blink: to wink; to sparkle; to flash at short intervals. - n. wink; time of a wink.

Twink'ling, n. A wink; a sparkling; an instant.

Twirl, $v.\ t.$ or i. To move or whirl round rapidly. -n. A rapid whirling or turning. Twist, v. t. To wind, as one

thread round another; to convolve. — n. A contortion; a thread or cord made by twisting.

To reproach; Twit, v. t. to taunt; to upbraid. Twitch, v. t. To pull sudden-

ly. -n. A pull with a jerk. Twit'ter (129), v. i. To make a small, intermitted noise, as a swallow. - n. A small tremulous noise.

Two (too), a. One and one. Two'-ĕdġed (too'-), a. Hav. ing an edge on both sides.

Two'fold (too'-), a. Two of the kind : double. Two'-hănd'ed (too/-),

Having two hands; used with both hands.

Two'pence (too'penss), n. A small English coin, equivalent to two pennies

Tym'bal, n. A kettle-drum. Tym'pan, n. A frame for holding sheets of paper for printing.

Tym'pa-num, n. Drum of the Type, n. [Gr. tupos, from tuptein, to beat, strike.] A mark; an emblem; a figure; a sign; a symbol; a letter or Typhus, n. A fever character other character for printing terized by great prostration and cerebral disturbance

The types which compose an ordinary book-font consist of Roman CAPITALS, and lower-case letters, and Ralic CAPITALS and lower-case Roman and Halic, the most important varieties of face are

Old English, or Black Better.

Verman Wext,

Full-face, Antique, Poripl,

Old Style, GOTHIC.

[ear. Ty'phoid, a. Resembling typlius fever. - n. A fever resembling typhns.

Ty-phoon', n. A violent tor-nado in the Chinese seas.

Typ'ie, a. Emblematical, Typ'ie-al, figurative.
Typ'ie-al-ly, adv. In a typical or figurative manner.

Typ'i-fy, v. t. To represent

A printer.

Typ'o-graph'ie-al, or Ty'pograph'ie-al, a. Relating to type or to printing.

Tvp/o-graph'ic-al-ly, or Tv po-graph'ie-al-ly, adv. By means of type.

UN

Ty-pog'ra-phy (ti- or ti-, 117), n. Art of printing.

Tyr'an-ness, n. A female tyrant.

Tỹ-răn'nie, a. Imperi-Tỹ-răn'nie-al, ous; despotic; arbitrary; cruel. Ty-ran'nic-al-ly, adv.

the manner of a tyrant. Ty-răn'ni-çīde, n. The killing, or the killer, of a tyrant.

Tyr'an-nize, v. t. To act as a tyrant.

Týr'an-nous, a. Cruel; arbitrary; despotic; unjustly severe; tyrannical. Cruel; ar-

Týr'an-ny, n. Arbitrary exereise of power; despotism. Tỹ'rant, n. An arbitrary ruler; a crucl master; an op-

pressor. Tyro, n. (pl. Tyros). A beginner; a novice. Tzär (zär), n. See Czar.

(yoo). The fifth vowel in English. It has a close affinity to the consonant v, and these two letters were formerly confounded in writing and printing.

U-biq'ui-ta-ry (bik'wi-), a. Existing everywhere.

U-biq'ui-ty, n. [Lat. ubique, everywhere.] Existence every where.

Ud'der, n. The bag with the teats of a cow, &c.

Ug'li-ness (135), n. Deformity; moral depravity; illnature.

'Ug'ly, a. Not handsome; deformed; ill-natured.

Ul'cer, n. A sore that dis-

charges pus. Ul'cer-ate, v. i. To become ulcerous; to turn to an ulcer. Ŭl'cer-ā'tion, n. Act of ulcer-

ating. Ul'cer-ous, a. Afflicted with ulcers ; discharging purulent

or other matters. Ül'lage, n. What a cask wants of being full.

Ul-te'ri-or, a. Lying beyond; further: more remote. Ul'ti-mate (42), a. Final;

concluding; furthest.

at last ; in the end.

Ŭl'ti-mā'tum, n. Final prop-osition; last offer. Um-brēl'lā (140), n. A porta-Ul'trà, a. Radical : extreme.

Ul'tra-ma-rine' (-ma-reen'), n. A beautiful blue pigment. Ŭl'tra-mon'tane, a. Being be, ond the mountains or the

Alps. Ŭl'tra-mŭn'dane, a. Being beyond the world.

Um'bel, n. A collection of small flowers in a head.

Um'bel-late, Bearing umbels; relating to, or having

form of, an umbel.

Ŭm/bel-lif'er-ous, a. Bearing umbels.

Umbel.

Um'ber, n. [From Umbria, in Italy, where it is said to have been first obtained.] brownish ore of iron, used as a pigment.

Um-bĭl'ie-al, a. Pertaining to the navel.

Um'bles, n. Entrails of a deer.

Ŭl'ti-mate-ly, adv. Finally; | Ŭm'brage, n. A shade; resentment : offense ; affront.

ble screen from the snn or rain.

Um'pi-rage, n. The decision of an umpire; arbitrament; authority of an umpire.

Um'pīre, n. A third person to whose sole decision a controversy or question between parties is referred.

Un. A negative prefix, which may be attached at will to almost any English adjective or participle used adjectively, while it is also attached to less numerons classes of As the nouns and verbs. former class of words is unlimited in extent, and such compounds may be formed by any writer or speaker from almost all the adjectives and participles in the language, very many of them will be omitted from this Dictionary, more especially such as are negations of the simple word, and are readlly explained by prefixing a not to the latter; also, derivatives of these words in ly and ness. A pretty full list of these words is subjoined.

Un is prefixed to adjectives, or to words used adjectively, as (1.) To adjectives, to denote the absence of the quality designated by the adjective; as, unoccordant, unatified, unantificate, unartificial, unattanche, unartificial, unattanche, unattanche, unbergiel, under unattanche, unicat, unche cripil, unclassical, unconnervial, unche connervial, unconseniol, unconcommercial, uncongeniol, uncordial, uncourtly, undefinable, undemocratic, undevout, undistinguishable, unenduvable, un-Eug lish, unenviable lish, unenviable, unessential, uneventful, unfamiliar, unfemunessential. inine, unfraternal, ungenial, ungenteel, ungentle, ungrammatgenieet, ingeatie, aufaunatie col, unimportant, uninhabit-able, unjustifiable, wikingly, un-maidenly, unmanageable, un-meet, unmeladious, unmatherly, unmusical, unobservant, unpardonable, unpatriotic, unphilanthropic, unphilosophic, unpoetic, unprenounceable, unquenchable, unrational, unremmerative, unromantic, unscholarly, unscien-tific, unselfish, unserviceable, unthic, unselfish, unserviceable, unsubstantiol, unsuspicions, unthankful, untidy, unvocal, unartike, unwatchid, unvergunwelcome, unvonanty, unvordily, and the like. (2.) To past passive participles, to indieate the absence of the condi-tion or state expressed by the participle; as, unaboted, un-abridged, unaccepted, una-dorned, unadulterated, unaided, unaltered, unanswered, unappreciated, unarmed, unasked, unassisted, unottempted, unat-tended, unboptized, unbiased, unbleached, unbought, uncalled, unneached, unchecked, uncircumentaged, unchanged, unclouded, uncompounded, uncompounded, uncompented, uncoupered, uncoupered, uncoupered, unconstrained, underjuded, underjied, underjied, understed, understed, understed, understed, understed, understed, understed, understed, undiminished, undimin undisquised, undisputed, undisturbed, uneducated, unemployed, uncolightened, unexhausted, unexplained, unexplored, unfath-omed, unfermented, unforescen, unfulfilled, unfurnished, un guarded, unguessed, unharmed, unheeded, unhelped, unhouored, uninpenched, uninclosed, uninminipenched, minclosed, unin-hobited, uninspired, unioaxened, unioxed, uninspired, unmasked, unnotched, uninspired, unin-tance and uninspired, uni-norved, unioaxed, unioaxered, unobstructed, unornmented, unperceived, unpremediated, un-practiced, unpremediated, un-procedied, unipenced, unpre-ceded, unipenced, unpre-ceded, unipenced, unrelated, unperceived, unrelated, unrelated, unervised of universited universited. comences, unrefined, unrelated, unrepresented, unresisted, unre-unreded, unsatisfied, unscathed, unsettled, unshored, unskilled, un-solicited, unsought, unstitled, un-solicited, unsought, unstitled. solicited, unsought, unstinted, unstudied, unsullied, unsullied, unsurpassed, unsuspected, untasted, untaught, unterrified, untried, untutored, unvaried, uncar-ranted, unwedded, unwept, and the like. (3.) To present partici-ples which come from intransitive verbs, or are themselves employed as adjectives, to mark the absence of the activity, disposition, or condition implied by the participle; as, unaccommodating, maspiring, unblench-ing, uncalculating, unchanging, uncomplaining, unconsuming, unconvincing, undeserving, un-diminishing, undiscerning, undoubting, unedifying, unenrying, unfading, unfaltering, unfinch-ing, ungrudging, unheeding, un-interesting, uninviting, unloving, unmoving, unobserving, fending, unpitying, unpleasing, jendan, applying, inpleasing, unquestioning, unrepaining, unsearching, unsearching, unsearching, unsecting, unsumpathizing, unsarying, unwavering, and the like.

Un-ā'ble, a. Not having ability or power; impotent. Not ac-Un'ae-cept'a-ble. a. ceptable; disagreeable.

Un'ac-count'a-ble, a. Not to be accounted for; inexplica-[quainted. Ŭn'ae-quāint'ed, a. Not ac-Ŭn'ad-vīş'a-ble, a. Not ad-

visable; inexpedient.

Ŭn'af-fĕet'ed, a. Not affected or moved; not artificial; simple; natural. fpure. Un'al-loyed', a. Not alloyed;

Un-al'ter-a-ble, a. Not to be altered; changeless.

Un-al'ter-a-bly, adv. changeably

Un-ā'mi-a-ble, a. Not amiable: repelling affection; illnatured.

Ū'na-nīm'i-ty, n. Agreement in opinion or determination. U-năn'i-mcus, a. Being of harmonions; one usind; formed with the agreement of all.

U-năn'i-moŭs-ly, adv. With entire agreement.

Un-an'swer-a-ble (-an'ser-abl). a. Not answerable; not to be refuted.

Un-apt', a. Not apt or ready; dull; stupid.

Ŭn'as-sūm'ing, a. Not assuming: humble; modest. Ŭn'a-vāil'ing, a. Of no avail;

ineffectual; useless. Un'a-void'a-ble, a. Not to be

shunned; necessary; inevitable. Un'a-void'a-bly, adv. Inevit-

ably; necessarily.

Un'a-wâre', a. Without thought: inattentive; giving no heed.

Un'a-wâreş', adv. Suddenly; unexpectedly.

Un-bär', v. i. To remove a bar from; to unfasteu; to open.

Un'be-com'ing, a. Not becoming; improper; unsuitable; indecorous.

Un'be-lief', n. Incredulity; skepticism; infidelity.

Un'be-liev'er, n. An infidel; a skeptic. Ŭn/be-liev'ing, a. Incredu-

lous; skeptical; infidel.
Un-bend', v. t. To relax or slacken. – v. i. To become

relaxed.

Un-bend'ing, a. Unyielding; inflexible; firm; rigid. Un-bī'as (130), v. t.

from bias or prejudice. Un-bind', v. t. To uutie; to

unfasten: to loose. Un-blem'ished (-blem'isht).

a. Free from blewish; pure; spotless.

Un-blěst', a. Not blessed; unhappy; wretched. Un-bōlt', v. t. To innove a

bolt frem; to unfasten.

Un-bôrn', a. Not born; still to appear : future.

Un-bo'sem (boez/um), v. t. To disclose freely; to reveal.

Un-bound'ed, a. Ilavir g no bounds or limits; infinite; unrestrained.

Un-brī'dle, v. t. To free from, or as from, the bridle. Un-bro'ken (-bro'kn), a. En-

tire: whole.

Un-buck'le, v. t. To loose from buckles; to unfasten. Un-bur'ied (-bĕr'id, 185), a.

Not buried; disinterred. Un-bir'den, v. t. To tid of a burden; to throw off, as a

burden; to unload; to relieve. Un-but'ton (-but'tn), v. t. To

loose the buttons of.

Un-çēas'ing, a. Not ceasing;

continual: respetual. Un-çer'e-mō'ni-cvs, a. Not ceremonicus; informal; fa-

miliar. Un-cer'tain, a. Not certain ; precarious : insecure ; doubt-

ful; dubious. Un-cer'tain-ly, adv. Not cer-

tainly: doubtfully. Un-çer'tain-ty. n. Want of

certainty doubtfulness.
Un-chāir', t. To free from chains, confluement, or

thralldom. Un-chānge'a-ble, a. Not subject to change; immutable.

out change; immutably. Un-ehăr'i-ta-ble, a. llavlng

no charity; severe lu judging; harsh; censorious. Un-ehăr'i-ta-ble-ness,

Want of charity.

Un-char'i-ta-bly, adv. With want of charity; harshly. Un-chaste', a. Not chaste;

lewd; impure.

Un-chris'tian (-krist/yan), a. Contrary to Christianity ; unbecoming a Christian.

Un-ehûrch', v. t. To expel

from a church.

Un'eial (un'shal), a. Relating to ancient letters of a large size. - n. An uncial letter. Un-civ'il, o. Not civil; impo-

lite; uncourteous + rude; boorish: unuiannerly.

Un-çiv'il-īzed, a. Not civilized or reclaimed from savage life; rude; barbarous; sav-

Un-çiv'il-ly, adv. Rudely. Un-clăsp', v. t. To loose the

elasp of.

Tun'ele (Mnk'l, 137), n. A father's or a mother's brother.

Not elean ; Un-elēan', a. foul; dirty; filthy; impure; sinful; wicked.

State or Un-elēan'ness, n. quality of being unclean;

Un-elose', v. t. To open. Un-coil', v. t. To unwind and open.

Un-come'ly, a. Not comely; homely; disagreeable.

Un-com'fort-a-ble, a. Affording no comfort; giving uneasiness.

Un-com'fort-a-bly, adv. Without comfort or cheerful-

Un-com'mon, a. Not common; infrequent; rare; un-

usual: remarkable. Un-com'mon-ly, adv. Un-

nsnally.

Un-com'mon-ness, n. Rareness of occurrence; iufrequency.

Un-com'pro-mīs'ing, a. Not agreeing to terms; inflexible; firm.

Want of Un'con-çern', n. concern; indifference. adr.

Un'con-çern'ed-ly, Without concern.

Un'con-di'tion-al (-dish'un-), a. Not limited by conditious; absolute.

Un-change'a-bly, adv. With- | Un-con'quer-a-ble (-konk'er- | a-bl), a. Not to be conquered. - SYN. Invincible; insuperable

> Un-con'seion-a-ble (-kŏn/shun-), a. Unreasonable; inordinate; euormous.

> Un-con'scion-a-bly, adv. In an unconscionable manner; unreasonably.

> Un-con'seious (-kon'shus), a. Not having consciousness; not made the object of consciousness; imperceptible.

> Un-eon'seious-ly, adv. Without consciousness.

> Un-con'scious-ness, n. Want

of cousciousness or perception. Un-con'sti-tû'tion-al, a. Not

constitutional; contrary to the constitution. Un- ϵ ŏn'sti-tū'tion-ăl'i-ty, n.

Quality of being unauthorized by, or opposed to, the constitution.

Un-con'sti-tū'tion-al-ly,adv. In an unconstitutional man-

Ŭn'con-trol'la-ble, a. Not to be controlled; ungovernable. Un'con-trol'la-bly, adv. Bevond control.

Un'eon-vert'ed, a. Not eonverted or regenerated; sinful; impenitent. [cork from. quality of being unclean; Un-côrk', v. t. To draw the filthiness; impurity; sinful-Un-coûrt'e-ous (-kûrt'e-us), To draw the a. Uncivil; rude; impolite.

Un-couth' (-kooth'), a. Unfamiliar; unusual; not rendered pleasing by familiarlty. -SYN. Odd; strange; awkward. ness.

Un-couth'ness, n. Awkward-Un-cov'er (-kuv'er), v. t. To take the cover from ; to open. - v. i. To bare the head.

Une'tion, n. Act of anointing; unguent; ointment.

Unet'u-ous (unkt'yy-us), a. Oily; fat; greasy. Un-eûrb', v. t. To free from

a curb.

Un-eûrl', v. t. To straighten out, as any thing that has been curled. Un-dat'ed, a. Having no date.

Un-däunt'ed, a. Fearless; bold : brave ; lntrepid. Un-děc'a-gŏn, n. A figure of

eleven angles and eleven

Ŭn'de-çēive'. v. t. To free from deception.

Un'de-nī'a-ble, a. Impossible to be denied; palpably true; obvious.

Un'de-nī'a-bly, adv. Indisputably.

Un'der, prep. Lower than; beneath; below. - a. Lower in rank; subordinate; inferior. - adv. In a lower condition; in subjection.

Un'der-ā/gent, n. A subordinate agent.

Un'der-bid', v. t. To bid or offer less than. [breeding. Ŭn'der-brěd, a. Of inferior Ŭn'der-brŭsh, n. Small trees and shrubs in a wood or for-

Un'der-eur'rent, n. A eurrent below the surface.

Un'der-do', v. To do less than is requisite or desirable.

Ŭn'der-gō', v. t. To bear; to endure; to suffer; to sustain; to pass through.

Un'der-grăd'u-ate, n. student ln a college who has not taken his degree.

Being Un'der-ground, a. the surface of tho below ground : subterranean.

Ŭn'der-growth, n. Shrubs which grow under trees. Un'der-hand, a. Clandestine;

secret; covert; sly .- adv. By secret means; by fraud. Un'der-hand'ed, a. Clandes-

for beneath. Ŭn'der-lāy', v. t. To lay under Ŭn'der-lět', v. t. To let or lease under a lease.

Ŭn'der-lie', v. t. To lie under; to be the basis of.

Un'der-line', v. t. To mark a line beneath, as words.

Un'der-ling, n. An inferior. Un'der-mine', v. t. To excavate the earth beneath; to ruin or injure in au under-

hand way. Un'der-most, a. Lowest in place, rank, or state.

Un'der-neath' (or -necth'), adv. or prep. Under; beneath.

Ŭn'der-pĭn', v. t. To lav stones under, as under the sills of a building.

Un'der-pin'ning, n. The stones on which a building rests.

Ŭn'der-rate', v. t. To rate below the value.

Un'der-seore', v. t. To draw a line or mark under.

Ŭn'der-sěll', v. t.

cheaper than another. Ŭn'der-sīgn' (-sīn'), r. t. To write one's name at the foot

or end of. Ŭn'der-shot', a. Moved by water passing beneath; -- said of a water-wheel.

Un'der-ständ', r. t. [imp. & p. p. UNDERSTOOD.] To eomprehend; to know; to have information; to suppose to mean.

Un'der-stand'ing (130), n. Knowledge; interpretation; the intellectual powers; inteilect: judgment; sense.

Ŭn'der-stănd'ing-ly, adv. With knowledge.

Un'der-stood', imp. & p. p. of Understand.

Ŭn'der-străp'per, n. An inferior agent; a subaltern. Un'der-take', v. t. {imp. UN-

DERTOOK; p. p. UNDERTAKEN.] To take in hand: to attempt; to engage in.

Un'der-tāk'er, n. One who undertakes; one who takes the management of funerals. Un'der-tak'ing, n. An enterprise; any business.

Un'der-took', imp. of Under-

Ŭn'der-tone, n. A low tone. Un'der-tow, n. A current of water below having a different direction from that on the surface.

Ŭn'der-văl'ūe, v. t. To rate below the worth. [dergo. Un'der-went', imp. of Un-Un'der-wood, n. Small trees

growing under larger ones. Un'der-work' (-wfirk'), v. t. To do like work at a less

price than. Un'der-write/ (-rit/), v. i. To write under something else;

Un'de-sign'ing -zīn'-), a. Artless; sineere. Un-dē'vi-ā'ting, a. Not de-

viating; steady; regular. Un'di-vīd'ed, a. Not divided;

whole; entire.

Un-do', v. t. [imp. UNDID; p. p. UNDONE.] To reverse what has been done; to take to pieces; to unfasteu; to ruin. Un-do'er, n. One who undoes.

Un-do'ing, n. Reversal; ruin. Un-done' (-dan'), p. p. Unfastened; ruined; not done; unfluished.

Un-doubt'ed (-dout/ed), a. Not doubted; indubitable; indisputable.

-doubt'ed-ly (-dout'-), adv. Without question; indispu-

Un-dress', v. t. To divest of

elothes; to strip; to disrobe, | to deprive of ornaments.

Un'dress, n. A loose, negligeut dress.

Un-due', a. Not due; not yet owing; excessive; immoderate.

Ŭn'du-late, v. t. or i. move backward and forward, or up and down, as a wave; to vibrate.

Ŭn'du-lā/ted, a. Waved;

wavy; undulatory. Up'du-la'tion, n. A waving motion or vibration.

Un'du-la-to-ry, a. Moving like waves; vibratory.

Un-du'ly, adv. In an undue

Un-dy'ing, a. Not dying; not subject to death : immortal. n-earth', v. t. To draw from the earth; to remove the earth from; to uncover; to

bring to light.

Un-earth'ly, a. Not terrestrial; supernatural.

Un-ēa'si-ly, adv. With uneasiness. [perturbation.] Un-ēa'şi-ness, n. Disquiet; Un-ēa'şy, a. Not easy; rest-Un-ēa'sy, a. No less; disturbed.

Un-ĕnd'ing, a. Not ending ; everlasting; eternal.

Un-ē'qual, a. Not equal, or even; inferior; inadequate; disproportioned; partial; unjust ; unfair.

Un-ē'qual-ly, adv. In different degrees; unfairly.

Mn'e-quiv'o-eal, a. Not equivocal; elear; evident. Ŭn'e-quiv'o-cal-ly,

to insure.

Un'der-writ'er (-rit'-), n. An Clearly; evidently.

Un-ërr'ing, n. Committing no mistake; eertain.

Un-ē'ven (-ē/vn), a. Not even; not level or uniform; rough; irregular.

Un-ē'ven-ness, n. Inequality of surface; want of uniform-

Un'ex-am'pled, a. Having no

example; without precedent. Un'ex-cep'tion-a-ble, a. Not liable to objection; faultless;

Ŭn'ex-çĕp'tion-a-bly, So as to be liable to no obicetion.

Un'ex-peet'ed, a. Not ex-peeted; sudden; coming without warning.

Un'ex-pect'ed-ly, adv. Sud-

Un-fail'ing, a. Not failing; not liable to fail; abiding.

Un-fâir', a. Not fair; disingenuous; dishonest.

Un-fâir'ly, adv. In an unfair manner; dishonestly. Un-fâir'ness, n. Want of fairness or honesty.

Un-faith'ful, a. Not faithful; negligent of duty; treacher-

ous; perfidious. Un-faith'ful-ly, adv. In violation of promises, vows, or duty.

Un-faith'ful-ness, n. Breach of faith; infidelity.

Un-făsh'ion-a-ble, a. according to the fashion.

Un-fast'en (-fas'n), v. t. loose; to unbind; to untie. manner; improperly; excess Un-fath'om-a-ble, a. Not to be fathomed; profound.

Un-fā'vor-a-ble, a. Not favorable; adverse; contrary. Un-fa'vor-a-bly, adv.

versely. Un-feel'ing, a. Void of feel. ing or sensibility; insensi-ble; eruel; hard-hearted.

Un-feel'ing-ly, adv. With

insensibility Un-feigned' (-fand'), a. feigned; real; sincere.

Un-feign'ed-ly (-fan'-), adv. Without hypocrisy. Un-fil'ial (-yal), a. Not be-

eoming a son or daughter. Un-fin'ished (-fin'isht), Not finished; incomplete;

imperfect. Un-fit', v. t. To disable; to disqualify. -a. Not fit or qualified. -SYN. Improper;

unqualified; incompetent. Un-fix', v. t. To loosen; to unsettle.

Un-fold', v. t. To expand; to spread out; to disclose; to reveal. Un'for-giv'ing, a. Not dis-

posed to forgive; implacable: inexorable. In-fôrt'u-nate, a.

Not fortunate; not successful. Un-fort'u-nate-ly, adv. With-

out suecess. Un-found'ed, a. Having no foundation; baseless; vain.

Un-frē'quent, a. Not frequent; not happening often. Un-fre quent-ly, adv. Rarely. Un-friend'ly, a. Not friend.

ly; unfavorable; hostile. Un-fruit'ful. a. Not fruitful;

barren ; sterile. Un-fûrl', v. t. To unfold; to

open or spread; to expand. Un-fûr'nish, v. t. To strip of furniture; to leave naked or

són, ôr, do, wolf, too, took; ûrn, rue, pull; ç, å, soft; c, g, hard; az; exist; n as ng; this.

Un-gāin'ly, a. Not expert or | 'iexterons; elnmsy; awkward; uncouth.

Un-ģen'er-ous, a. Not gen-erous; illiberal; unkind; mean; dishonorable.

Un-god'li-ness, n. Impiety. Un-gŏd'ly. a. Irreligious; wicked; impions; sinful.

Un-gov'ern-a-ble, a. Not to be governed or restrained; wild; licentious.

Un-gov'ern-a-bly, adv. So as not to be restrained.

Wanting Un-grāce'ful, a. grace; inelegant; awkward; clumsy; uncouth.

Un-grāce'ful-ly, adv. Awkwardly. [wardness. Un-grāce'ful-ness, n. Awk-Un-grā'cious, a. Not gracious; showing no kindness

of heart; unpleasing. Un-grā'cious-ly, adv. In an ungracious manner.

Un-grate'ful, a. Not grateful; unthankful; disagree-[ingratitude. able. Un-grate'ful-ly, adv. With Un-grate'ful-ness, n. Qual-

ity of being ungrateful. Un'guent (ung'gwent), n. An

ointment. Un-hăl'lowed, a. Profane;

unboly; iuppire; wicked.
Un-hand'i-ly, adv. Awkwardly; inconveniently.

Un-hand'i-ness, n. Awkward-

ness; inconvenience. Un-hand'some (-han'sum), a. n-hand'some (-lian) ation.
Not handsome ; illiberal ; unÜ'ni-lät'er-al, a. Having one

Un-hand'some-ly (-hăn/sum-), adv. Ungracefully; illiberally; unfairly.

Un-hand'y, a. Not handy; awkward: inexpert.

Un-hap'pi-ly, adv. Unfortunately: miserably. Un-hăp'pi-ness, n. Calam-

ity: misfortune: infelicity. Un-hap'py, a. Not happy or

fortunate; rather miserable; evil: calamitons. Un-här'ness, r. t. To strip of

harness; to divest of armor. Un-health'i-ness, n. Quality

or state of being unhealthy. Un-health'y, a. Wanting health : unsound ; sickly ; insalubrious.

Un-heard' (-herd'), a. Not heard; unknown; obscure. Un-hinge', v. t. To take from the hinges; to displace; to

unfix by violence. Un-hitch', v. t. To loose from being hitched; to unfasten.

holiness; impiety; sinfulness; wickedness.

Un-ho'ly, a. Not holy; profaue; wicked; impious.

Un-hook', v. t. To loose from a hook.

Un-hoop' or Un-hoop', v. t. To strip of hoops.
Un-hôrse', v. t. To throw

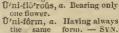
from a horse or saddle. Un-hûrt', a. Not hurt; safe

and sound; whole. U'ni-côrn,

in. A fabulous animal with one horn. Ū'ni-fi-eā'tion, 72.

Act of so uniting with another as to make

one being.



Unicorn.

Equal; even; alike; undeviating. - n. A dress of the same kind worn by persons who belong to the same regiment, &c.

U ni-fôrm'i-ty. n. Resemblance to itself at all times; consistency; sameness.

U'ni-fôrm-ly, adv. In a uniform manner; without vari-

side

Uni-lit'er-al, a. Consisting of one letter only. Un'im-pēach'a-ble, a.

to be impeached; free from stain or fault; blameless. Un'in-těl'li-ģi-bĭl'i-ty, Un in-těl'li-ģi-ble-ness,

Quality of being unintelligi-Ŭn'in-těl'li-ģi-ble, a.

intelligible; not to be understood; obscure Ŭn'in-těl'li-ģi-bly, adr. So

as not to be understood.

Un-in'ter-est-ed, a. Having no interest or property in; not having the mind interested or engaged.

Un'ion (yın'yun), n. [Lat. unio, from unus, one.] Act of uniting: junction: coalition; confederation; harmony; concord; upper inner corner of a flag.

Un'ion-ist, n. A lover of union.

Un-ho'li-ness, n. Want of U-nip'a-rous, a. Producing one at a birth.

U-nique' (yu-neek'), a. Single in kind or excellence; withont a like or equal.

U'ni-son, n. Agreement; concord; union; accordance or coincidence of sounds.

U-nis'o-nance, n. Accordance of sounds.

U-nis'o-nant, } a. U-nis'o-nous, } Being in unison: sounded together.

U'nit, n. One; a single person or thing; the least whole number.

V'ni-tā'ri-an, n. One who denics the Trinity, believing that God exists only in one person. - a. Pertaining to Unitarians.

 \overline{U} 'ni-tā'ri-an-işm, n. The doctrines of Unitarians. U-nīte', v. t. To join or put

together; to form a whole.

-v. i. To become one; to act in concert.

U-nīt'ed-ly, adv. With union, or joint efforts.

U'ni-ty, n. State of being one; oneness; concord; any definite quantity or aggregate taken as one.

Ū'ni-vălve,) a. Having U'ni-vălv'u-lar, one valve only, as a shell.

U'ni-vălve, n. A shell hav-ing one valve only.

U'ni-ver'sal, a. Extending to all; whole: total.

Ü'ni-vēr'sal-ism, n. Belief that all men will be saved. U'ni-vēr'sal-ĭst, n. An ad-

herent to Universalism. Ü'ni-ver-săl'i-ty, n. State or quality of being universal;

unlimited extension. U'ni-ver'sal-ly, adv. Without exception; throughout the whole.

U'ni-verse, n. The whole system of created things.

Uni-vēr'si-ty, n. An instination where all the sciences and arts are taught.

U-niv'o-cal, a. Having one

meaning only.
Un-just', a. Contrary or opposed to justice; wrongful; inequitable.

Un-júst'ly. adv. Wrongfully. Un-kind', a. Not kind; wanting in kindness; cruel; harsh.

Un-kind'ly, adv. With unkindness; cruelly. - a. Unnatural; unfavorable; malignant.

Un-kind'ness, n. Want of | kindness or affection. Un-knĭt' (-nĭt'), v. t. To sep-

arate, as threads that are knit; to opeu. Un-know'ing-ly (-no/ing-),

adv. Ignorantly.

Un-lace', v. t. To unfasten; to loose the dress of. Un-lade', v. t. To unload; to

discharge. Un-law'ful, a. Not lawful;

contrary to law; illegal. Un-law'ful-ly, adv. In vio-lation of law; illegally.

Un-law'ful-ness, n. Illegal-ity; contrariety to law.

Un-learn', v. t. To forget, as what has been learned. Un-learn'ed, a. Ignorant;

illiterate. Un-less', conj. Except; if not. Un-let'tered, a. Illiterate.

Un-like', a. Not like; dissimilar; diverse.

Un-līke'li-hood, n. Improbability. [improbable. Un-like'ly, a. Not likely: Un-līke'ness, n. Want of resemblance; dissimilitude.

Un-lim'it-ed, a. Not limited; undefined: inboundless; definite; not restrained.

Un-link', v. t. To separate, as links; to disconnect. Un-load', v. t. To relieve of a load; to disburden.

Un-löck', v. t. To unfasten, as what is locked; to explain; to open.

Un-love'li-ness, n. Want of loveliuess.

Un-lôve'ly, a. Not amiable; dlsagreeable; repellant.

Un-lück'i-ly, adv. In an unlucky manuer.

Un-lück'y, a. Not lucky; unfortunate; unhappy. Un-make', v. t. To destroy the

form and qualities of. Un-man', v. t. To deprive of virility or strength; to dis-

hearten. Un-măn'ly, a. Unsuitable to a man; effeminate; ignoble; Un-man'nered, a. Uneivil;

Un-măn'ner-li-ness, n. Rudeness of behavior.

Un-măn'ner-ly, a. Ill-bred; uncivil; rude iu behavior; impolite.

Un-inask', v. t. To remove a mask or disguise from. Un-mcan'ing, a. Having no

meaning or expression. Un-mer'ci-ful, a. Having no unerey; eruel; inhuman. out mercy; eruelly. n-moor', v. 4 To cause to

Un-moor' ride with a single anchor, after having been moored by two or more cables.

Un-năt'u-ral (106), a. Contrary to the laws of nature, or to natural feelings.

Un-: at'u-ral-ly, adv. In an unnatural manner.

adv. Un-něç'es-sa-ri-ly, Without necessity; needlessly.

Un-neç'es-sa-ry, a. Not necessary; useless; needless. Not Un-neigh'bor-ly (-nā/bur-), a. Not becoming a neighbor; unfriendly; unkind.
Un-nerve', v. t. To deprive
of uerve or strength; to en-

feeble; to weaken. Un-num'bcred, a. Not num-

bered, or not possible to be numbered; countless. Un'ob-tru'sive, a. Not ob-

trusive or forward; modest. Un-ŏs'ten-tā'tious, a. ostentatious; not making a showy display; modest.

Un-păck', v. t. To open, as things packed.

Un-păl'a-ta-ble, a. Not palatable; disagreeable; disgusting.

Un-păr'al-leled, a. Having no parallel or equal; matchless; peerless. Un-pär'lia-měnt'a-ry,

Contrary to the usages of Parliament or the rules of legislative bodies.

Un-pin', v. t. To unfasten or undo, as what is pinned. Un-pleas'ant, a. Not pleas-

ant; displeasing; disagreeable.

Un-plěas'ant-ly, adv. Disagreeably.

Un-pléas'ant-ness, n. State or quality of being unpleasant.

Un-pop'u-lar, a. Not enjoying public favor; disliked by the people; disposing to publie disfavor.

Un-pop'u-lar'i-ty, n. State of being unpopular.

Un-preç'e-dent-ed, a. Having no precedent; novel; new.

Un-prěi'u-diced (-prěj/11dist), a. Free from prejudiee or bias : impartial.

Un'pre-tend'ing, a. Not making pretensions; modest.

Un-prin'ci-pled, a. Devoid of moral principle; destitute of virtue; profligate.

Un-mer'çi-ful-ly, adv. With- Un'pro-due'tive, a. out merey; eruelly. In'pro-due'tive, barren; sterile. Not

Un-prof'it-a-ble, a. Producing no profit; serving no purpose; useless.

Un-prof'it-a-bly, adv. Without profit or gain.

Un-prof'it-a-ble-ness, Quality of being unprofita-[promise of good. ble. Un-prom'is-ing, a. Giving no

Un'pro-pi'tious (-pish'us), a. Not favorable; dark; discouraging; adverse. Un-qual'i-fied, a. Not quali-

fied; not fit; absolute; decided.

Un-ques'tion-a-ble (-kwest/ynn-), a. Not to be ques-tioned or doubted; indubitable; certain.

__qués'tion-a-bly (-kwest/yun-), adv. Beyond all doubt; indubitably. [less. Un-quī'et, a. Uneasy; rest-Un-quī'et-ly, adv. In an un-

quiet mauuer or state. Un-răv'el (-răv'l, 130), v. t.

To disentangle or disengage; to separate; to solve. Un-rē'al, a. Not reai; having

appearance only.

Un-rea'son-a-ble (-re/zn-), a. Exceeding the bounds of reason; immoderate; exorbitant; inordinate. Un-rēa'son-a-ble-ness,

State or quality of being unreasonable. Un-rēa'son-a-bly, adv. Exeessively; immoderately.

Ŭn're-gen'er-ate, a. Not regenerate; remaining at enmity with God.

Un're-lent'ing, a. Feeling no pity; hard; eruel.

Un/re-mit'ting, a. Not abating; incessant; continued;

persevering. Un're-serve', n. Absence of reserve; perfect frankness.

Ŭn/re-served', a. Of frank; free; ingenuous.

Un/re-serv'ed-ly, adv. With-out reservation; frankly. Un-rest', n. Want of rest or

repose; unquietness. Un-rig', v. t. To strip of rig-

Un-rīght'eous (-rī'ehus), a. Not righteous; unjust; wick. ed; evil.

Un-right'eous-ly (-ri/chus-),

adr. Wickedly. Un-rīght'eous-ness (-rī/-

chus-), n. Wickedness. Un-rīpe', a. Not ripe; immature.

Un riv'et, v. t. To loose the rivets of; to unfasten.

Un-robe', v. t. To undress. Un-roll', v. t. To open, To open, as what is rolled; to display.

Un-roof', v. t. To strip off the roof or covering of. Un-root', v. t. To extirpate;

to cradicate. n-ruf'fled, a. Not ruffled; calm; tranquil; quiet. Un-ruf'fled, a.

. Un-ru'ly, a. Ungovernable; turbulent; refractory.

Un-săd'dle, r. t. To take a saddle from; to unhorse.

Un-safe', a. Not safe; not free from danger; dangerous; perilous.

Un-sāl'a-ble (133), a. Not having a quick sale.

Un-săt'is-fă e'to-ri-lv. adv. In an unsatisfactory manner. Un-săt'is-făe'to-ry, a. Not affording satisfaction.

Un-sa'vor-y, a. Not savory; having a bad taste; insipid. Un-say', v. t. [imp. & p. p. UNSAID.] To recall, as what

has been said. Un-serew' (-skrn/), v. t. To loose from screws; to with-

draw, as a screw. Un-seru'pu-lous, a. Having no scruples; unprincipled.

Un-sēal', v. t. To open, as what is scaled.

Un-search'a-ble, a. Not to be searched iuto; inscrutable; mysterious.

Un sea'son-a-ble (-s3'zn-', a. Not scasonable; ill-timed; untimely; unfit.

Un-seat', r. t. To throw from a seat.

Un-seem'li-ness, n. State or quality of being unsceinly. In-seem'ly, a. Not seemly;

Un-seem'ly, a. uubecoming; indecent; improper. - adv. Indecently.

Un-seen', a. Not seen ; invisfdisturb.

Un-sět/tle, v. t. To unfix; to Un-shaek/le, v. t. To loose from shackles; to set free. Un-shak/en, a. Not shaken;

firm; stable.

Un-shëathe', r. t. To draw from the sheath or scabbard. Un-ship', v. t. To take out of

a ship.

Un-sight'ly (-sīt'ly), a. Not sightly; deformed; ugly. awkward; clnmsy.

Un-skill'ful, a. Wanting skill Un-skill'ful, or dexterity;

Un-rī'valed, } a. Ilaving no Un-skill'ful-ly, } adv. With-Un-rī'valled, } rival; peerless; Un-skil'ful-ly, } out skill; knot; to unbind. Un-tīl' (138), prep. Till; as

Un-skill'ful-ness, \ n. Want Un-skil'ful-ness, f of skill or

dexterity; clumsiness. Un-sō'cia-ble (-sō'sha-bl), a. Not sociable; averso to society.

Un-so'cia-bly (-so'sha-); adv. In an unsociable manner.

Du'so-phis'ti-ca'ted, a. Not adulterated; pure; simple; honest.

Un-sound', a. Not sound; defective; infirm; deceptive; sophistical.

Un-sound'ness, n. Defectiveness; infirmity.

Un-spar'ing, a. Not sparing; liberal; profuse.

Un-spēak'a-ble, a. Not to be uttered or expressed; iucffable; unutterable.

Un-spēak'a-bly, adv. Inexpressibly; unutterably. Un-spot'ted, a. Not spotted;

spotless; pure; immaculate. Un-stā'ble, a. Not stable or steady. - SYN. Inconstant; irresolute; wavering; mutable; changeful.

Un-stěad'i-ly, adv. In an unsteady manner.

Un-stěad'i-ness, n. Quality of being unsteady; inconstancy; irresolution.

Un-stěad'y, a. Not steady; mutable; variablo; change-

Un-stop', v. t. To take a stopple or any obstruction from; to open.

Un-string', v. t. To deprive of strings; to relax; to loosen; to take from a string.

Relaxed; Un-strung', α . loosened. Un'sue-cess'ful, a. Not suc-

cessful; meeting with failure; unhappy Un'sue-cess'ful-ly, adv. With

ill success. Un-sūit'a-ble, a. Not suita-

ble; unfit; improper. Un-sūit'a-bly, adv. In an unsuitable manner; incon-

gruously. Un-sung', a. Not recited in

soug Un-swäthe', r. t. To relieve

from a bandage. Un-tām'a-ble, a. Not to be

tamed or subdued. Un-think'ing, a. less; inconsiderate. Thought-

Un-thrift'y, a. Prodigal; not thriving; profuse; lavish.

Up to the far as. - conj. time that; till.

Un-time'ly, a. Not timely; premature; unseasonable.

Un-tīr'ing, a. Not tiring; euduring; patieut; indefati-

Ŭn'to, prep. To. Un-told', a. Not told; not related; not counted or num-

Un-tō'ward, a. Froward; refractory; awkward; cross; inconvenient.

Un-tō'ward-ly, adv. Perverse-Un-tō'ward-ness, n. Frowardness; perversity; awkwardness.

Un-trăet'a-ble, a. Ungovernable; stubborn; intractable. Un-trăct'a-ble-ness, n. Quality of being untractable.

Un-trăv'eled, la. Not trod-Un-trăv'elled, lden by passengers; not traveled; never having seen foreign countries. Un-true', a. Not true; false;

contrary to fact; disloyal. n-tru'ly, adv. Falsely. Un-truly, adv. Falsely. Un-truss', v. t. To loose from a truss; to let out.

Un-truth', n. Falsehood;

treachery; a lie. Un-truth'ful, a. Wanting in

veracity; false.
Un-twine', v. t. To untwist.
Un-twist', v. t. To separate

and open, as twisted threads; to disentangle. Un-uşed', a. Not used; not

accustomed. Un-ū'su-al (-yıı'zhıı-), a. Not

usual; uncommon; rare; infrequent. Un-ut'ter-a-ble, a. Not to be

uttered; inexpressible. Un-vär'nished (-vär'nisht),

a. Not varnished; plain; truthful.

Un-veil', v. t. To remove a veil from; to uncover.

Un-wā'ri-ly, adv. Heedlessly. Un-wa'ri-ness, n. Want of caution; heedlessness.

Un-war'rant-a-ble (un-wor'rant-), a. Not warrantable; illegal; improper.

Un-war'rant-a-bly, Without warrant or authority; improperly.

Un-wa'ry, a. Not vigilant or cautious; precipitate.

Un-wea'ried, a. Not wenricd; persistent; indefatigable.

Un-weave', v. t. To undo, as what has been woven.

Un-wěll', a Not well; indis-posed; ill; ailing. Un-whōle'sôme (-hōl'sum), a. Not wholesome; insalubrious.

Un-wield'i-ness, n. Quality or state of being unwicldy.

Un-wield'y, a. Unmanageable; bulky; ponderous. Un-wiiling, a. Not willing ;

loath; disinclined; reluetant.

Un-will'ing-ly, adv. With reluctance.

Un-will'ing-ness, n. Reluctance; disinclination.

Un-wind', v. t. [imp. & p. p. unwound.] To wind off; to untwist; to disentangle. Un-wise', a. Not wise; injudi-

cious; indiscreet. Un-wise'ly, adv. Not wisely;

imprudently.

Un-wit'ting-ly, adv Without Un-wont'ed, a. Una Unaccus-

tomed; uncommon; infrequent; rare. Un-wont'ed-ness, n. Uncom-

monness; rarity. (-war/thi-), Un-wor'thi-ly

adv. Not according to desert. Un-wor'thi-ness (-w@r'thi-), n. Want of worth.

Un-wor'thy (-wûr'thy), a. Not worthy; wanting merit; worthless; discreditable. Un-wrăp' (-răp'), v. t. To open,

as what is wrapped. Un-wreathe' (-reeth'), v. t. To

untwist, thing กร any wreathed.

Un-writ'ten (-rit/tn), a. Not written ; oral ; blank. Un-yield'ing, a. Not yielding;

stubborn; obstinate. Un-yōke', v. t. To loose from

a yoke.

up, adv. Aloft; on high; above; from a lower to a higher position; in a higher place or position; completely. -prep. From a lower to a higher place on or along; at the top of.

Up-bêar', v. t. To bear up; to raise or hold aloft.

Up-brāid', v. t. To charge with something wrong; to reprove severely. - SYN. To reproach; blame; censure.

Up-braid'er, n. One who upbraids, or reproaches.

Up'east, a. Thrown upward. - n. A throw or cast of bowls.

Up-heav'al, n. A heaving up | from beneath.

Up-hēave', v. t. To heave or lift up from beneath.

Up'hill, a. Ascending; difflcult: laborious.

Up-hold', v. t. [imp. & p. p. UPHELD.] To elevate; to support; to maintain; to countenance.

[holds. p-hold'er, n. One who up-Undiöl'ster-er (18), n. One who furnishes houses.

Up-hōl'ster-y (18), n. Furniture supplied by upholster-

Up'land, n. High land, as opposed to meadows, - a. Higher in situation.

Up-lift', v. t. To raise aloft. Up-on', prep. On; — in all the senses of that word.

Up'per, a. Further up; higher in place; superior.

Up'per-hand', n. Ascendency; superiority.

Up'per-most, a. Highest in place, rank, or power.

Up-rāise', v. t. To raise; to lift up; to exalt.

Up'right, or Up-right' (-rit), Erect; perpendicular; just; honest. -n. Something standing erect or perpendicular.

Up'right-ly or Up-right'ly, (-rīt-), adv. In an upright

manner; honestly Ŭp'rīght-ness' or Up-rīght'-ness (-rīt'-), n. Erectness;

honesty; integrity. Up-rise', v. i. [imp. uprose; p. p. uprisen] To rise up; to get up; to ascend; to

mount upward. Up'roar, n. Great noise aud

disturbance; tumult. Up-root', v. t. To root up; to tear up by the roots; to cradicate.

Up-rouse', v. t. To rouse from sleep; to wake. [overset. Up-set', v. t. To overturn; to Up'shot, n. Final issue; eon-

clusion; end. Up'side, n. The upper side. Up-spring', v.i. To spring up. Up'stärt, n. One suddenly

raised to wealth or power. Up'ward, a. Directed to a

higher place. Up'ward, | adv. Toward a p'wards, i higher place; above; more than; in the Up'wards,

upper parts. U-rā'ni-um, n. A metal. Ū'ran-ŏg'ra-phy, \ n. A de-Uran-ŏl'o-gy, scription of the heavens and heavenly bodies.

U'ra-nus, n. One of the plancity. cts.

Ûr'ban, a. Pertaining to a Ur-bāne', a. [Lat. urbanus, fr. urbs, a city.] Polite; courteous; of polished manners. Ur-băn'i-ty, n. Politeness; courtesy.

Ur'chin, n. A child; a hedgehog.

U-re'ter, n. A tube conveying the urine from the kid-ney to the bladder.

Orge, v. t. To press; to impel; to incite; to solicit; to importune.

Ûr'gen-çy, n. Pressure of necessity; importunity. Ur'gent, a. Pressing; earnest

importunate. Ur'gent-ly, adv. With earn-

estness or importunity. U'ri-nal, n. A vessel for urine. Ū'ri-na-ry, a. Relating to, or

resembling, urine.
U'rine, n. A fluid secreted by

the kidneys. Urn, n. A vessel of various

forms; a kind of vase. Ur'sine, a. Relating to, or like, a bear.

Us (123, 124), pron. Objective case of We.

Ūs'aģe (133), n. Mode of uslug; treatment; custom; long-

continued practice. Uş'ançe, n. Time allowed for the payment of a bill of ex-

change. Use (yuss, 88), n. Act of employing; employment; nceessity; utility; custom; interest. utility; practice;

Use (yilz), v. t. To employ; to handle; to treat; to consume; to render familiar. v. i. To be accustomed.

Use'ful, a. Serviccable; profitable; beneficial; hclpful. Use'ful-ly, adv. With use or profit.

Use'ful-ness, n. Quality of being useful; utility.

Use'less, a. Having no use; answering no purpose; vain; fruitless; ineffectual.

Use'less-ly, adv. Without use or profit.

Use'less-ness, n. Unfitness for profitable use; unserviceab'eness.

Us'er, n. One who uses. Ush'er, n. An officer to introduce strangers, or to walk before a person of rank; an under teacher. — v. t. (130)

or harbinger.

Us'que-baugh (-baw), n. A. kind of whisky; a compound distilled spirit.

Us'tion (ust/yun), n. Act of burning, or state of being burnt.

U'şu-al (yll'zhij-), a. Custom-

ary; common; ordinary. U'su-al-ly, adv. Customarily; commonly.

U'su-eap'tion, n. Acquisition of a right to property by having sole possession of it for a certain prescribed term of years

U'su-fruet (yn'zhn-), n. Right of using another's property without impairing the substance.

U'şu-frŭet'u-a-ry, n. One who has the use and profits of property. - a. Relating to, or being in the nature of, a usufruct.

U'su-rer (yy'zhy-), n. One who practices usury.

U-şū'ri-oŭs (yn-zū'-), a. Practicing usury.

In a usurious manner.
U-sûrp', v. t. To seize and

hold possession of wrougfully or by force.

U'sur-pā'tion, n. Illegal seizure or possession.

U-sûrp'er, n. One who usurps. U'su-ry (yıl'zhıl-), n. Exorbitant or illegal interest for the use of money.

U-těn'sil (108), n. An instrument; a household implement or vessel.

U'ter-ine, a. Born of the same mother, but by a different father.

U-til'i-tā'ri-an, a. Consisting iu, or pertaining to, utility. Oue who considers — n. utility as the sole standard of virtue.

U-til'i-tā'ri-an-ism, n. Doctrine or system of general utility.

U-til'i-ty, n. Production of good; profit; usefulness. Ŭt'most, a. Extreme; last;

greatest .- n. The most that can be.

To introduce; as a forerunner | U-sū'ri-oŭs-ly (yn-zū'-), adv. | U-tō'pi-an, a. Ideal; fanciful; chimerical.

U'tri-ele, n. A little bag,

bladder, or cell. U-trie'u-lar, a. Coutaining little bladders.

Ut'ter, a. Outward; extreme; absolute; entire .- v. t. To speak; to pronounce; to put in circulation.

Ŭt'ter-a-ble, a. Capablo of being uttered or expressed. Ut'ter-ance, n. Act or man-

ner of uttering; circulation; pronunciation. [fully. Ŭt'ter-ly, adv. Ŭt'ter-most, a. Completely;

Furthest; most remote: extreme. - n. Greatest degree. U've-ous, a. Like a grape.

Ux-o'ri-ous, a. [Lat. uxorius, from uxor, a wife.] Submissively or excessively fond of a wife.

Ux-ō'ri-ous-ly, adr. With fond or servile submission to a wife.

Ux-ō'ri-oŭs-ness, n. Excessive and foolish fondness for a wife.

letter of the alphabet, is only another form of the character U, the two letters having formerly been used indiscriminately, the one for the other. See U.

Vā'can-çy, n. Emptiness ; lcisure : vacuity ; au unoccupied office.

Vā'eant, a. Empty; void; unoccupied; abandoned. Vā'eāte, v. t. To leave empty;

to annul or make void. Va-ea'tion, n. Intermission

of study or husiness; recess. Văe'çi-nāte, v. t. To inoculate with cow-pox by means of virus taken (usually indirectly) from cows.

Văe'çi-nā'tion, n. Ineculation with cow-pox.

Văe'çi-nā'tor, n. One who vaccinates.

Văe'çine, a. Pertaining to, or derived from, cows, or from vaccination.

Văç'il-lan-çy, n. Vacillation. Văç'il-late, v. i. To waver; to reel; to fluctuate.

fluctuate : inconstant.

Văç'il-lā'tion, n. Act of vacillating; a wavering; unsteadiness; inconstancy

Va-eū'i-ty, n. Emptiness; void; vacuum.

Văc'u-um, n. Empty space. Vā/de-mē/eum, n. [Lat., go with me.] A book or other thing that a persou carries with him as a constant companion.

Våg'a-bond, n. A vagrant. a. Wandering idly or without any settled habitation. Văg'a-bond-ry, n. Coudition

of a vagabond Va-gā'ry (141), n. A wild

freak; a whim. Văg'i-nal, a. Pertaining to a sheath or canal.

Vā'gran-çy, n. A wandering without a settled home.

Vā'grant, a. Wandering; un-settled.—n. An idle wanderer; a strolling beggar; a tramp.

Vague, a. Unsettled; indefinite; loose.

(ve), the twenty-second | Văc'il-lā'ting. a. Inclined to | Vāgue'ly, adv. In a vague manner.

Vāil, n. A covering to conceal; a veil. - v. t. To hide from sight; to cover.

Vain, a. Fruitless; ineffectual; having a high opinion of one's self, or of what belongs to one; conceited.

Vāin-glō'ri-ous, a. Boastful. Vāin-glō'ry, n. Empty pride. Vāin'ly, adv. Without effect with empty pride.

Văl'ançe, n. Drapery round a bedstead. [valley. Vāle, n. A low ground; a Văl'e-dĭe'tion, n. A bidding

forewell; an adieu. Văl'e-die-tō'ri-an, n. One who pronounces a valedictory oration.

Văl'e-dĭe'to-ry, a. Bidding farewell. — n. A farewell ad-

Văl'en-tine, n. A sweetheart chosen, or a letter seut to a sweetheart, on St. Valentine's day, the 14th of Feb-[in medicine. ruary. Va-le'ri-an, n. A plant used servant; a personal attend-

Văl'e-tū'di-nā'ri-an, a. Sickly; weakly; infirm. — n. A person in a weak state of health

Văl'e-tū'di-na-ry, a. Infirm; sickly; weakly; seeking to

recover health.

Văl'iant, a. Intrepid in danger; performed with valor .. SYN. Stont; bold; brave; courageous; heroie.

Văl'iant-ly, adv. In a valiant manner.

Văl'id, a. [Lat. validus, from valere, to be strong. | Firm; good in law.

Va-lid'i-ty, n. Legal force; strength; cogency; justness. Văl'id-ly, adv. In a valid manner; with legal force.

Vă-lise', n. A travelling case; a portmanteau.

Val-lä'tion, n. A rampart; an intrenchment.

Văl'ley (141), n. A low place between hills; a vale.

Val'or (155), n. Courage ; bravery ; prowess ; intropid-

ity; gallantry. Văl'or-ous, a. Valiant ; gal-

lant; brave. [precious. Văl'u-a-ble, a. Having value; Văl'u-ā'tion, n. Act of fixing the value; appraisement; value set.

Worth; price; Văl'üe, n. rate; importance. - v. t. To estimate the worth of; to rate; to appraise; to esteem; to prize.

Vălv'ate, a. Having, resembling, or serving as a valve. Vălve, n. A folding door; a lid or cover opening only one wav.

Vălv'et, n. A little valve. Vălv'u-lar, a. Having, or re-

lating to, valves. Vămp, n. Upper leather of a shoe. - v. t. To put new upper leather on; to mend.

Văm'pire, n. A species of bat; a fabled demon said to snek human blood.

Văn, n. Front of an army; a kind of wagon; a fan

Văn'dal, n. A man of uncommon ferocity; an ignorant barbarian.

Van-dăl'ie, a. Relating to, or resembling, the Vandals; ferocious; barbarous.

Văn'dal-işm, n. Ferocious cruelty; barbarism; hostility to the arts and literature.

Văl'et (or văl'ā), n. A body- | Van-dyke', n. A kind of | ference; diversity; that which neckerchief with points. Vane, n. A plate to show the

direction of the wind; a weathereock.

Văn'guard, n. Troops iu front; first line of an army. Troops iu Va-nĭl'là, n. A tropical plant, and an oil and a perfume ex-

tracted from it. Văn'ish, r. t. To disappear; to pass away; to become in-

visible; to be lost to view. Văn'i-ty, n. Empty pride; ostentation; conceit; idle

pleasure. Vàn'quish (vănk'wish), v. t.

To conquer; to subdue. Văn'quish-a-ble, a. Capable of being vanquished.

Văn'quish-er, n. One who conquers; a victor.

Văn'tage, n. Superiority. Văn'tage-ground, n. perlority of place or state. Vap'id, a. Spiritless; flat;

insipid; dull.

Va-pid'i-ty, \ n. The state Văp'id-ness, \} of having lost life or spirit; flatness.

Va por (155), n. A finid rendered aëriform by heat; steam; (pl.) A disease of debility; hypochondriacal affections; spleen. - v. i. To emit vapor; to brag; to boast. Văp'or-a-ble, a. Capable of being converted into vapor

Văp'or-āte, v. t. To evaporate.

Văp'o-rā'tion, n. Act of converting into vapor. Vā'por-bath, n. A bath of

vapor or steam. Văp'or-īze, v. t. To convert

into vapor. Vā'por-y, a. Full of vapors;

splenetie; peevish. Vā/ri-a-bĭl'i-ty, Quality of being variable.

Vā'ri-a-ble, a. Changeable; mutable; inconstant.

Vā'ri-a-ble-ness, n. Aptness to change; iuconstancy.

Vā'ri-a-bly, adv. ably; inconstantly. Vā'ri-ançe, n. Disagreement;

difference; dissension. Ya'ri-a'tion, n. A change; deviation; difference; altera-

tion. Vàr'i-eose, a. Preternatu-

rally enlarged, as a vein. Vā'ri-e-gāte, v. t. To diver-

sify; to vary. $V\bar{a}/ri-e-g\bar{a}'tion$, n. Diversity

of colors. Va-rī'e-ty, n. Change; difls various; a varied assortment; a form subordinate to [ent shapes. a species.

Va'ri-fôrm, a. Having differ-Va'ri-o-loid, or Var'i-o-loid', n. A disease resembling the small-pox. [the small-pox. Va-rī'o-loŭs, a. Pertaining to Vā'ri-oŭs, a. Different ; di-

verso; manlfold. ways. Vā'ri-ous-ly, adv. In different Vär'let, n. A servant or footman; a scoundrel; a rascal. Vär'let-ry, n. The rabble.

Vär'nish, n. A viscid, glossy liquid. — v. t. To lay varnish ou; to give a fair color-

Vā'ry (135), v. t. To alter; to differ; to diversify. - v. i. To be altered in any manner; to be different; to deviate; to depart; to disagree.

Văs'eu-lar, a. Relating to, or consisting of, vessels.

Vāse (in England, vāz or väz), n. An ornamental urnshaped vessel, used for varions purposes.

Văs'sal, n. A dependant; a bondman; a slave.

Văs'sal-age, n. Slavery ; bondage; thralldom. Vast, a. Being of great ex-

tent: immense; numerous; enormous.

Vas-tā'tion, n. A laying waste; devastation. [ly. Vast'ly, adv. Greatly; huge-Vast'ness, n. Immense extent; magnitude, or impor-

tance; immensity. Vast'y, a. Immense; vast. Văt, n. A large cistern.

Văt'i-çīde, n. The murder, or murderer, of a prophet. Va-tiç'i-nal, a. Containing

prophecy or predictions. Va-tiç'i-nāte, $v.\ i.$ To prophesy; to foretell. ev.

Va-tic'i-nā'tion, n. Prophe-†Vaudeville (vod/vil), n. [Fr., from Vau-de-vire, a village in Normandy.] A lively kind of song; a theatrical piece intermingled with light or

satirical songs. Vault, n. A continued arch, or an arched roof or ceiling; a cell; a cellar; a leap or bound. - v. t. To arch; to

cover with, or shape to, a vault. -v. i. To leap. Vault'ed, a. Arched; concave.

Väunt (vänt), v. i. To boast; to brag. -n. Vain boast.

Weal, n. Flesh of a calf dressed for the table. Ve-dětte' (ve-dět'), n. A sentinel on horseback.

Veer, v. t. or i. To turn; to turn aside; to change.

Věg'e-ta-ble, n. A plant, especially an edible plant; an organic body, destitute of sense and voluntary motion .. - a. Of the nature of plants. [plants

Věg'e-tāte, r. i. To grow, as Věg'e-tā'tion, n. Growth of plants; plants in general.

Věg'e-tā'tĭve, a. Growing, plants. Violent ac-

tivity or force; ardor. Ve'he-ment, a. Acting with force. - SYN. Furious; ear-

nest; ardent; eager. Ve'he-ment-ly, adv. Vio-[riage.

lently; furiously. Ve'hi-ele, n. Any kind of car-Ve-hie'u-lar, a. Pertaining to a vehicle.

Veil, n. A thin cover for the face; a disguise .- r. t. To throw a veil over; to couceal. Vēin, n. A vessel which re-

ceives the blood from the arteries, and returns it to the heart; a current; a mineral seam or layer; tendency or turn of mind. - v. t. To form or mark with veins.

Veined, a. Full of veins; Vein'y, variegated.

Věl'li-cāte, v. t. To twitch. Věl'lum, n. A fine kind of parchment.

V-log'i-pēde, n. A kind of light vehicle for, and pro-; alled by, a single person. Ve-log'i-ty, n. Swiftness; ra-

pidity; celcrity; speed. Vél'vet, n. A rich silk stuff, or stuff of silk and cotton, with a thick nap. -a. Like velvet: soft; smooth.

Vet-een', n. A kind of wivet made partly of cotton. Vel'vet-y, a. Soft; like velvet ; smooth ; delicate.

Vē'nal, a. Mercenary; sordid; pertaining to a vein, or

Ve-năl'i-ty, n. Mercenariness. [hunting. Věn'a-ry, a. Relating to Věnd, v. t. To sell; to offer

for sale. Ven-dee', n. One to whom a

thing is sold.

Vend'er, n. One who sells. Fand'i-ble, a. Capable of

being sold; fit to be sold; salable. Věnd'i-ble-ness, n. State or

quality of being vendible. Ven-di'tion (-dish'un), n. Act of selling; sale.

Ven-due', n. Public sale to the highest bidder; auction.

Ve-neer', r. t. [From Fr. fournir, to furnish.] To overlay with thin pieces of wood. -n. Thin slices of a valuable wood for overlaying some inferior material.

Věn'er-a-ble, a. Worthy of veneration or reverence.

Věn'er-a-bly, adv. In a venerable manner.

Věn'er-a-ble-ness, n. State or quality of being veuerable.

Věn'er-āte, v. t. To regard with respect and reverence. Věn'er-ā'tion, n. llighest

degree of respect and reverence. [crates. Věn'er-ā'tor, n. One who ven-

Ve-në're-al, a. Relating to sexual intercourse.

Věn'e-sěc'tion, n. Act of opening a vein to let blood. Wenge'ance, n. Infliction of pain in return for an injury; revenge.

Věnge'ful, a. Vindictive; revengeful. cusable. ē'ni-al, a. Pardonable; ex-Věn'i-son (včn'i-zn or věn'zn), n. The flesh of deer, hares, &c. [malice; spite.

Věn'om (39), n. Poison; Věn'om-ous, a. Poisonous; uoxious to animal life; malignant.

Věn'oin-ous-ly, adr. Poisonously; spitefully; malignantly.

Vē'nous, a. Contained in, or relating to, the veins.

Věnt, n. A passage for a fluid; aperture; utterance. — v. t. To let out; to emit; to utter; to report.

Věnt'-hôle, n. A small hole for air; a vent.

Věn'ti-důct, n. A passage for air

Věn'ti-lāte, v. t. To fan; to expose to air; to make public.

Vėn'ti-la'tion, Act of 92.

ventilating. Věn'ti-la'tor, n. One who ventilates; a contrivance to exhaust foul or introduce pure

air. Věn'tral, a. Belonging to the an animal body, as of the brain, larynx, or heart.

Ven-tril'o-quism, n. Art of speaking so that the voice seems to come from a distance.

Ven-tril'o-quist, n. One who practices ventriloquism. Ven-tril'o-quous. a. Pertain-

ing to ventriloquism. Ven-tril'o-quy, n. Ventrilo-

quism. Vent'ure, v. t. To expose to hazard. — v. i. To have cour-

age to do or undertake something; to run a risk. - SYN. To dare; hazard; risk. - n. A risking ; hazard ; chance; contingency; stake.

Věnt'ūre-sôme, a. Inclined Věnt'ūr-oŭs, to venture; bold; daring; adventurous. Věn'ūe, n. A neighborhood, or uear place.

Ve'nus, n. Goddesz of fcmale beauty and love ; a planet.

Ve-rā'cious, a. Observant of truth; truthful.

Ve-răç'i-ty, n. Observance of truth; truthfulness.

Ve-răn'dà (140), n. A kind of open portico.

Verb, n. A word which affirms something of some person or thing.

Verb'al (39), a. Spoken: oral; relating to words; relating to verbs; literal.

Verb'al-ly, alr. By word of mouth : orally.

Ver-ba'tim, adr. [Lat.] Word for word; in the same words. Vēr'bi-aģe, n. Wordiness: rerbosity; reduudancy of Wordiness: words.

Ver-bose', a. Abounding in words; prolix; wordy.

Ver-bose'ness. | n. The use Ver-bos'i-ty, of too many words; prolixity.

Ver'dan-cy, n. Green rawness; inexperience. Greenness;

Ver'dant, a. Green; fresh; raw; unpracticed; easily overreached.

Vērd-an-tique' (-teck'-), n. A green incrustation on brass or copper; a mottled green nurble.

Ver'diet, n. The decision of a jury in a case submitted to them; opinion pronounced; judgment.

Ver'di-gris, n. [A corrupgreen of brass.] Green rust of copper.

Věn'tri-ele, n. A cavity in Werd'ure (verd'yur, 50), n.

Greenness; freshness of vcg- | Verse (140), n. A single line of poetry: metrical language;

Verge (12), n. A kind of rod or mace; border; brink; cdge. -v. i. To approach the limits; to incline; to tend.

Věrý'er, n. A mace-bearer. Věr'i-fi'a-ble (135), a. Capable of being verified.

Věr'i-fi-eā'tion, n. Act of verifying; confirmation.
Věr'i-fy, v. t. To prove to be

true; to confirm; to authenticate. [ly. Věr'i-ly, adv. Truly; certain-

Ver'i-y, and. Truy; certain-Ver'i-sim'i-lar, a. Having the appearance of truth; probable.

Věr'i-sī-mīl'i-tūde, n. Resemblance to truth; probability; likelihood.

Věr'i-ta-ble, a. Agreeable to fact; true; actual; real.
Věr'i-ta-bly, adv. Really; truly; actually. [ality.

Věr'i-ty (141), n. Truth; re-Věr'juiçe, n. Sour juice expressed from wild apples, green grapes, &c.

Ver'mi-eel'li (-chĕl'li or -sĕl'li), n. A paste made into a slender, worm-like form.

Ver-mie'u-lar, a. Like a

Ver-mie'u-lâte, v. t. To inlay so as to give the appearance of the tracks of worms. Ver-mie'u-lâ'tion, n. Motion like that of a worm, or

something resembling such motion. [or grub. Věr'mi-cūle, n. A little worm

Ver'mi-cule, n. A little worm Ver'mi-form, a. Having the shape of a worm.

Ver'mi-füge, n. [Lat. vermis, a worm, and fugere, to flee.]
A medicine to expel worms.

Wer-mil'ion (-mil'yun, 119),

 A bright red pigment or color; cochineal.
 Yer'min. n. All sorts of small

Ver'min, n. All sorts of small noxions animals. Ver'min-ous, a. Infested, or

caused, by vermin.

Ver-mip'a-rous (117), a. Producing worms. [on worms. Ver-miv'o-rous, a. Feeding Ver-nāe'u-lar, a. Native; belonging to the country of one's birth.

Ver'nal, a. Belonging to, or appearing in, the spring.
Ver'sa-tile, a. Turning with

Ver'sa-tile, a. Turning with ease from one thing to auother; variable.

Vēr'sa-tīl'i-ty, n. Quality of being versatile.

Verse (140), n. A single line of poetry; metrical language; a short division of a prose compositiou.

Versed (verst), a. Well skilled; practiced; acquainted; conversant.

Ver'si-fi-ea'tion, n. The art of composing verses.

of composing verses. Ver'si-fi'er, n. One who turns

prosc into verse.

Ver'si-fy, v. t. To describe in verse; to turn into verse.

-v. i. To make verses.

Ver'sion, n. A translation. Vert, n. Everything that bears a green leaf.

†Ver'te-brà, n. (pl. Ver'tebræ, 147.) One of the joints of the spine or backbone.

Ver'te-bral, a. Relating to the vertebræ, or joints of the spine.

Ver'te-brate, a. Having a back-bone.—n. An animal having a back-bone.

Ver'te-bre (-ber), n. A vertebra; a joint of the spine.
Ver'tex, n. (pl. Ver'tex-eş or
†Ver'ti-çeş, 147.) The crown

†Věr'ti-çēş, 147.) The crown or top; summir

Ver'ti-eal, a. Being in the zenith; perpendicular; upright; plumb.

Ver'ti-eal-ly, adv. In a vertical manner.

Ver-tiç'i-ty, n. Power of turning; rotation.

Ver-tig'i-nous, a. Affected with vertigo; giddy; dizzy. Ver'ti-go, n. A swimming of the head; dizziness.

Ver'vain, n. A plant. Ver'y, a. True; real; actual.—adv. In or to a great degree; eminently

degree; eminently.

Věs'i-cant, n. A blistering application.

Věs'i-cāte a t. To blister

Věs i-eāte, v. t. To blister.
Věs/i-eā/tion, n. Act of raising blisters.

Věs'i-ea-to-ry, a. Having a power to blister. — n. A blistering application.

Věs'i-ele, n. A little airbladder.

Ve-sic'u-lar, a. Pertaining to, or consisting of, vesicles. Včs'per, n. The evening star; evening; Veuus; (pl.) evening song or service.

Ves'per-tine, a. Relating to, or being in, the evening.

Ves'sel, n. A hollow dish of any kind; a cask; a tube; any structure intended for navigation, as a ship, brig, boat, &c. Věst, n. Any garment; a waistcoat.—v. t. To clothe; to put in possession.—v. i. To come or descend.

Věs'tal, a. Pertaining to Vesta, a virgin goddess of the Romans; pure; chaste.—
n. A virgiu consecrated to Vesta.

Věst'ed, a. Fixed; not contingent, as rights.

Ves'ti-bûle, n. An antechamber between the hall and the outer doors; a kind of porch. [a trace. Ves'tige (140), n. A footstep;

Věst'ment, n. A garment. Věs'try, n. A room for sacerdotal vestments in a church; a lecture-room or chapel; a parochial assembly; a parochial committee.

Věst'ūre, n. A garment; articles worn. — Syn. Apparel; dress; clothing.

Větch, n. A leguminous plant. Vět'er-an, a. Long exercised in any thing, especially in war.—n. An old soldier; one long exercised.

Vět'er-i-nā'ri-an, n. One skilled in diseases of cattle.

Vět'er-i-na-ry, a. Pertaining to the art of healing the diseases of domestic animals. Vět'to (140), n. (pl. Vět'tōes.) [Lat., I forbid.] An authoritative prohibition; power to negative a bill.—v. l. To forbid the enactment of.

Vex, v. t. To tease; to provoke; to irritate.

Vex-ā/tion, n. Act of irritating, or state of being irritated; trouble; annoyance.
Vex-ā/tious, a. Provoking;

troublesome. [vex. Vex-ā/tious-ly, adv. So as to Vex-ā/tious-ness, n. Quality of being vexations.

Vi'a-ble, a. Capable of living, as a child prematurely born.

1'a-duct,
n. A
structure for
carrying a
rail-

road

Viaduct.

across a valley or river. Vi'al, n. A small bottle. — v. t. (130) To put into a vial, or into vials.

VI'ands, n. pl. Articles of food; victuals. [journey. VI-ăt'ie, a. Relating to a

visions for a journey; the communion given to dying persons.

Vi'brate, v. t. or i. To move to and fro; to oscillate.

Vi-bra'tion, n. Aet of vibrating; oscillation.

Vi'bra-to-ry, a. Consisting in vibration or oscillation; eausing vibration.

Vie'ar, n. Incumbent of an appropriated beuefiee.

Vic'ar-age, n. Benefice or residence of a vicar.

Vī-eī'ri-al, a. Of, or belonging to, a viear.

Vī-cā'ri-ate, a. Having delegated power, as a vicar. - n. Office or oversight of a viear. Vī-eā'ri-ous, a. Acting in

place of another; deputed; delegated; substituted.

Viçe, n. A blemish; fault; immoral conduct or habit; a smith's instrument.

†Vī'ce, prep. [Lat.] In the place of; instead of.

Vice'-ăd'mi-ral, n. An offieer next in rank to an admiral.

Vice-con'sul, n. Oue acting for the consul.

Vīce-ģē'rent, n. An officer acting in place of another; a lieutenant.

Vīçe-prěs'i-dent, n. An offi-eer next in rank to a president. [a viceroy. Viçe-rē'gal, a. Pertaining to

Vice'roy, n. A governor ruling as the substitute of a king. Viçe-roy'al-ty, n. Office or jurisdiction of a viceroy.

Viç'i-nage, n. Neighborhood. Viç'i-nal, a. Near; bordering.

Vi-cin'i-ty, n. Neighborhood. Vi'cious (vish'us), a. Immoral; depraved; corrupt; wicked; unruly.

Vi'eious-ly (vish'us-), adv. Wickedly; corruptly.

Vi-cis'si-tūde, n. Regular change; alteration; mutation; mutual succession.

Vie'tim, n. A living being saerificed; something destroyed; a dupe.

Vic'tim-ize, v. t. To make a vietim or dupe of.

Vie'tor, n. A conqueror.

Vic-tō'ri-oŭs, a. Superior in contest. - SYN. Conquering; triumphant; successful. [victorious manner. Vie-tö'ri-ous-ly, adv. In a Vie'to-ry, n. Conquest; tri-

umph; success.

supply with provisious. Viet'ual-er (vit/l-er), n. One who supplies provisions.

Wiet'uals (vit/lz), n. pl. prepared for the table.

†Vi-děl'i-çet, adv. [lat.] To wit; namely; - abbreviated

Vie (134), v. i. To strive for superiority; to attempt to surpass or to equal; to con-

tend.

View (vu), v. t. To see; to behold; to survey. — n. Sight; survey; iuspection; pros-pect; opinion. [views. peet; opinion. View'er (va/-), n. One who View'less (vū'-), a. Invisible. Vig'il, n. Watch; nocturnal devotion; eve before a feast; a fast on the day preceding a holiday.

Vig'i-lançe, n. Forbearance of sleep; watelifulness. Vig'i-lant, a. Watehful; eir-

eumspect; attentive. Vig'i-lant-ly, adv. Watchfully; attentively.

Vignette (vin-yet/ or vin/yet), n. A wood-eut or engraving, in a book, not inclosed within a definite border.

Vig'or (155), n. Energy; force of body or strength of wind;

strength.

Vig'or-ous, a. Full of, or exhibiting, active force. - SYN. Strong; powerful; forcible; agile. [vigor or force.

Vig'or-ous-ly, adv. With Vile, a. Contemptibly mean or low; base; sordid; morally impure.

Vile'ly, adv. Basely; meanly; shamefully.

Vīle'ness. n. Baseness; meanness; moral impurity.

Vil'i-fi'er, n. One who vilifies; a traducer. [traduce. Vil'i-fy, v. t. To defame; to valda (140), n. A country resi-

dence, usually of a rich person: a country-seat.

Village (42), n. A small in-[village. habited place. Vil'la-ger, n. Inhabitant of a Vil'lain, n. A feudal tenant of the lowest class; a vile, wicked person; a seoundrel. Vil'lain-ous (149), a. Wicked: Vil'lan-ous | base; extremely

depraved. Vil'iain y \ (149), n. Extreme Vil'ia-ny \ depravity or wick-

edness. Vil'lan-age, n. Fendal serv-

itude or tenure of lands.

tVī-ăt'i-eum, n. [Lat.] Pro- | Viet'ual (vit'l, 130), v. t. To | Vil-lose', } a. Nappy; downy; Vil'lous, shaggy; velvety. Vim'i-nal, Vi-min'e-ous. producing, twigs.

Vī-nā'eeous (-nā'shus), a. Belonging to wine or grapes. Vin'ci-ble, a. Capable of be-

ing overcome. [viutage. Vin-dë'mi-al, a. Belonging to Vin'di-eate, v. t. To defeud with success; to justify; to maintain; to support.

Vin'di-ea'tion, n. Justification; defense; support.

Vin'di-ea/tive, a. Tending Vin'di-ea-to-ry, to vindi-[vindicates. Vĭn'di-eā'tor, n. One who Vin-die'tive, a. Revengeful.

Vin-die'tive-ly, adv. vengefully; by way of revenge.

Vin-dic'tive-ness, n. Revengeful temper.

Vine, n. A climbing plant producing grapes; hence, any elimbing or trailing plant.

Vin'e-gar, n. [Fr. vinaigre, from vin, wine, and aigre, sour.] An acid liquor obtained from wine, eider, &c., by fermentation.

Vin'er-y, n. A structure for rearing vines.

Vine'yard (vin'yard), n. plautation of grape-vines. Vi'nous, a. Having the qual-

ities of, or pertaining to, wine. Produce, in Vint'age, n. grapes or in wine, of vines; time of grape-gathering.

Vint'a-ger, n. One who gathers the vintage.

Vint'ner, n. A dealer in wines. Vint'ry, n A place where wine is sold.

Vin'y, a. Pertaining to vines. Vi'ol, n. A stringed musical instrument.

Vī'o-là, n. An instrument of the violin kind, a fifth lower in compass than the violin.

Vi'o-la-ble, a. Capable of being violated. [in color. Vī'o-lā'eeous, a. Like violets Vī'o-lāte, v. t. To abuse; to infringe; to do violence to;

to ravish. Vī'o-lā'tion, n. Aet of violat-

ing ; transgression ; infringe-[lates. ment; rape. Vī'o-lā'tor, n. One who vio-Vī'o-lence, n. Highly excited action : unjust force ; rape.

Vi'o-lent, a. Excited by strong passion; outrageous; furious; extreme.

Vi'o-lent-ly, adv. With force; vehemently.

Vī'o-let, n. A plant and its flower; a dark, reddish-blue

Vī'o-lĭn', n. A stringed instrument of music; a fiddle. Vī'o-lĭn'ist, n. A player on the viol.

Vi'o-lon-cěl'lo (-chěl'lo, or -sčl'lo), n. A bass-viol of

four strings. Wi'per, n. A kind of poisonous serpent.

Vī'per-ĭne, a. Pertaining to vipers

Vī'per-ous, a. Having the qualities of a viper.

Vi-rā'go (pl. Vi-rā'göes, 18), n. A bold, masculine woman; a termagant.

Vir'gin (16), n. A maid; a maiden. -a. Chaste; maidenly; modest; pure; undefiled; new; fresh.

Vir'gin-al, a. Belonging to a virgin: maideuly.

Vīr-ģĭn'i-ty, n. Sta virgiu; maidcuhood. State of a tVîr'go, n. The Virgin, a sign

iu the zediae. Vi-rid'i-ty, n. Greenness. Vi'rile, or Vir'ile, a. Beloug-

ing to males. Vi-ril'i-ty (vi- or vi-), n. Man-

hood; power of procreation. Vir-tu', n. A love of the fine arts; a taste for curiosities. Vîrt'u-al, a. Being in essence

or effect; not in fact. Vīrt'u-al-ly, adv. In efficacy or effect only.

Vīr'tūe (140), n. [Lat. virtus, strength, courage, virtue, fr. vir, a man.] Strength; effi-

cacy; moral excellence. Vīr/tu-ō'so, n. (pl. Vīr/tu-ō'sos or † Vīr'tu-o'sï, 140, 147). One skilled in the fine arts, in euriosities, &c.

Vīrt'u-ous, a. Morally good; righteous; chaste; pure. Vīrt'u-ous-ly, adv. In a virt-

uous manner.

Vir'u-lence, n. Poisonousness; malignity. Vir'u-lent, a. Very poison-

ous; malignant; bitter. Vir'u-lent-ly, adv. In a viru-

lent manner. Vi'rus, n. Contagious matter

from uleers, &c.; poison. Vis'age, n. The face; coun-

tenance; look; features. †Vis'çer-à, n. pl. The bowels. Vis'cer-al, a. Pertaining to the viseera.

Vis'cid, a. Glutinous; sticky. Vi'ti-ā'tion (vish-i-), n. Dep-

Vis-cid'i-ty, n. Glutinous-Vis-cos'i-ty, ness; stickiness; tenacity.

īs'eount (vī'kount), n. nobleman next in rank below

Vis'count-ess (vi/kount-), n. A viscount's wife.

Vĭs'€oŭs, a. Glutinous; adhesive; sticky.

Vis'cous-ness, n. Viscosity. Vise, n. An instrument for griping and holding things. Vis'i-bil'i-ty, n. The state or quality of being visible.

Vis'i-ble, a. Perceivable by the eye; perceptible.

Vis'i-ble-ness, n. Visibility. Vis'i-bly, adv. Perceptibly; plainly; elearly.

Vision (vizh'un), n. Faculty or sense of sight; apparition; phantom.

Vision-a-ry (vizh'un-), a. Given to reverie; imaginary; having no foundation. — n. One who forms wild or impracticable schemes.

Vis'it (130), v. t. To go or come to see; to examine .n. Act of going or coming

to see; examination. Vis'it-a-ble, a. In a state to receive visits.

Vis'it-ant, n. One who visits. Vis'it-a'tion, n. Act of visiting; access for examination; special dispensation; retributive calamity.

Vĭs'it-or, n. One who visits. Vĭs'it-ō'ri-al, a. Belonging to a judicial visitor or superintendent.

Vĭş'or, or Vī'sor, n. A mask; disguise; forepiece of a cap. Vis'tà (140), n. A prospect or view through an avenue; the

avenue itself. Vis'u-al (vizh'yıı-), a. Eelonging to the sight; used in sight.

Vī'tal, a. Pertaining, contrib uting, or necessary, to life; very important. - SYN. Essential; uecessary; immediate; absolute.

Vī-tāl'i-ty, n. Quality of being vital; principle of life; animation; tenacity of life.
Vī'tal-ly, adv. In a manner

affecting life; essentially. Vi'tals, n. pl. Parts of animal bodies essential to life, or to a sound state.

Vĭ'ti-āte (vĭsh'ĭ-āt), v. t. make vicious or faulty; to injure : to invalidate.

ravation; corruption; invalidation.

Vit're-ous, a. Pertaining to, or resembling, glass. Vĭt'ri-făe'tion, n. Act of con-

verting into glass by heat. Vit'ri-fi'a-ble, a. Capable of being vitrified.

Vit'ri-fy, v. t. or i. To convert into, or become, glass. Vit'ri-ol, n. A soluble sul-phate of any metal.

Vit'ri-ŏl'ic. a. Pertaining to, or obtained from, vitriol.

Vī-tū'per-āte, v. t. whelm with abuse.

 $V\bar{\imath}$ - $t\bar{u}$ /per- \bar{a} /tion, n. Severe censure; abuse.

Vī-tū'per-a-tive, a. Containing severe eensure; abusive. Vī-vā'cious, a. Lively; brisk; sprightly; animated. Vî-văç'i-ty, n. Live

Liveliness: sprightliness: animation. Viv'id, a. Lively; bright; active; spirited; sprightly.

Viv'id-ly, adv. With life and spirit; in glowing colors. Viv'id-ness, n. Quality of be-

ing vivid; life; liveliness. Vi-vif'ie, a. Giving life. Vī-vĭf'i-cāte, v. t. To give life

to; to animate; to vivify. Viv'i-fi-ea/tion, n. Act vivifying. to. Vív'i-fy, v. t. To impart life Vī-vip'a rous (117), a. Pro-

ducing young alive. Vix'en, n. A cross, ill-tempered woman; a scold.

Having the Vix'en-ly, α. qualities of a vixen. Viz'ard, n. A mask.

Viz'ier (viz'yer or vi-zeer'), n. A high executive officer in Turkey, &c.

Vo'ea-ble. n. A word; term. Vo-eat'u-la-ry, n. A list of words arranged alphabetieally and explained; sum of words used.

Vo'cal, a. Having a voice; spoken with voice or tone; sonant.

Vo-εăl'iε, α. Consisting of the voice, or of vowel sounds. Vō'€al-ĭst, n. A singer, or vocal musician.

Vo-căl'i-ty, n. Quality of being vocal. [make vocal. Vô'cal-īze (153), v. t. To Vo-cā'tion, n. [Lat. voratio,

from vocare, to call.] Act of calling: occupation; employment; calling; business. Vŏe'a-tive, n. Fifth case of

Latin nouns, used in direct address.

Vo-cif'er-āte, v. i. To cry out with vehemence. Vo-çif'er-ā'tion, n. Loud or

violent outery; clamor. Vo-çif'er-ous, a. Clamorous.

Temporary Vogue (vog), n. fashion or mode.

Voice, n. Sound uttered by

the mouth; a vote; suffrage. Voice'less, a. Having no voice. Void, a. Vacant; empty; destitute; null; having no legal force; unsubstantial. n. An empty space; a vacuum. - v. t. To quit; to

eject ; to evacuate ; to annul. Void'a-ble, a. Capable of being made void.

Void'ance, n. Act of voiding; ejection.

Void'er, n. One who voids; a tray for removing dishes. Void'ness, n. Emptiness;

want of binding force. Vol'a-tile, a. Evaporating quickly; lively; gay; fiekle.

Vol'a-til'i-ty, n. Disposition to fly off in vapor; levity. Vŏl'a-til-īze, v. t. To cause to exhale or evaporate.

Vol-căn'ie, a. Pertaining to, or produced by, a volcano. Vol-eā'no, n. (pl. Vol-eā'-

nões, 140). A mor emitting fire, lava, &c. A mountain Vo-li'tion (-lish'un), n.

act or power of willing. Vol'ley (111), n. A discharge of many small arms at once. -v.t. or i. To discharge or be discharged in a volley, or as if in a volley.

Vol-tā'ie, a. Relating to Volta, or to electricity developed by chemical action.

Vol'ta-işm, n. Galvanisın. Vol'u-bil'i-ty, n. Great flu-

ency of speech. Vŏl'u-ble, a. Apt to roll; ex-

ceedingly fluent, Vol'u-bly, adv. In a rolling or very fluent manner.

Vŏl'ume (vŏl'yıım), n. book; dimensions; compass.

Vo-lū'mi-noŭs, a. Consisting of many volumes; copions. Vo-lū'mi-noŭs-ly, a. In many

volumes; copiously. Vol'un-ta-ri-ly, adv. Of one's own free will; spontaneously.

Wol'un-ta-ry, a. [Lat. roluntarius, from voluntas, will, ehoice.] Proceeding from willing; free. — n. choice ; An air played at will or extemporaneously.

Vol'un-teer', n. Oue who enters into any service of his own free will .- r. To offer or engage voluntarily. - a. Entering into service of free will.

Vo-lupt'u-a-ry, n. One given to luxury; a sensualist

Vo-lupt'u-ous, a. Luxurious; [uriously. Vo-lupt'u-ous-ly, adv. Lux-

Vo-lute', n. A seroll, used in the Ionic, Co-Composite cap-

Vom'it, v. t. or i. To throw up from the stomach; to spew; to puke. - n. An emetie.

Vo-mi'tion, Volutes. (-mish'un), n. 1, Ionic; 2, Aet or power Composite. of vomiting.

Vŏm'i-tĭve, a. Causing to vomit; emetic.

Vŏm'it-o-ry, a. Procuring vomiting; emetic. -n. An emetie; a principal door of a large public building.

Vo-rā'cious, a. Greedy to eat or devour; ravenous. Vo-rā'cious-ly, adv. Greedily.

Vo-rā'cious-ness, \ n. Greed-Vo-rāç'i-ty (114), \} iness of appetite.

Vôr'tex, n. (p'. Vôr'tex-es, or tVôr'ti-çes, 147.) A whirl-pool; a whirlwind.

Vêr'ti-cal, a. Having a whirl-

ing motion. V5'ta-ress, n. A female vo-

tary. Vô'ta-ry (141), n. One devoted or consecrated by vow to any service or pursuit. a. Devoted; promised; con-

secrated by vow.

Vote, n. Expression of choice in elections; suffrage; ballot. - v. To express one's choice by the voice or by a written ticket; to choose or determine by means of votes.

Vot'er, n. One who votes, or who has a right to vote. Vo'tive, a. Given by vow.

Youch, v. t. To call to witness; to warrant; to support; to establish. - v. i. To bear witness.

Vouch'er, n. One who vouches; a book or paper that confirms the truth of accounts.

Vouch-safe', v. t. To condeseend to grant. - r. i. deign; to condescend.

Now. n. A solemn promise to God or to some deity .- v. t. or i. To consecrate by a solemn promise; to devote; to assert solemnly.

A vocal sound Vow'el, n. made through an open position of the mouth organs, as a, e, o. -a. Pertaining to a vowel; vocal.

Voy'age (celloq. voij), n. A journey by water. - v. i. To travel by water.

Voy'a-ger (colloq. voij'er), n. One who journeys by water. Vůl'can-īte, n. A hard black compound of India rubber and sulphur.

Vul'ean-ize, v.t. To impart eertain properties to, as india-rubber, by causing it to combine with sulphur.

Vŭl'gar, a. Pertaining to common people; being in general offensively use; mean or low. - SYN. Common; ordinary; mean; un-refined.—n. The common people; the populace.

Vůl'gar-işm, n. A vulgar phrase or expression.

Vul-găr'i-ty, n. Clownishness; rudeness.

Vül'gar-ly, adv. Commonly; coarsely; rudely.

Vul'gate, n. Au ancient Lat-in version of the Bible. Vul'ner-a-ble, a. Capable of

being wounded. [ing wounds. Vŭl'ncr-a-ry, a. Useful in heal-Vul'pine, a. [Lat. vulpinus, fr. vulpes, a fox.] Pertain-

ing to, or resembling, the fox: ennning; erafty. Vült'üre (140), n. A large bird of prey, found only on the Eastern continent.

Vult'ur-ine, a. Pertaining to, or like, the vulture.

E, ō, I, ō, ū, y, long; ă, ĕ, I, ŏ, ŭ, y, short; care, care, care, cak, all, what; cre, veil, term; pique, firm;

W.

WAB'BLE (wob'bl), v. i. To move staggeringly from side to side. -n. hobbling, unequal motion, as of a wheel.

Wad, n. A small mass of paper, tow, &c., to stop the charge of a gun or any aperture. - v. t. To form into a wad.

Wad'ded, a. Formed into a wad ; quilted.

Wad'ding, u. A wad, or the materials for wads; a soft stuff used in quilting.

Wad'dle, v. i. To walk like a

duck or a fat person.

Wāde, v. i. or t. To walk through any yielding substance, as water or snow, &c.

Wa'fer, n. A thin kind of eake or bread, esp. that used by the Roman Catholies in the Eucharist; a thin leaf of paste for sealing letters, &c. - v. t. To seal with a wafer. Waf'fle, n. A thin, soft kind

of cake. Waft, v. t. To bear through a

fluid or buoyant medium. Wag, n. A merry, droll fellow. - v. t. or i. To move one way and the other; to

move; to stir.

Wāġe, v. t. To pledge; to stake; to hazard; to bet. Wā'ġer, n. Something haz-arded; a bet. - v. t. To of-

fer to bet. Wā'ġes, n. pl. Hire; reward

of services. Wăg'ger-y, n. Pleasan drollery; sportive trick. Pleasantry;

Wăg'gish, a. Roguish; droll. Wag gish. A. Rodan, dron, was wag gish. In Sport. Wag gish-ly, adv. Iu sport. Wag gish-ness, n. Quality of being waggish. [wag. Wag gle, v.i. To waddle; to Wag on, n. A vehicle on four

wheels, especially one for carrying freight.

Wag'on-er, n. One who con-

duets a wagon. Wāif (126', n. Goods found, but not claimed.

Wail, v. To weep; to lament with outcry.

Wāin, n. A wagon.

Wain'scot, n. A wooden lining of rooms, made in panels. -v. t. To line with boards in panel.

Waist, n. Part of the body just below the ribs; middle part of a ship.

Wāist'band, n. The band or upper part of trowsers, &c. Waist'eoat, n. A garment worn under the coat.

Wāit, v. i. To stay in expcetation; to attend.

Wāit'er, n. One who waits; an attendant; a salver or tray. Wāit'ing-māid, n. A female servant who attends a lady.

Wāive, v. t. To relinquish voluntarily; to give up claim

to; to forego.

Wāke, r. i. To cease to sleep. A watch; the sitting - 72 up of persons with a dead body; track of a vessel in water.

Wāke'ful (139), a. Uuablo to sleep; vigilant.

Wāke'ful-ness, n. Inability to sleep; want of sleep. Wāk'en, v. i. or t. To rouse

from sleep; to awake. Wāle, n. A ridge or streak; one of the long planks of a ship's side. - v. t. To mark

with wales, or stripes. Walk (wawk), v. i. To move on foot; to go by steps. — n.

A gait; a step; a path. Walk'er (wawk'er), n.

who walks. Wall (123), n. An inclosing fence of brick or stone; side of a room; a defense. -v. t.

To inclose with a wall. Wal'let, n. A bag or knapsack; a pocket-book.

Wall'-eye, n. A whitish or very light gray eye.

Wall'-eyed, a. Having a wall-

Wal'lop (130), v. i. To boil. —v. t. To beat soundly. Wal'low, v. i. To roll one's self about, as on mire. — n.

A rolling, or rolling galt. Wal'nut, n. A tree and its

Wal'rus 22. [D. walrus, fr. wal. in walvisch, a whale,



An aquatic animal resembling the seal.

Valtz (walts), n. A dance by two persons in circular figures; a tune for the dance. - v. i. To dance a waltz.

vam'pum, n. Shells or strings of shells used as current money by the North American Indians.

Wan (won), a. Having a pale and sickly hue.

Wand wond), n. A long staff or rod.

Wan'der, v. i. To rove; to ramble; to be delirious. Wan'der-er, n. One who wan-

ders; a rover; a rambler. Wāne, v. i. To decrease; to decline; to fail. -n. Decrease; decline; failure.

Wan'ness (won'ness), n. dead, pale, sickly color.

Want, n. Need; necessity; destitution; poverty; thing of which the loss is felt. - v. i. or t. To be deficient or destitute of: to desire.

Wan'ton (won'tun', a. Sportive; loose; licentious. - v. i. (130) To revel; to frolie; to be lascivious; to aet lewdly. - n. A lewd person.

Wan'ton-ly, adv. In a wanton manner; gayly; loosely; lasciviously.

Wan'ton-ness, n. Levity; lasciviousness; recklessness. War, n A contest between states, carried on by force. To carry on war; to -v. i.

War'ble, v. i. To quaver or modulate the voice. - r. t To trill; to carol. - n. A quavering of the voice.

contend.

War'bler, n. One who war-bles; a singing-bird.

War'-ery, n. A cry or signal used in war.

Ward, n. A watch; guard; custody; protection or protector; part of a lock; a person under a guardian ; division of a city or of a hospital. - v. t. or i. To watch; to guard.

Ward'en, n. A keeper; a

guardian. Ward'er, n. A keeper; a guard.

Ward'röbe, n. A portable closet for clothes; wearing apparel.

Ward'-room, n. A room in ships in which officers mess. Ward'ship, n. Office of a

ward; guardianship. Wâre, v. t. [imp. WORE.] To

wear; to veer. Wares, n. pl. Goods; merchaudise; commodities.

Wâre'house, n. A storehouse for goods. - v. t. To deposit

in a warehouse. War'fâre, n. Military service; hostilities; contest. Wā'ri-ly (135), adr. Cautious-

ly; with circumspection. Wā'ri-ness, n. Cautiousness;

circumspectiou. War'like, a. Relating or adapted to war; martial.

Warm, a. Having moderate heat; zealous; keen. - v. t. or i. To heat moderately ; to become, or cause to become, animated.

Warm'ing-pan, n. A covered pan for warming a bed with heated coals.

Warm'ly, adv. In a warm manner; with warmth. Warmth, n. Moderate heat;

ardor; enthusiasm; zeal. Warn. v. t. To caution ; to admonish; to notify.

Warn'ing, n. Caution; admonition; previous notice.

War'-of'fice, n. An office for conducting military affairs. Warp, n. Threads that run

lengthwise in a loom; a rope used in towing. — t. i. or t. To turn or twist out of shape; to deviate; to pervert; to tow with a warp or line attached to buoys, anchors, or the like.

War'rant, n. A commission: authority; precept; guaranty; voucher. - v. t. To authorize or justify; to as-

War'rant-a-ble, a. Justifiable : defensible.

War'rant-a-bly, adv. Justifiably.

War'ran-tee', n. One to whom land, or other thing, is warranted.

War'ran-ty, n. A covenant of security; a guarantee. v. t. To warrant.

War'ren, n. A place for rabbits, fowls, or fish. &c. War'rior (war'yur), n. A mil-

itary man; a soldier. Wart, n. A small hard ex-

crescence on the skin.

Wart'y, a. like warts.

War'-whoop (-hoop), n. shout uttered by Indiaus in war.

War'-worn, a. Worn with war; battered by military service.

Wā'ry, a. Cautious of danger; prudent; circumspect. Was (123, 124), past tense of the substantive verb To be.

Wash, v. t. To cleanse by water; to wet; to lave: to remove by the action of water. - n. Ablution: alluvial matter; a cometic; refuse matter from a kitchen; a coating of metal.

Wash'-ball, n. A ball of soap. Wash'-board, n. A board next the floor; a board on which clothes are rubbed in washing.

Wash'er, n. One who washes; a ring of metal or leather, to relieve friction, or to secure tightness of joints, &c. Wash'er-wem'an (143), n. A

woman who washes clothes. Wash'ing, n. Act of one who washes; clothes washed, especially at one time.

Wash'y, a. Watery; weak; thin; diluted. severely. Wasp, n. An insect that stings Wasp'ish, a. Peevish; petu-

lant; like a wasp. Wasp'ish-ly, adv. Pcevishly. Wasp'ish-ness, n. Irrita-

Was'sail, n. [A.-S. weshal, be in health.] A drinking to one's health; a liquor made of apples, sugar, and ale; a drunken bout

Wast, imp. of To be, in the 2d person sing., indicative.

Waste, v. t. To speud; to dissipate; to lavish; to squander. - v. t. To dwindle; to be consumed. -a. Desolate; valueless; wild. n. Act of wasting; worthless remmant; loss; desolate ground.

Wāste'ful, a. Destructive; lavish; extravagant.

Wāste'ful-ly, adv. Lavishly. Wāste'ful-ness, n. Lavishness; prodigality.

Watch, n. Guard; vigil; one who watches, or those who watch: a pocket time-piece; time of guarding. - v. i. To be awake; to keep guard; to wait. -v. t. To observe closely; to have in keeping.

Having warts; | Watch'er, n. One who watches. Watch'ful (139), a. Careful to observe; guarding with caution. - SYN. Vigilant; cautious; attentive; observ-

ant: circumspect; wary.
Watch'ful-ly, adv. With care.
Watch'ful-ness, n. Vigilance; heedfulness.

Watch'-house, n. A house in which a watch or guard is placed.

Watch'man (143), n. A sentinel; a night-guard.

Watch'-tow'er, n. Tower for a watch or seutinel.

Watch'-word (-wilrd), n. A sentinel's pass-word; a countersign.

Wa'ter, n. The most common of all fluids; urine; a body of water; luster of a diamond. - v. t. or i. To irrigate; to cause or allow to drink; to shed water.

a'ter-col'ors, n. 14. Colors diluted and mixed with gumwater.

Wa'ter-eourse, n. A channel or canal for water.

Wa'ter-cress, n. A small plant, used as a salad.

Wa'ter-fall, a. A cascade; a cataract; a kind of female head-gear of hair. Wa'ter-fowl, n. A bird that

frequeuts the water. Wa'ter-i-ness, n. Quality or

state of being watery. Wa'ter-ish, a. Like water; thin; moist; wet.

Wa'ter-lev'el, n. The level formed by the surface of still water.

Wa'ter-man (143), n. A boatman.

Wa'ter-märk. n. A device wrought into paper during the process of manufacture. Wa'ter-mel'on. n. A plant,

and its pulpy fruit.

Wa'ter-mill, n. A mill turned by water. [hold water. A vessel to Wa'ter-pot, n. Wa'ter-proof, a. Not admitting water.

To rot by Wa-ter-rot, v. t. steeping in water, as flax.

Wa'ter-shed, n. A range of high land between two riverbasins, and discharging its waters into them from opposite directions.

Wa'ter-spout, n. A whirling column of water at sea.

Wa'ter-tight (-tit), a. tight as to retain or not to admit water.

Wa'ter-wheel, n. Any wheel | Way, n. [A.-S. weg, from we- | Wea'sand, n. The windpipe.

for pro-pelling machinery, &e., made to revolve* by the action of water; ealled an overshotwheel, when the water is

applied at the top; an undershotwheel. when atthe bottom; 2

breast -Water-wheels. wheel when at an intermediate point; a turbine or horizontal wheel, when at the interior, passing out at the eireumfereuce.

Wa'ter-y, a. Aqueous; thin;

tasteless; wet; washy. Wat'tle, n. A twig; a hurdle; fleshy excrescence under the throat of a cock, &c. -v. t. To interweave, as twigs; to plat; to form of

platted twigs.

Waul, v. i. To ery as a eat.

Wave, n. A moving ridge or swell of water; a billow. - v. i. or t. To move one way and the other, like a wave; to relinquish; to waive.

Wāve'less, a. Free from waves: ealm; smooth.

Wave'-of'fer-ing, n. An offering in the Jewish services made by waving the object toward the four cardinal points.

Wa'ver, v. i. To fluctuate; to vacillate; to be unsteady or undecided.

Wā'vy, a. Rising or swelling in waves; undulating,

Wax (3), n. A tenacious substance formed by bees. -v. i. [imp. WAXED; p. p. WAXED, or WAXEN.] To grow; to increase; to become. - v. t. To rub or smear with wax. [sembling, wax. Wăx'en, a. Made of, or re-Wăx'-work (-wark), a. A

figure or figures formed of [yielding. wax. Wax'y, a. Like wax : soft ;

sage; room; course; means; method; mode.

Wāy'-bill, n. A list of passengers or of baggage. Wāy'fâr-er, n. A traveler.

Wāy'far-ing, a. Traveling. Way'lay, v. t. [imp. & p. p. WAYLAID.] To lie in wait for, especially to seize, rob, or slav [waylays. Wāy'lāy-er, n. Oue

Way'ward, a. Froward; perverse: willful.

Way'ward-ly, adv. Perversely; willfully.

Way'ward-ness, n. . State or quality of being wayward. We, pron. ; pl. of I.

Weak (126), a. Feeble; infirm; frail; soft; low; spiritless; ineonclusive.

Weak'en, v. t. To make weak; to enfeeble; to debilitate; to enervate.

Wēak'ly, adv. In a weak or feeble manner. — a. Iufirm. Wēak'ness, a. Feebleness; infirmity; debility. Wēal, a. Happiness; prosper-

ity; a sound, healthy, prosperous state. [opulence. Wealth, n. Affluence; riches; Wealth'i-ly, adv. Richly.

Wealth'i-ness, n. State of being wealthy. faffluent. Wealth'y, a. Rich; opulent; Wean, v. t. To accustom to a deprivation of the breast; to withdraw from any habit or

desire. Wean'ling, n. A child or animal newly weaned.

Weap'on, n. An instrument of offense or defense.

Weâr, v. t. or i. [imp. WORE; p. p. WORN.] To earry or have on; to waste by friction or by use; to consume; to turn round, as a ship, with the stern toward the wind .n. Act of wearing; a thing worn.

Wēar, n. A dam in a river : a fence or net of twigs in the stream.

Wēa'ri-ness, n. The state of being weary; fatigue.

Wēa'ri-some, α. Tiresome ; fatiguing; tedious.

Wēa'ri-some-ly, adv. In a wearisome manner. Wēa'ri-some-ness, n. Tire-

someness: tediousness. Wēa'ry (86), a. Tired; fatigued. -v. t. To tire; to fatigue.

gan, to move.] A road; pas-Wea/sel (we/zl, 58), n. A eertain small quadruped, very slender and agile.

Weath'er, n. [A.-S. weder, allied to Skr. wa, to blow.] State of the atmosphere. r. t. To sail to the windward of; to endure.

Weath'er-cock, n. A vane; a vacillating person.

Weath'er-gage, n. Position of a ship to the windward of another; position of advan-

Weath'er-glass, n. A contrivance to foreshow changes of weather; a barometer.

Weath'er-wise, a. Skillful in foretelling the weather.

Weave, v. t. [imp. WOVE; p. p. wove, WOVEN.] To unite, as threads, so as to form eloth! - v. i. To work with a loom.

Weav'er, n. One who weaves. Wēa'zen, a. Thiu; sharp; pinched.

Web, n. Any thing woven; a film ; a membrane

Webbed (129), a. Having the toes united by a membrane. Wěb'bing, n. A strong narrow fabrie of hemp used for vari-

ous purposes. Wěb'-foot/ed. α. Having webbed feet.

Wěd, v. t. To marry ; to unite elosely or strongly.

Wed'ding, n. Nuptial ceremony; marriage.

Wědge, n. A piece of metal or of wood sloping to an edge, Wedge. used for split-

ting. - v. t. To fasten by means of wedges. Wěďlock (127), n. Married

state. Wědnes'day (wěnz/dě, 67), n. The fourth day of the week.

Wee. a. Small; little. Weed, n. A useless or trouble-

some plant; (pl.) mourning apparel. — v. t. To free from noxious plants; to root out. Weed'y, a. Full of weeds. Week, n. Space or period of

seven days.

Week'-day, n. Any day exeept Sunday.

Week'ly, a. Ilappening or done every week. -- adv. Once a week. - n. A publication issued once every week. Ween, v. i. To think; to fancy.

Weep, v. i. or t. [imp. & p p.] WEPT.] To shed tears; to bewail; to lament; to bemoan; to drip.
Wee'vil (wë/vl), n. A small

insect that injures grain. Weft, n. The woof of cloth.

Weigh (wa, 137), v. t. To as-certain the weight of; to ponder. - v. i. To have weight. [weighs. Weigh'er (wa'er), n. One who

Weight (wat), n. Heaviness; gravity; importance; something for ascertaining the weight of other bodies. - v. To load with a weight or weights.

Weight'i-ly (wat/-), adv. With

weight; heavily. Weight'i-ness (wāt/-),

Quality of being weighty. Weight'less (wat/-), a. Light; imponderable; unimportant;

trivial. [important. Weight'y (wat'-), a. Heavy ; Weird, a. Skilled in witch-eraft; supernatural; un-

earthly; wild.

Wěl'côme (139), n. Kind reeeption or salutation. - a. gladness; Received with grateful; pleasing. - v. t. To salute or entertain kindly.

Weld, v. t. To hammer or press iuto union, as heated metals.

Wěl'fâre (139), n. Health; happiness; prosperity; sue-[heavens. cess.

Wel'kin, n The sky; the Well, n. [A.-S., from weallan, to boil.] A spring; a deep eirenlar pit for water. - v. i. To flow forth; to spring; to issne. - a. Not sick; being in health, good state, or favor. - adv. Not amiss: rightly; properly.

Wěll'-bē'ing, n. prosperity; weal. Welfare ;

Well'-bred (139), a. Educated to polished manners; refined; cultivated.

Wěll'-nīgh (-nī), adv. Very nearly : almost.

Wěll'-spěnt, a. Virtuously employed or passed.

Wěll'-sweep, n. A long pole balanced on a high post, used for raising a bucket in a well.

Well'-wish'er, n. One who wishes another well; a friend. Wělsh, a. Pertaining to Wales. - n. The inhabitauts or the language of Wales.

Welt, n. A border; an edging -v. t. To sew a welt on.

Wěl'ter (130), v. i. To roll, as j in mire; to wallow. Wen, n. A fleshy tumor or

excrescence.

Wěnch, n. A young woman; a strumpet; a negress. Went, imp. of Go.

Wept, imp. & p. p. of Weep. Were (wer), imp. indic. pl. & imp. subj. sing. & pl. of Be.

Wert. Second person singular of Were.

West, n. Region where the sun sets, or opposite to the east. — adv. At or toward the westward. — a. Situated toward, or relating to, the west; coming from the west. West'er-ly, a. Being toward, or in, or from, the west.

Wěst'ern, a. Being in, or moving toward, the west. West'ward, | adv. Toward | West'ward-ly, | the west.

Wet, a. Full of moisture; very damp; rainy. - n. Water; wetuess; moisture; humidity. — v. l. [imp. & p. p. WET.] To fill or moisten with a liquid.

Weth'er, n. A eastrated ram. Wět'ness, n. State of being wet; moisture; humidity.

Whale (hwal), n. The largest of marine animals.

Whāle'bone, n. A firm elastic substance from the upper jaw of the whale.

Whāle'man (143), n. A man employed in the whale-fish-

Wharf (hwarf, 142), n. mole, pier, or quay, for landing goods at. [wharf. Wharf'age, n. Fee for using a Wharf'in-ger, n. Superintendent or proprietor of a wharf.

What (hwot), pron. That which: partly; -- as an exelamation, how remarkable; how great. It is also used [or that. interrogatively. What-ev'er, pron. Being this

What'not, n. A piece of fur-uiture, with shelves for books, ornaments, &c. What/so-ev'er, pron. What-

ever. Wheat, n. A species of fine grain or bread corn.

Wheat'en, a. Made of wheat. Whee'dle, v. t. To entice by soft words; to eoax; to flatter; to cajole.

Wheel (125), n. [A.-S. hweil, allied to Goth. valvjan, to roll.] A eircular frame turning on an axis; a turn or revolution. - v. t. To eause to move on wheels. - v. i. To turn; to revolve.

Wheel'bar-row, n. A sort of hand-cart with one wheel. Wheel'-wright (-rit), n. A

maker of wheels. [hard. Wheeze, v. i. To breathe Whelk, n. A wrinkle : a pustule : a streak or wale : a mollusk having a one-valved spiral shell.

Whělm, v. t. To immerse; to bury.

Whelp, n. A puppy; a cub. — v. i. To bring forth cubs or puppies.

When, adv. At what time; while; whereas.

Whěnge, adv. From what or which place; by what means. Whěnce'so-ěv'er, adv. From whatever place.

When-ev'er, Whěn′so-ĕv′er,∫ whatever

Whêre, adv. At or in what place; at which place; whither.

Whêre'a-bout,' \ adv. Near Whêre'a-bouts', what cr which place; concerning which. [in fact.

Whêre-ăṣ', adv. Since; when Whêre-ăt', adv. At what. Whêre-by', adv. By which; by what.

Whêre'fôre (140), adv. For which reason; for what reason; why. [what. Where-in', adv. In which or Whêre'in-to', adv. Into which

or what. Whêre-ŏf' (-ŏff' or -ŏv'), adv.

Of which or what. Whêre-on', | adv. Whêre'up-on', which or

what. Whêre'so-ev'er, adv. In what place soever; wherever.

Whêre-to', adv. To Whêre'un-to', which; to what end.

Whêre/up-on', adv. Upon or

in consequence of which. Whêr-év'er (139), adv. At

whatever place. Whêre-with' (-with' or -with/), adv.

Whêre/with-al', With which; with what. Wher'ry, n. [Allied to ferry.]

A light shallow boat, built long and narrow for fast rowing or sailing.

Whet (129), v. t. To sharpen by friction; to stimulate; to

provoke. - n. A sharpening by friction; a stimulant.

Wheth'er, pron. Which of the two. - conj. Used to introduce the first of two or more alternative clauses. It corresponds to or.

Whět'stone, n. A stone for sharpening edged tools.

Whey, n. The thin watery part of wilk.

Which, pron. used interrogatively and relatively, both as a substantive and an adjective; relating to things.

Which-ev'er, Which'so-ev'er, pron. Whether one or the other. lof air. Whiff (123), n. A quick puff Whif'fle, v.i. To waver; to be

unsteady or fickle. [fles. Whif'fler, n. Oue who whif-Whif'fle-tree, n. The bar to which the traces of a carriage are fastened.

Whig (125), n. One of a certain political party. - a. Pertain-

ing to whigs.

Whig'gish (127), a. Inclined to whiggery; pertaining to whigs or to their principles. Whig'gism, in. The prin-Whig'ger-y, ciples of whigs. Whig'ger-y, | cipies of the time

time .- alv. During the time that; as long as; in which case. - v. t. To spend or pass, as time. [old. Whī'lom, adv. Formerly; of

Whilst, adv. While. Whim, and freak of the whim'sey, a ca-

price, or capricious notion. Whim'per, v. i. To cry with a low, whining, and broken voice; to complain in a shrill

Whim'si-cal, a. Full of whims; curious; odd; fantastic; freakish: eapricious. Whim'si-cal'i-ty, \n. State Whim'si-cal-ness, or qual-

ity of being whimsical. Whim'si-cal-ly, adv. In a whimsical mauner.

Whin, n. Gorse; furze; also, a leguminous plant with yellow flowers.

Whine, v. i. To lament or complain in a plaintive tone. -n. A nasal, puerile tone of complaint.

Whin'ny, v. i. [From the root .. of whine.] To make a certain shrill noise, as a horse; to neigh.

Whip, n. An instrument for driving teams or for correcstrike with a whip; to lash; to flog; to beat; to jerk.

Whip'per-in, n. One who keeps hounds from wander-[who whips. Whip'ping, n. Act of one

Whip'ple-tree, n. A bar to fasten the tugs or traces of a carriage to.

Whip'-poor-will, n. American bird, so called from its note.

Whip'saw, n. A saw for dividing timber lengthwise.

Whip'ster, n. A nimble little fellow. Whip'-stock, n. The handle of Whir, v. i. To whirl round

with noise. -n. A buzzing or whizzing sound of any thing in rapid revolution.

Whirl, v. To turn rapidly .n. A rapid rotation.

Whīrl'i-gig, n. A ehild's toy spun like a top. Whīrl'pool, n. An eddy; a

vortex of water. Whirl'wind, n. A violent

wind moving circularly. Whisk, n. A small brush; a

rapid, sweeping motiou. t. To brush with a whisk; to move rapidly.

Whisk'er, n. Hair growing on the sides of the face.

Whis'ky, n. A spirit dis-Whis'key, tilled from barley, wheat, rye, or maize. Whis'per, v. To speak or ad-

dress in a low voice. - n. A soft, sibilant voice; utterance without sonaut breath.

Whist, n. A certain game at cards. - a. Silent; mutc. Whis'tle (hwis'l), v. i. To make a kind of sharp, musical sound with the breath forced through the lips; to sound shrilly. - n. A shrill sound made by the breath, &e.; a pipe that makes a shrill sound. [who whistles.

Whis'tler (hwis'ler), n. One Whit, n. A bit; a jot; a tittle. White, a. Of the color of snow; pale'; pure; clean. n. A white color; any thing white, as part of the eye and

part of an egg. White, t. or i. To Whit'en, make or become white; to bleach; to blanch. White'ness, n. State or qual-

ity of being white. White'-swell'ing. n. A lingering inflammation of the knee-joint.

tion; a coachman. - v. t. To | White'wash, n. A composition of lime and water for whitening walls, &c. -v. t. To cover with whitewash; to give a fair external appearance to. Idaisv.

White'-weed, n. A kind of Whith'er, adv. To what or which place, point, or degree. Whith'er-so-ev'er, adv. To

whatever place. Whit'ing, n. Ground chalk; a

sea-fish allied to the cod. Whīt'ish, a. Moderately

white: somewhat white. Whit'leath-er, n. dressed with alum, salt, &e., very pliable and tough.

Whit'low, n. A suppurating tnmor on the finger or toe.

Whit'sun-day, \ n. The sev-Whit'sun-tide, \ enth Sunday after Easter; a feast of commemoration of the descent of the Iloly Spirit on the day of Pentecost.

Whit'tle, r. t. To pare or eut off the surface of with a knife. — n. A knife. Whiz, n. A humming or hiss-

ing sound. -v. t. (129) To make a humming or hissing sound.

Who (hoo), pron. Which or what person or persons.

Who-ev'er (hoo-), pron. Any person whatever.

Whole (hol, 18), a. All; entire; complete; sound. — n. The entire thing; totality. Whole'sale (hol'-), n. Sa

by the piece or quantity. a. Pertaining to trade by the piece or quantity.

Whole'some (hol'sum, 18), a. Favorable to health; salu-

tary; useful.

Whole'some-ness (hol'-), n. Salubrity; quality of contributing to health.

Whol'ly (hol'y, 18, 132), adv. Totally; entirely. Whem (hoom), pron. Object-ive case of Who.

(hoom/-), Whom/so-ĕv'er pron. Objective of Whoever.

Whoop (hoop), n. A shout. — v. i. To shout; to hoot.

Whoop'ing-cough (hoop'ingkof), n. A violent, convulsive cough; hooping-cough.

Whore (hor), n. A prostitute. Whor'tle-ber'ry (liwur'tl-), n. A plant and its small edible berry. [sive case of Who. Whose (hooz), pron. Posses-

Whose'so-ev'er, pron. Possessive of Whosoever.

Who/so-ev'er (hoo/-), a. Any person whatever.

Whûr, n. A humming sound; whir. - v. i. To make a rough, humming sound.

Why (140), adv. For what reason; for which reason; reasou or cause for which.

Wick (127), n. The cotton cord of a candle or lamp.

Wiek'ed 57), a. vicious; sinful; unrighteous; iniquitous. [manner. Wick'ed-ly, adv. In a wicked Wick'ed-ness. n. Vice; erime; sin; gullt; iniquity.

Wick'er, n. A small twig. - a. Made of small twigs.

Wiek'et, n. A small gate. Wide, a. Having great extent each way or between the sides: not narrow. - SYN. Broad; extensive; remote; distant. - adv. At a distance; far.

Wide'ly (132), adr. To a wide Vide'ly (102), degree; extensively. Wid'en, v. t. or i.

or grow wide or wider. Wide'ness, n. Quality of being

wide; breadth; wilth. Wid'geon (wid'jun), n. water-fowl of the duck kind.

Wid'ow, n. [A.-S. widnive; Skr. vidhava, fr. vi, without, and dhava, husband.] womau who has lost her husband. - v. t. To deprive of a husband; to bereave.

Wid'ow-er, n. A man whose wife is dead.

Wid'ow-hood, n. Condition of a widow.

Width, n. Extent from side to side; breadth.

Wield, v. t. To control; to manage; to handle; to sway;

to employ; to use.
Wield'y, a. Manageable.
Wife (142), n. The lawful con-

sort of a man.

Wig, n. An artificial covering of hair for the head.

Wight (wit), n. A person; a being; a man or woman. Wig'wam, n. An Indian

cabin or hut.

Wild, a. Fierce; not tame; growing without culture; desert; rude; savage; licentious; fanciful. - n. A wilderness. Wild'eat, n. A feline animal,

very strong and fierce. Wil'der, v. t. To cause to

lose the way; to bewilder.

cultivated tract.

Wild'fire, n. An inflammable composition, very hard to quench when on fire.

Wild'ly, adv. In a wild man-[wild. Wild'ness, n. State of being Wile, n. A trick; Insidious

artifice; stratagem; fraud. Wī'li-ness, n. State of being wily; enuning; craft.

Will, n. The faculty of choosing ; choice ; inclination ; command; testament. — v. t.To determine by an act of choice; to dispose of by testament. - auxiliary verb. [imp. WOULD], used to denote futurity.

Will'ful (131), a. Stubborn; Wil'ful obstinate; ungov-

ernable.

Will'ful-ly, adv. Stubborn-Wil-ful-ly, ly; obstinately. Will'ful-ness (131), n. Stub-Wil'ful-ness bornness.

Will'ing, a. Free to do; ready. Will'ing-ly, adv. By free will or one's own choice. Will'ing-ness, n. Free choice; readiness.

Wil'low, n. A kind of tree. Wil'low-y, a. Abounding with willows; like a willow.

Wilt, v. i. To begin to wither; to droop. [artful; sly. Wi'ly, a. Cunning; crafty; Wim'ble, n. An instrument to bore holes with.

Win, v. t. [imp. & p. p. WON.] To gain; to get; to allure. Wince, v. i. To shrink; to

start back; to flounce. Wineh, n. A kind of lever; a erank-handle.

Wind, n. A current of air; breath; flatnience. - v. t. To ventilate; to follow by the scent.

Wind, v. t. [imp. & p. p. WOUND.] To turn; to twist; to coil; to eneircle; to sound

by blowing

Wind'age, n. Difference between the diameter of the bore of a gun and that of the ball. Wind'bound, a. Detained by contrary winds

Wind'-egg, n. An addle egg. Wind'er, z. One who winds; a reel.

Wind'fall, n. Fruit blown off; any unexpected benefit. Wind'-flow'er, n. The an-emone; - formerly thought to open only when the wind was blowing.

Who'so, pron. Same as Who- | Wil'der-ness, n. A wild, un- | Wind'-gall, n. A soft tumor on a horse's fetlock.

Wind'-gun, n. A gun discharged by air.

Wind'i-ness, n. State of being windy.

Wind'ing-sheet, n. A shroud to wrap the dead in. Wind'-

lass, n. A mae hine

for raisi n g weights.

Windlass. Wind'mill, n. A mill turned by the wind.

Win'dow, n. [Icel. vindauga, window, lit. wind-eye.] An opening in the wall of a building to admit light.

Wind'pipe, n. Passage for the breath to and from the lungs; the trachea.

Wind'rōw, n. A line of hay. Wind'ward, a. Lying toward the point from which the wind blows.—n. The point from which the wind blows. -adv. Toward the wind.

Wind'y, a. Stormy; tempestuons; flatulent; empty. Wine, n. Fermented jnice of

grapes and of other fruits. Wine'-bib'ber, n. One who drinks much wine.

Wine'-glass, n. A small glass from which wine is drank.

Wing, n. Limb of a bird or of an insect; flight; a side building; right or left division of an army; one of the extremities of a fleet. - v. t. To furnish with wings; to transport by flight; to wound on the wing. Wink, v. i. To shut and open

the eyelids quickly: to connive. -n. A quick closing and opening of the eyelids; a hint given by shutting the eye with a significant east. Win'ner, n. One who wins.

Win'ning, a. Attractive. Win'now, v. t. To separate, as chaff, by means of wind.

Win'ter, n. The cold season of the year. — v. i. (139) To pass the winter. — v. t. To feed in winter.

Win'ter-green, n. A small having evergreen plant

bright red berries. Win'ter-kill, v. t. To kill by the cold of winter.

Win'ter-y, a. Snitable to, or-Win'try, like, winter.

Wipe, r. t. To clean or remove by rubbing; to rub off. - n. A rub; a stroke.

Wîp'er, n. One who wipes; something used for wiping. Wire, n. An even thread of [into wire. metal.

Wīre'-draw, v. t. To draw Wīre'-draw'er, n. One who forms wire by drawing.

Wire'-pull'er, n. One who pulls the wires of a puppet; hence, an intriguer. Wīr'y (86), a. Made of, or like

wire; tough; sinewy. Wis, v. t. [imp. WIST.] To know: to think; to suppose.

Wis'dom (132), n. Knowledge, and the eapacity to make due use of it; prudence; sagacity.

Wise, a. Having wisdom. -SYN. Sage; sagacious; judicious; prudent; grave .. n. A manner or way.

Wīse'ā-ere, n. A shallow pretender to great wisdom. Wīse'ly, adv. Judiciously;

prudently; with wisdom. Wish, v. t. or i. To desire or long for; to frame or express a desire about. - n. A de-

sire; thing desired. Wish'ful, a. Feeling or show-

ing desire; eager. Wisp, n. A small bundle of

straw or hay. Wist, imp. & p. p. of Wis.

Wist'ful, a. Eagerly attentive; wishful.

Wist'ful-ly, adv. Desiringly. Wit, n. Faculty of associating ideas, or ideas associated, in an unusual and felicitous manner; mind; sense; a man of genius, fincy, or humor. - v. t. To know; to

be known. Witch, n. A woman who practices soreery. - v. t. To [witches. charm. Witch'eraft, n. Practices of

Witch'-člm, n. A kind of elm. Witch'er-y, n. Witcheraft; sorcery; enchantment.

With, prep. By, denoting cause, nearness, meaus, or instrument, &c.

With-al' (139), adv. likewise; at the same time. With-draw', v. t. To take back or away. - v. i. To retire; to retreat. [drawing. With-draw'al, n. Act of with-

Withe (with), n. A willow twig, or band made of twigs. To fade; to dry up; to decav.

With'ers, n. pl. The ridge between the shoulder-bones of a horse, at the bottom of the ncck.

With-hold', v. t. [imp. & p. p. WITHHELD.] To hold or

keep back; to restrain. With-in', prep. In the inner part of. — adv. Inwardly. With-out', prep. Out of; be-

yond; independently of. adr. On the outside. - conj. Unless; except.

With-stand', v. t. [imp. withstood.] To oppose; to resist.

With'y, a. Made of, or like, withes; flexible. -n. withe. [understanding. Wit'less, a. Wanting wit or Wit'ling, n. A pretender to withe. funderstanding.

wit; one who has little wit or smartness.

Wit'ness, n. Testimony; evideuce; one personally present; one who testifies or gives evidence. - v. t. To see; to bear testimony to; to attest.

-v. i. To give evidence. Wit'ti-çişm, n. A phrase affectedly witty; a conceit. Wit'ti-ly, adv. With wit.

Wit'ting-ly, adv. Kuowingly; by design. Wit'ty (129), a. Full of wit;

smart; humorous; droll; facetious; satirical.

Wive, v. t. or i. To marry; said of a man.

Wives, n.; pl. of Wife. Wiz'ard, n. A magician; a conjucer; a sorcerer .- a. Enchauting; charming; haunted by wizards.

Wiz'en, a. Thin; dried up. Woad, n. A plant, the leaves of which furuish a blue coloring matter.

Wōe (149), n. A heavy calamity; sorrow; grief.
Wōe'-be-gŏne' (19), a. Over-

whelmed with woe.

Wo'ful (139), a. Very sor-Woe'ful | rowful; full of distress. - SYN. Calamitous; afflictive; miserable.

Wō'ful-ly, adv. Sorrowful-Wōe'ful-ly, ly; wretchedly; miserably.

Wō'ful-ness, \ n. Quality or Wōe'ful-ness. \} state of being woful.

Wolf (wulf, 142), n. A carnivorous animal.

Win'y, a. Having the taste or With'er, v. i. or t. [Orig. to Wolf'ish, a. Like a wolf; rapaqualities of wine. With'er, v. i. or air.] Wolf'ish, a. Like a wolf; rapaqualities of wine. [plant. Wolf's'-bane, n. A poisonous Wom'an (143), n. An adult female of the human race.

Wom'an-hood, n. The state or qualities of a woman. Wom'an-ly, a. Becoming a

woman. Womb (woom), n. Place where

any thing is generated or produced.

Wom'en (wim'en), n.; pl. of Woman.

Won, imp. & p. p. of Win. Won'der, n. Surprise; astonishment; a prodigy; a marvel. -v. i. To be surprised. Won'der-ful, a. Exciting

wonder or surprise; astonishing; surprising. Won'der-ful-ly, adv. manner to excite wonder.

Won'drous, a. Wonderful; marvelous; strange. Won'drous-ly, adv. In a

wonderful manner. Wont (wunt), a. Accustomed; habituated; used. -v i. To be accustomed. -n. Custom;

habit. Wont'ed (wint'ed), a. Accustomed; customary.

Woo (137), v.t. [A.-S. w2gian, fr. w2g, w2, a bending.] To solicit in marriage. — v.i.To make love; to court.

Wood, n. A collection of trees; substance of a tree; timber; fuel. -v. t. To supply with

Wood'bine, n. A climbing Wood'chuck, n. A certain small burrowing auimal.

Wood'eock, n. A bird of the snipe family.

Wood'-eut, n. An engraving on wood, or an impression from such an engraving. Wood'ed, a. Covered or sup-

plied with wood. Wood'en (wood'n), a. Made of wood; hard; clumsy.

Wood'-house, n. A house or shed for wood.

Wcod'land, n. Land covered with wood or trees.

Wood'-louse (143), n. An in-Wood'man, n. One who fells

Wood'-nymph, n. A fabled goddess of the woods. Wood'pěck-er, n. A bird

that pecks holes in trees in pursuit of insects.

Wood'y, a. Abounding with, or consisting of, wood. Woo'er, n. One who wooes.

Woof, n. Threads that cross the warp in weaving; weft.

Wool, n. The fleece of sheep; short, thick. crispy hair.

Wool'en (130), a. Consisting Wool'en of, or pertaining to, wool.

Wool'fell, n. A skin with the wool on.

Wool'li-ness, n. State or quality of being woolly.
Wool'ly, a. Consisting of, or

resembling, wool

Wool'-sack, n. A sack of wool; seat of the lord chancellor of England in the house of lords

Word (wûrd), n. Spoken or written sign of an idea; a term; vocable; message; promise; token; tidings; the Scriptures. - v. t. To express in words.

Word'i-ness (ward'-), n. Verbosity; verbiage.

Word'ing (wird'ing), n. Manner of expressing in words. Word'y (wûrd'y), a. many words : verbose.

Wore, imp. of Wear.

Work (wurk), v. i. [imp. & p. p. WORKED; WROUGHT.] To labor; to operate; to act; to strain; to toil; to ferment.
- t. t. To prepare or form by labor; to effect; to ememployment; a book; any thing made. [who works. Work'er (wûrk'er), n.

Work'-house (wark'-), n. A house for employing the idle or poor; almshouse. [tion. Opera-Work'ing (wurk'-), n. Work'man (# ûrk /-, 143), n. A

worker; a skilled laborer. Work'man-like ((wark'-) a. Work'man-ly Becoming a skillful workman; skillful.

Work'man-ship (wurk'-), n. Work done ; manufacture; mauner of making; skill.

Work'shop (wark'-), n. shop where work is done. World (world , n. The earth ;

globe; universe; mankind; all which the earth contains. World'li-ness (wurld'-), n. State of being worldly ; inor-

dinate love of earthly things. World'ling (wurld'-), n. One devoted to worldly things.

World'ly (wfirld'-), a. Relating to this world; devoted to worldly enjoyments.

Worm (wurm), n. Any small, creeping insect; a grub; a reptile; any thing spiral and cylindrical .- v. t. To work slowly and secretly. - v. i. | To gain slowly and by secret means.

Worm'-ēat'en (wûrm'-), a. Guawed by worms.

Worm'wood (wûrui'-), n. plant having a bitter taste. Worm'y (wûrm'-), a. Abound-Worn, p. p. of Wear.

Wor'ri-er, n. One who wor-Wor'ry (wur'ry, 1351, v. t. To harass with importunity, anxiety, or labor. - SYN. tense; trouble; vex. -n. Vexation; anxiety; trouble.

Worse (wurss), a. More bad. -n. A more evil state. - adv. In a manner more evil. Wor'ship (war'ship), n. Re-

ligious homage; adoration; a title of honor. - r. t. or i. (130) To pay divine honors to; to adore.

Wor'ship-er | (wûr'ship-), n. Wor'ship per | One who worships

Wor'ship-ful (wûr'-), a. Wor-

thy of honor from character. Wor'ship-fully (wûr/ship-) adv. With worship or honor. Worst (warst), u. Most vile or wicked; most difficult. n. The most evil or distress-

ing state. - v. t. To d feat. broider. - n. Labor; toil; Worst'ed (wust'ed), n. [From the town of Worsted, in England.] Yarn from combed and long staple wool. -a. Consisting of worsted. [herb.

Wort (wurt), n. A plant ; an Worth (warth), v. i. To be; as, wee worth the day .- n. Value; desert; merit.

Wor'thi-ly (wûr'-), adv. So as to deserve well; suitably. (wûr/-), Wor'thi-ness Worth; desert; n:erit.

Worth'less (wurth'-), a. Having no worth or value.

Worth'less-ness (worth'-), n. Quality of being worthless. Wor'thy (war'thy), a. Having worth; deserving; excellent; meritorious. - n. man of eminent worth.

Wot, r. To know; to be a-ware. [Obs. or antiquated.] Would (wood), imp. of Will. Wound (woond or wownd), n

A hurt; a cut; a bruise. v. t. To hurt or bruise .imp. of Wind.

Wove, imp. of Weave. Wov'en, p. p. of Weave.

Wran'gle (rang'gl), n. An angry dispute. - v. i. To dispute angrily or noisily.

Wran'gler (rang'gler), n. One who wrangles.

Wrap (rap, 129), v. t. To roll or fold together; to involve. Wrăp'per (răp'per), n. One who, or that which, wraps; a cover. lering.

Torm'y (wûrm'-), a. Abound- Wrap'ping (rap'-), n. A coving with worms; like a worm. Wrath (rath), n. Violent anger or exasperation. - SYN. bury; lage: passion; resentment; indignation.

Wräth'ful (räth'-), a. Angry; enraged; incensed; furious. Wräth'ful-ly, adv. lu 3

wrathful nanner.

Wräth'ful-ness, n. State of being wrathful. [gry. Wräth'y (räth'-), a. Very an-Wreak (reek), v. t. To execute

by way of revenge; to inflict. Wreath (reeth, 96), n. Something twisted; a garland. Wreathe (reeth), v. t.

Wrēath'y (reeti 'y), a. 1 wist-cd; (urled; spira).

Wrěck (rěk), v. t. To destroy or damage, as a vessel, by driving on the shore or on rocks, &c.; to strand; to suffer total loss or destruction. - n. Destruction by sea; any thing wrecked; ruiu.

Wrěck'er (těk'er), n. One who eauses a wreck; one who searches for wrecks.

Wren (ren), n. A small bird. Wrench (rench), c. t. To pull with a twist; to wrest. — n. A violent twist; a sprain; an instrument for turning bolts, nuts, &c.

Wrest (rest), v. t. To take from by force; to distort. n. Violent perversion.

Wres'tle (res'l), v. i. To grapple and struggle; to strive. Wres'tler (res'ler), n. Oue skilled in wrestling.

Wrest'ling (res'ling), n. A wrestle; a struggle; contention.

Wrětch (rěch), n. A miserable person ; a vile knave.

Wretch'ed (rech'ed, 57), a. Very miserable. - SYN. happy; afflicted; worthless. Wretch'ed-ly (reeh'ed-), adv.

Miserably. Wrětch'ed-ness (rěch'ed-), n. Misery.

Wrig'gle (rig'gl), v. i. move to and fro with short motions. - v. t. To move by twisting and squirming. Wrig'gler (rig'-), n.. One who

wriggles.

Wright (rit), n. A workman. Wring (ring), v. t. [imp. & p. p. wrung.] To twist; to strain: to distress; to extort.

Wring'er (ring'-), n. One who wrings; a machine for wringing clothes after they have been washed.

Wrink'le (rink'l), n. A crease; a ridge; a furrow. - v. i. or t. To contract into furrows. Wrist (rist), n. Joint connecting the hand and arm.

Wrist'band (rist'-), n. The part of a sleeve that covers the wrist.

Writ (rit), n. A writing; the Scriptures: a legal instrument or process.

Write (rit), v. t. [imp. wrote; p. p. WRITTEN.] To form, as letters and words, compose.

Wrīt'er (rīt'er), n. Oue who writes; an author. Writhe (rith), v. t. or i. To

twist; to distort or be distorted.

Wrīt'ing (rīt'ing, 133, n. Act of one who writes; that which is written; a manuscript; a deed; a book; an inscription.

Writ'ten (rit'tn), a. Expressed in letters.

Wrong (rong), n. [Allied to wring.] Injustice; injury. any violation of right. - a. Not right; erroneous. -v.t.To injure; to treat with injustice. - adv. Amiss. Wrong'ful (rong'-, 139), a.

Unjust; injurious.

with a pen; to inscribe; to | Wrong'ful-ly (rong'-), adv. Unjustly.

Wrong'-head'ed (rong'-), a. Wrong in opinion; perverse. Wrong'ly (rong'-), ade. Injuriously; unjustly; amiss. Wrote (rot, 18), imp. of Write. Wroth (rawth), a. Full of

wrath; very angry; greatly exasperated.

Vrought (rawt), imp. & p. p. Formed by labor: effected; worked. [of Wring.

Wrung (rung), imp. & p. p. Wry (rī, 135), a. Twisted; distorted; deviating from the right direction.

Wry'neck (rī'-), n. A small bird allied to the wood-peck-

Wry'ness (rī'-, 135), n. State or quality of being wry.

lowish.

Xē'bee (zē'bek, 127), n. A three-masted vessel used in the Mediterranean sea.

▼ĂN'THI€ (zăn'-), a. Yel-Xÿ-lòg'ra-pher (zī-), n. An Xÿ-lòg'ra-phy (zī-), n. The engraver on wood ing to wood-engraving.

act or the art of engraving Xỹ/lo-graph'ie | (zī/-), a on wood. Xỹ/lo-graph'ie-al | Belong Xỹ-loph'a-gous (zī-lŏf'a-gus), a. Feeding on wood.

ACHT (yŏt), n. A sea-going vessel for pleasure-

trips, racing, &c. Yacht'ing (yot'ing), n. Sailing ou pleasure excursions in a yacht. [its edible root. Yăm, n. A tropical plant and Yăn'kee (140), n. A New-Englander; a citizen of the

Northern States. Yăp, v. i. To bark; to yelp. Yärd, n. Measure of three feet; an inclosure; a long, slender piece of timber by which a sail is extended. [yard. Yärd'-ärm, n. Half of a ship's Yärd'-stick, \ n. A stick Yärd'-wand, \ three feet in length, used as a measure. Yärn, n. Spun wool, flax, or

cotton; a story spun out. Yăr'row, n. A plant having a strong smell and taste.

Yaw, n. Temporary deviation of a vessel from her course .-

v. i. To deviate from the line of her course, as a ship. Yawl, n. A small ship's boat, usually rowed with four or

six oars. -v. i. To yell, as a dog. [of gaping. Yawn, v. i. To gape. -n. Act Y-cleped' (i-klept'), p. p.

Called; named. Ye, pron. Plural of Thou. Yea, adv.

Yes; verily; certainly; ay. [as lambs. Yean. v. i. or t. To bring forth, Yēan'ling, n. A young sheep. Yēar, n. Time occupied by the earth in revolving around the sun; twelve calendar months, or 365 days. Year'ling, n. A beast a year Year'ly, a. Annual; coming every year. - adr. Annual-

ly; once a year. Yearn, v. i. [A.-S. geornan, from georn, desirous.] To feel earnest desire; to long.

Yearn'ing, n. Strong desire. Yeast, n. Froth of fermenting beer or liquor; barm.

Yeast'y, a. Foamy, like yeast. Yelk, n. Yellow part of an egg. Yell (123), r. i. To utter a sharp, loud outery. -n. A sharp, loud outery.

Yĕl'lōw, a. Being of the color of gold or brass: -n. A bright gold color.

Yĕl'low Fē'ver. A malignant fever, attended with yellowness of the skin. [yellow. Yěl'löw-ĭsh, a. Moderately

Yěl'lōw-ness, n. Quality of being yellow. Yĕl'lōws, n. pl. Jaundice in

horses, &c.; a disease of peach-trees. [a dog. Yelp, v. i. To bark shrilly, as Yeo'man (143), n. A freeholder; a man free-born.

Yeō'man-ry, n. The collective body of yeomen.

Yerk, v. t. Tojerk. - n. A jerk. Yes (123, 124), adv. Yea; a word that affirms. Yest, n. See Yeast. present. Yes'ter,a. Last; next before the Yes'ter-day, n. The day last past. - adv. On the day last [night last past. past. Yes'ter-night (-nit), n. Yet, conj. Nevertheless; however. - alv. Besides; at

least; still; at all; thus far. Yew (yu), n. An evergreeu tree allied to the pines. Yield, v. t. duce; to, to afford. -v. i.



mount yielded; product.

Yield'ing, p. a. Inclined to give way; compliant. Yoke (18), n. A frame worn on the neck, used to connect

on the neck, used to oxen for work; bondage; a oxen for work; bondage; a pair. - r. t. To couple; a pair. - r. t. To connect for work; to unite.

Yōke'-fĕl'lōw, \ n. An asso-Yöke'māte, companion; a partner.

Yolk (yolk or yok, 13), n. The

yelk of an egg.
Yon, a. Being at a dis-Yon'der, tance, but within view. - adv. At a distance, but within view.

Yore, adv. Of old time. You (yoo), pron. Second person singular or plural.

Young, a. Not having been long born : juvenile .- n. The offspring of animals.

comply; to submit. - n. A- Youn'ger (yung'ger), a. Not so old as another.

Youn'gest (yung'gest), Having the least age. Young'ish, a. Rather young.

Young'ling, n. A youth; auy young creature. Young'ster, n. A young per-

son; a lad. Your (122), possessive pron.

Belonging to you. You only; Your-self', pron.

—used emphatically.
Youth, n. The early part of life; a young person; young persons collectively.

Youth'ful, a. Young; fresh; vigorous; pertaining youth.

Youth'ful-ly, adv. In a youthful manner.

Youth'ful-ness, n. The state of being youtliful. Yule (27), n. Christmas.

7.

ZAF'FER, n. Impure oxide Zā'ny, n. A merry-andrew; a Passionate ardor; "Zēal, n. earnestness. [zeal. Zěal'ot (zěl'ot), n. One full of Zěal'oŭs (zěl'us), a. Filled with zeal; earnest. [ardor.

Zěal'oŭs-ly, adv. With great Zē'brà (140),n. South African animal = marked with stripes. Zebra.

Zē'bū (140), n. A small quadruped, called also the Indian bull,

Zěd'o-a-ry, n. A fragrant, aro-matic medicinal substance. Ze'nith, n. That point in the heavens which is directly overhead; greatest height.

Zěph'yr, n. A gentle west wind.

Zē'ro (pl. Zē'rōs, 140), n. The Zo-ŏg'racipher, 0; point from which a thermometer is graduated.

Zěst, n. Orange peel cut thin ; a relish; taste. - v. t. To give a flavor to.

Zig'zăg, a. llaving frequent

short, sharp turns. - n. Something with short turns. - v. t. (130) To form with short turns.

Zine (127), n. A bluish-white metal.

Zin-çif'er-ous, a. Contain-Zink-if'er-ous, ing zinc. Zinck'y (128), a. Pertaining to zinc.

Zō'di-ă€ (127),n. An imaginary belt in the heavens, which is the sun's path, and

Zodiae. contains twelve constellations or signs. Zo-di'ac-al. a. Pertaining to,

or being within, the zodiac. Zone, n. One of five great climatic divisions of the earth; a girdle; circumference.

pher, n. Zonc.

scribes animals, their habits, &c. Zo'o-graph'ie-al, a. Relating to the description of animals.

One who de-

Zo-og'ra-phy, n. The descriptiou of animals. Zō'o-lŏg'ie-al, a. Pertaining

to zoölogy. [zoblogv. Zo-ŏl'o-gist, n. One versed in Zo-ŏl'o-gy, n. [Gr. zoon, an animal, and logos, discourse.] Science of animals, their structure, habits, &c.; the natural history of the ani-

mal kingdom. Zo-ŏn'o-my, n. The laws of animal life.

Zō'o-phyte, n. A body par-taking of the nature both of an animal and a vegetable.

Zō'o-phỹt'ie, a. Relating to zoöphytes.

Zo-ot'o-mist, n. One who dissects the bodies of animals. Zo-ŏt'o-my, n. The anatomy of brute animals. Zouäve (zwäv or zoo-äv/), n.

One of a body of soldiers wearing an Arab dress.

Zu-mol'o-gy, n. See Zymology.

Zýg'o-măt'ie, a. Pertaining to the cheek bone.

Zỹ-mŏl'o-ġy, n. A treatise on, or the doctrine of, fermented lignors.

Zỹ-mŏt'ie, a. Pertaining to, or caused by, fermentation, or some principle of disease acting like a ferment.

ã, ē, ī, ō, ū, ÿ, long; ŭ, ĕ, ī, ŏ, ŭ, ÿ, short; câre, căr, ask, all, what; êre, veil, têrm; pique, firm; son, or, do, wolf, too, took; arn, rue, pull; c, g, soft; c, g, hard; a; exist; n as ng: this

PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY

OF

GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

RULES

FOR PRONOUNCING THE VOWELS AND CONSONANTS OF GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

RULES FOR THE VOWELS.

- 1. Any vowel at the end of an accented syllable, and e, o, and u, at the end of an unaccented syllable, have the long English sound; as, Ca'to, Ce'crops, Di'do, So'lon, Cu'mæ, Melis'sa, Mo-los'sus, Tu-lin'gi; in which words the final vowels of the first syllables have the same sound as the corresponding vowels in the first syllables of the English words pa'per, ce'dar, si'lent, co'lon, du'ty.
- 2. A ending an unaccented syllable has the sound of a in father or in last; as, Ga-bitna, A-re'ne, pronounced Gah-bi'nah, Ah-re'ne.
- 3. I ending a final syllable has the long sound, as To'mi. At the end of initial unaccented syllables it varies, somewhat indefinitely, between i long, as I-wlus, and i short (like i in pin), as in I-ta'li-a. In all other cases i ending an unaccented syllable has its short sound, as iu pin.
- 4. Y is pronounced as i would be in the same situation.
- 5. Æ and a are pronounced as e would be in the same situation.
- 6. If a syllable end in a consonant, the vowel has the short English sound; as, Bal'bus, Del'phi, Cin'na, Mos'chus, Tus'cus, in which the vowels have the same sounds as in the English words man'ner, sel'dom, din'ner, scoffer, mus'ter.

EXCEPTION. - E in final es is pronounced as in the familiar proper name An'des.

RULES FOR THE CONSONANTS.

7. C before e, i, y, x, and α , is pronounced like s; before a, o, and u, and before consonants, like k; as Ce'a, Cic'e-ro, Cy'prus, Cw'- evs, although usually made a single syllable in sar, Ca'li-a, Ca'to, Co'cles, Cu'ma.

- 8. G before e, i, y, x, x, or another g followed by e, has the sound of i; before a, o, and u, and before consonants other than g, as above excepted, the hard sound, as in the English words gave, gone; as Ge'lo, Gi-gan'tes, Gygæ'us, Ag'ger; Ga'bi-i, Gor'gi-as, Sa-gun'tum.
- 9. Ch has the sound of k, but it is silent before a mute consonant at the beginning of a word; as, Chtho'nia, pronounced Tho'ni-a.
- 10. T, s, and c, before ia, ie, ii, io, iu, and eu, preceded immediately by the accent, in Latin words, as in English, change into sh and zh. But when the t follows s, t, or z, or when the accent falls on the first of the vowels following, the consonant preserves its pure sound; as, Sal-lus'ti-us, Brut'ti-i, Mil-ti'a-des, &c. T in the termination tion also retains its original sound; as, The-o-do'ti-on.
- 11. S has, in general, the sound of s in this. Final s preceded by e, or a liquid, has the sound of z.
 - 12. Initial x has the sound of z.
- 13. Initial ph before a mute is silent; as, Phthi'a, pronounced Thi'a. Initial p before s is silent; as, Psy'che, pronounced Sy'ke. Initial p before t is silent; as Ptol-e-mæ'us, pronounced Tol-e-mæ'us.
- 14. At the beginning of words we frequently find the uncombinable consonants mn, tm, &c.; as, Mne-mos'y-ne, Tmo'lus, &c. are to be pronounced with the first cousonant mnte, as if , ritten Ne-mos'y-ne, Mo'lus, &c.

REMARK. 1. The termination eus, derived from the third declension of Greek contracts in poetry, is resolved into two syllables in the (339)

Table. This is also done by Walker and Trol- | each for himself must judge whether to adhere lope, and it is defended by Labbe and Carr. The other syllabication, by which eus has the sound of use, as in the noun abuse, is also given, and is generally to be preferred.

2. The names in Italics are the Anglicized forms of the classical names above them; and in Au/cho-æ.

to the classical pronunciation or not.

3. Diacritical marks are used, in this Vocabulary, to indicate the soft sounds of c, g, aud s, in some cases, as in Æ-ac'i-des, Æ-ge'ri-a, A-chilles; also, when n has the sound of ng, as

The abbreviations P.w., F., K., Pe., Fac., S., Walker, Miller, and Frijlink. The figures

Py., C., L., Lid., B., For., Sch., W., M., and which follow certain words in the Vocabulary Fr., stand, respectively, for the following au- refer to corresponding Rules of Pronunciation. thorities, viz., Passow, Freund, Klotz, Pape, The figure 6, for example, appended to Abantes, Facciolati, Smith, Pauly, Carr, Lable, Liddell refers to Rule 6, which shows that the yowel in & Scott, Bischoff & Möller, Forbiger, Scheller, the last syllable has its long English sound.

Ac'ti-um, 10 Æ-so'pus Al'e-man'ni, and English pro-Ad-her/bal (Æ/sop) Al'e-ma'ni nunciation Ad-me'tus, C. Æ-to'li-a A-le'si-a, 10, F. W. A-nac/re-on.] Ab'a-lus, C. Py. M. A-do'nis A/fer Al'eu-a'dæ, W. An'ax-ag'o-ras Ad'ra-myt-te'um, Af'ri-ca Al'ex-an'der An'ax-an'der or Ad/ra-myt-ti'- Af/ri-ca'nus A-ban'tes, 6 Al'ex-an'dra An'ax-an'dri-dez, Ab'an-ti'a-des, 6 Ag'a-mem'non Al-ex/an-dri'a A-nax/i-man'der Ad'ra-myt'ti-Ag'a-mem-non'i-(Al'ex-an'Ilri-a) A-ban'tis An'ax-im'e-neg, 6 um, W. C. M. Ab/a-ris A-lex/an-dri'na des, 6 An-cæ'us Ad'ra na, the Oder. Ag'a-nip'pe A-lex/an-drop'o-lis An-chi/se;, 6 A/bas Ab/a-tos A-dra/na, B. M. Ag/a-tha A-lex/is An'cho-æ Ab/da-lon'i-mus, Ag/a-tho An-ci'le Al-lob/ro-ges, 6 Ad'ras-ti'i Cam'pi Ag'a-thon Al-phc'us S. C. An-co/na An-dos/i-dea, 6 Al-pi/nus Ab-de/ra A'dri-an-op'o-lis A-ge/nor A-ĝes'i-la'us [W. A'dri-a'nus Ab/i-la Al-thæ/a An'dri-a An/dro-cles, 6 Ab'ra-da'tes, 6, C. (A'dri-an) A/gis A-mar/a-cus A-broc'o-mas Ad'ri-me'tum Ag-la'i-a (ag-la/ya) Anı'a-ryl'lis An-drog/y-næ Ag'o-ra Am'a-ryn'thus A/bron Æ-aç/i-de, 6 An-drom/a-che A-bron/y-chus C. S. W. Æ/a-cus [S. Ag'o-ran'o-mi A-ma/zon An-drom/e-da Æ-an'ti-des, 6, W. Ag're-gas (Am/u-zon)An'dro-ni'cus A-bru/po-lis Æ-di'le;, 6 A'gri-v'nes, 6 A-maz/o-ne:, 6 An-droph/a-gi Ab/u-li'te, 6, Æd/u-i A-gric'o-la (Am'a-zons) Au'ni-bal Py. S. W. Æ-gæ'um Am/a-zo'ni-a An-te/nor A-grip/pa A-by/dus Æ-ge/ri-a Ag'rip-pi'na Am-bro/si-us, 10 An'thro-poph'a-gi Ab'ys-si'ni, L. W. Æ/ge-us, or (Am'brose) An-tig/o-ne A'gron Ac'a-cal'lis Æ/ceus Al'a-ma'ni, or A-mil/car An-tig/o-nus Æġ'i-li'a, an A-ca/ci-us, 10, Al'a-man'ni Am/mi-a/nus An'ti-lib'a-nus 15-S. W. land. A-la/ni Am-phic/ty-on, An-til'o-chus Æ-ģil'i-a, a demus Al'a-ri'cus Pw. Fr. Ac'a-de'mi-a An-tim/a-chus in Attica, S. Ac'ar-na'ni-a (Ala-ric) Am'phic-ty'o-nes, An-tin'o-ne Æ-gi/na Al-ba/ni 6 (Am-phic'ty- An-tin'o-us Ac'ci-a, 10 Æ-gi/ra Al-bi/ni ons) An-ti/o-chus A/ce A-cer/ræ Æ'gos Pot/a-mi, or Al'bi-on Am'phi-ge-ni'a (An'ti-och) Ac/e-si'nes, 6 Pot/a-mos Al-cæ/us Am-phi'on An-ti'o-pe Al-ean/der A-chæ'a Æ/li-a Am-phip/o-lis An-tip/a-ros A-cha/i-a Æ/li-a'nus Al-ces/te, or Al- Am/phi-the-a'-An-tip/a-ter A-cha/te;, 6 Æm'i-li-a'nus ces/tis trum An-tip/a-tris, Æ-mil'i-us L. C. W. Ach'e-ron Al'ei-bi'a-de 3, 6 Am'phi-tri'te Ach'il-le'is Am-phit/ry-on An-tip'o-deg, 6 Æ-ne/is Al-ci/des. 6 A-chil/leg, 6 Æ-o'li-a Al-cim'a-chus Am-phit/ry-o-ni'a- An-tip/o-lis A/era Æ/o-lus Al-cia/o-us A-myn'tas [des, 6 An-tis/the-nes, 6 Ær'o-pus, a moun- Al'ci-phron, C. W. A-myn'tor A/cron An/ti-um, 10 A-crop/o-lis tain, C. Alc-mæ/on A-nab/a-sis An-to/ni-a An-to-ni'nus Ac-tæ/on A-er/o-pus A-lec/try-on An'a-char'sis Ae-tæ/us Æs/chi-nes, 6 A-le'l-us (a-le'yus) A-na'cre-on An-to/ni-us Ac'ti-a, 10 Æs/chy-lus [The established A-nu/bis Cam'pus

Bry'ges, 6

Bu-col'i-ca

Bu-ceph/a-lus

A-ver'nus, or

A-pel/la Ar-pi/num A-pel/les, 6 Ap/cn-ni'nus (Ap/en-nines) Aph/ro-dis/i-a, 10 Aph'ro-di'te, or Aph/ro-di'ta A-piç/i-us, 10 A-pol/lo Ap'ol-lo'ni-a Ap'ol-lo'ni-us Ap/pi-a'nus (Ap/pi-an) Ap/pi-a Vi/a Ap'pi-i Fo'rum A-pri'lis Ap/u-le'i-us (-yus) Ar-ver/ni Aq'ui-lc'i-a (-le'ya) As-cai/a-phus Aq'ui-lo A-qui/nas Aq'ui-ta'ni-a A-rab/i-cus A-rach/ne A-ra/tus Ar/ba-ces, 6 Ar-be/la Ar-ca/di-a Ar-ces/i-la/us Ar'che-la'us Ar/chi-as Ar'chi-me'des, 6 Ar-chon/tes, 6 Ar-chy/tas Arc-tu/rus Ar'e-mor'i-ca A-re/o-pa-gi'tæ A'rc-op'a-gus A/re-op'o-lis Ar'e-thu'sa A/te A're-us, or A/reus Ar-gi/vi Ar-gol/i-cus Ar/go-lis Ar/go-nau'tæ (Ar'go-nauts) A/ri-ad'ne A/thos A-ric/i-a, 10 Ar'i-ci'na A-rim/i-num A-ri/on Ar'is-ti'des, 6 Ar/is-til'lus At/ti-ca Ar'is-tip'pus A-ris/to-bu'ius A-ris/to-cles, 6 Ar'is-toc'ra-tes, 6, Au'gus-ti'nus S. A-ris/to-de'mus A-ris/to-gi/ton Ar/is-tom/c-ucs, 6 Au-gus/tu-lus Ar/is-toph/a-ncs, 6 Au-gus/tus A-ri'us, or A'ri-as, Au-re'li-a'nus a river, C. A-ri'us, or A'ri-us, Au-re'li-us the heretic, Fr. A-ri'us, or Ar/ri-us Fac.

Ar-mor/i-cm

Ar'ri-a'nus, Py. S. A-ver/na (Ar'ri-an) A-zo/tus Ar/sa-ces, 6, F. Fac.M.L. C.K. Ar-sa/ces, Py. S. В. Ar-sin/o-e Ar/ta-ba'nus Ar/ta-ba-za/nes, 6, Bac/cha-na/li-a S.# Bac-chan'tes, 6 Ar/ta-vas/deg, 6 Bac'tri-a'na, or Ar/tax-erx'ez, 6 Ar/te-mi-do'rus Bæt/i-ca Ar/te-mis Bai'æ (ba/ye) Ar/te-mon Bal-bi/nus Ar-va/lez, 6Ba/le-a'res, 6 Bar'a-thrum Bar/ba-ri As-ca/ni-us Bar-ba/ri-a As/cie-pi'a-des,6 Bar-cæ'i As-cle/pi-o-do'rus Bas/i-li'dæ As/dru-bai Bas/i-li'des, 6 A-sin/i-us Bas/i-li'us, a river. A-so/pus As-pa/si-a, 10 As-pa/si-us, 10 As/phal-ti'tes, 6 As-tar/te Basi!), S As-te/ri-a As-te/ri-on Basil), Fr. As-te/ri-us As-træ/a As-ty/a-ges, 6 As-ty/a-nax As-tyd/a-mas, Py. Ba-ta/vi S. L. Bat/ra-cho/my-oma'chi-a As/ty-da-mi'a Bau/cis At/a-lan'ta Bel/gi-um Ath/a-mas Ath'a-na'si-us, 10 Bel-ler/o-phon Bc/lus A-the/na Ath/e-næ'um Ben'e-ven'tum Ath/e-nag'o-ras Ber/c-ni/ce A-the/ne Be-ro/sus A-then/o-do'rus Bi-brac/te Bib/u-lus Bi/on At-lan/teg, 6 At-lan/ti-des, 6 Bi-thvn/i-a A/tre-us, or Bo-ad'i-ce'a Boc/cho-ris A/treus At'ro-pos Boe-o/ti-a, 10 Bo-e/thi-us Au-fid/i-us Bo'i-i Bo-mil/car Au-gi/as, or Au-ge/as Bo're-as Bo-rys/the-nes, 6 (Au-gus/tine, Brach-ma/næ Au-gustin, and (Brah/mans) Brach-ma/nes, 6 Aus'tin) Bri-a/re-us, or Bri/a-reus Bri-se'is (Au-re'li-an) Bri-tan/ni (Brit'ons) Brit'o-mar'tis Au-ro/ra Au'spi-ces, 6 Au-toch/tho-nes, 6 Au-tol/y-cus Brut/ti-i Av'en-ti'nus

Bu-si/ris Bv/blis By-zan/ti-um, 10 Bac/tri-a'num Ca-bi/ri Cad-me/a Ca-du/cc-us, 10 Ca-dur/ci Cæs/a-re/a Cæ-sa/ri-o Cas/a-ro-du/num Ca-i/cus Ca/i-us (ka/yus) Ca-la/bri-a Cal/a-is Cal'e-do'ni-a Bas'i-li'us (St. Ca-lig'u-la Basil), Py. L. Cal'li-cles, 6 Ba-sil'i-us, and Cal-lim'a-chus Bas/i-li'us (St. Cal-li'o-pe Cal'li-o-pe'a Cal-lis/the-nes, 6 Ba-sil'i-us (St. Cal-lis/tra-tus Bas'i-li'us, a Ro- Cal-pur'ni-us man name, For. Ca-lyp/so Bas'i-lus (also St. Cam-by'ses, 6 Ca-mil'la Ca-mil/lus Cam-pa/ni-a Cam-pas/po Ca-na/ri-i Can/da-ce Bel'i-sa'ri-us, S. W. Ca-nid'i-us, S. W. Ca-nin/i-us Ca-no/pus Can'ta-bri Can'ti-um, 10 Ca-pa'ne-us. or Cap'a-ueus Cap'i-to Cap'i-to-li'nus Cap'i-to'li-um Cap/pa-do'ci-a, 10 Ca/pre-æ Cap'u-a Car'a-cal'la Ca-rac/ta-cus Ca-rau/si-us, 10. S. W. Ca/ri-a Car-me/lus (Carimel) Car/pa-thus [ses Car-thag'i-ni-en'-Car-tha/go (Car'thage) Cas-san/der Cas-san/dra Brun-du/si-um, 10 Cas-si/o-pe, or Bru/ti-i, 10, or Cas/si-o-pe/s Cas/si-o-pe'a, 10 Cas/si-us, 10 Bru/tus Cas/si-ve-lau/nus

Cas-ta/li-a, or Cas-ta/li-us Fons Cat/i-li'na (Cat'i-line) Ca/to Ca-tul/ius Cat'u-lus Cau/ca-sus Ca-ys/ter, or Ca-ys/trus Ce/bes, 6 Ce-cro/pi-a Ce-crop/i-dæ Ce/crops Ce-læ/no Cel'c-res, 6 Cel'ti-be'ri Ccl-tos/cy-tha Cen/chre-æ Cen-so/res, 6 Cen-tau'ri Cen-tum/vi-ri Cen-tu/ri-a Ceph/al-le/ni-a Ce'phe-us, or Ce/pheus Ce-phi/sus, or Ce-phis/sus Cer'a-mi'cus Cc-rau/ni-a Cer/bc-rus Ce're-a'li-a Ce-rin/thus Ce-the/gus Chær'o-ne'a €hal-ce'don €hal/ce-do'ni-a €hal-dæ/a €hal-dæ/i (Chal'de-ans) Chal'y-bes, 6 €ha/os Cha/res, 6 Char'i-cles, 6, S. Char'i-la'us, and Cha-ril'ius Char'i-tes, 6 €ha/ron Cha-ryb/dis Chau'bi, and €hau'ci Che'ops Cher'so-ne'sus, or Cher'ro-ne'sus €hi-mæ/ra €hi'os €hlo/e €ho-rœ/bus €hry-sa/or Chrys/a-or, C. €hry-se'is Chry/ses, 6 Chry-sip/pus Ca'ry-at'i-des,6,pl. Chry-sos'to-mus (Chrys/os-tom) €htho/ni-a, 14 Cib/a-læ Ciç'e-ro Ci-iic'i-a, 10 Cim/bri-cus

342 6	REEK AND	LATIN PRO	PER NAME	ES.
Cim-me/ri um	Cre/on	De-iph/o-bus	Ec-bat'a-na, S. W	V. Eu/ro-pæ/us
Cin'cin-na'tus	Cre-u/sa	De/li-a	E-chid/na	Eu-ro/tas
Cin'e-as	Cris-pi/nus	De/li-us	E-chi'on	Eu/rus
Cin-gct/o-rix	Crit/o-bu'lus	De/los	E'eho	Eu-ry/a-lus
Cir-cen'ses Lu'di	Cro-by'zi, Py. Sch.	Del'phi-cus [C.W.	E-des'sa, or	En-ry d'i-ce
Ci-thæ/ron	Croc/o-di-lop/o-lis	Del-phin'i-um, S.	E-de/sa	Eu-rys'the-us, or
Ci-vi/lis	Croe/sus	Dem'a-ra'tus-	E'don •	Eu-rys/theus
Clau'di-a'nus	Cro-to/na	De-me/tri-as	E-do'nes, 6, Thra	t- Eu/ry-tus
(Clawdi-an)	Crus/tu-me'ri-a, or	De-me'tri-us	cians E Animi o	Eu-se/bi-us
Clau/di-us	Crus/tn-me'ri- um	Dem'o-ce'des, 6	E-ge/ri-a El/a-gab/u-lus	Eu-sta/thi-us, S. W.
Cle/mcn ₂ (Clem/ent)	Cte/si-as, 10, 14	De-moch'a-res, 6 De-moc/ri-tus	El/a-te/a	Eu-ter/pe
Cle'o-bu'lus	Ctes'i-phon, 14	De-moph/o-on	El'e-phan'tis	Eu-tro/pi-us
Cle-oni/bro-tus	Cu'ma, or Cu'mae	De-mos/the-nes, 6	El'eu-sin'i-a	Eux-i/nus Pon/tus
Cle-op'a-tra, Pio.	Cu-pi/do	Deu-ca/li-on	E-leu'the-ræ	E-vad/nc
K.M.Py.C.Fr	(Cw/pid)	Di-ag/o-ras	E'lis	E-van/der
Cle'o-pa'tra; F.	Cu'ri-a'ti-i, 10	Di-a/na	El'y-ma'is	E-var/ehus
[This is the	Cur'ti-us, 10	(Di'an)	E-lys'i-um, 10	E-vem'e-rus
accepted Eng-	Cy/a-ne	[The established	Em-ped'o-cles, 6	E-ve/nus
lish pronuncia-	Cy-ax'a-rez, Py. W.		En-cel/a-dus	E-veph/e-nus
tion.]	Cyb'e-le	nunciation is		
Cle-op/a-tris	Cyc/la-dez, 6	Di-an'a.]	En/ni-us	77
Clin'i-as, K. W.	Cy-clo/pes, 6	Dic-ta/tor Did/i-us	E'os E-pam'i-non'das	F.
Clis/the-nes, 6	(Cy'clops) Cyd'o-ne'a	Di/do	E-pe/us	
Cio/a-ci'na Clo/di-us	Cyl-le/ne	Di-es/pi-ter	Eph/o-ri	Fa/bi-i
Clu-si/ni	Cyn/æ-gi/rus	Di'i	Ep'ic-te'tus	Fa-bric'i-us, 10
Clyni'e-ne	Cyn'e-as	Di-noc'ra-tes, 6	Ep/i-cu'rus	Fa-le/ri-a
Clyt/æm-nes'tra	Cyn'o-sar'ges, 6	Di'o-cle'ti-a'nus	Ep'i-dau'rus	Fau'na
Coc-ce'i-us	Cyn'o-su'ra	(Di'o-cle'tian)	E-pig'o-ni	Faus-ti/na
(-se/yus)	(Cyn'o-sure)	Di'o-do'rus	Ep'i-men'i-des, 6	Faus/tu-lus
Co'cles, 6	Cyn'thi-a	Di-og/e-ncz, 6	Ep'i-me'the-us,	
Co-cy/tus	Cyp'ri-a'nus	Di'o-me'de	Ep'i-me'theus	Fe-liç/i-tas
Co'drus	(Cyp/ri-an)	Di'o-me'des, 6	E-piph/a-nes, 6	Fe-ra/li-a
Coel'e-syr'i-a, and		(Di'o-med)	E-pi/rus	Fe-ro/ni-a
Cœl'o-syr'i-a	Cyr'e-na'i-ci	Di-o/ne	Eq'ui-tes, 6	Fi-de'na, or
Col/la-ti/nus Co-lo/næ	Cy-re/ne	Di'os-cor'i-dez, 6	Er/a-sis'tra-tus Er/a-to	Fi-de/næ · Fla-min/i-a
Co-lo/ni-a	Cy-ril/lus (Cyr/il)	Py. S. Di'os-cu'ri	Er'a-tos'the nez,	6 Flo-re/li-e
Co-los/sus	Cy/rus	Di-os/po-lis	Er/e-bus	For-tu/na
Col'u-mel'la	Cy-the/ra	Dis-cor/di-a	E-rech'the-us, or	
	Cyth/e-re'a	Div'i-ti'a-ens	E-rech'theus	Fu-ga/li-a
cu-lis	Cyz/i-cum	Div'o-du'rum	E-re/tri-a	Fu/ri-æ
Co-mit/i-a, 10		Do-do/na	Er'ich-tho'ni-us	(Fu'ries)
Com/mo-dus		Dol'a-bel'la	E-rid/a-nus	
Con-cor/di-a	D	Dol'o-pes, 6	E-rig'o-nc	-0.
Con-stan'ti-nop'o-	D.	Do-mit/i-a'nus, 10	E-rin'nys	G.
lis	D (1)	(Do-mi'tian)	E/ros	G.
(Con-stan'ti-	Da'cı-a Dæd'a-la	Do-na/tus Do/ri-on	E-ros/tra-tus Es-quil/i-æ	Ga-bi/nus
no'ple) Con'stan-ti'nus	Dæd/a-lus	Dra/co	Es/qui-li'nus	Ga/deg, 6
(Con'stan-tine)	Dal-mat/i-cus	Drep/a-na, or	E-tē'o-cles, 6	Gad'i-ta'nus
Co/pi-a	Dam'as-ce'ne ·	Drep'a-num	E-tru/ri-a	Gal/a-tæ
	Dam'o-clez, 6	Dru'i-dæ	E-trus/ci	Gal/a-te/a
Cor'cy-ra, Avie-		(Denlide)	Eu-bœ/a	Ga-le/nus
Cor/dn-ba	Dan'a-i	Dry'a-dcs, 6, Fac.	Eu-bu/li-des, 6	(Ga'len)
Co-rin'na	Da-na/i-dea, 6	(Dry ans) [W	Eu-ou'lus	Ga-le/ri-us
Co-rin/thus	Da-nu/bi-us	Dry'o-pc;, 6	Eu-cli/des, 6 [W	Gal/li-a
Co'ri-o-la'nus	(Dan'ube)	Du-il/li-us	Eu-do/ci-a, 10, &	Gal/li-cus
Co-ri/o-li	Daph'ne-pho'ri-a,	Du-lieh'i-um	Eu-dox/us	Gal/li-e'nus
Cor-ne/li-a Cor-ne/li-i	S. W.	Dum/no-rix Du-um/vi-ri	Eu'me-neg, 6 Eu-men'i-deg, 6	Gal-lip/o-lis
Cor-ne-n-i Cor-ni-ger	Dar-dan'i-des, 6 Dar'da-nus	Du-um vi-ri	Eu/pa-tor	Gal'lo-græ'ci-a, 10 Gan'y-mc'des, 6
Cor/si-ca	Da-re/us, or		Eu-phra/nor	(Gan'y-mede)
Cor/y-don	Da-ri/us	To.	Eu-phra/tes, 6	Gar-ga/nus
Cot/ti-æ	De-cap/o-lis	E.	En-phros/y-ne,	Gel'li-us
Cran'a-us	De-cu/ri-o		Lid. S.	Gem'i-ni
Crat'e-rus	De-i/a-ni'ra	Eb'o-ra'cum	Eu-rip/i-des, 6	Ge-ne/va, W. L. Fr.
Crat/y-lus	De-id/a-mi'a	Py. Fac. L. For.	Eu-ri/pus	K. Sch. M.
Cre-mo/na	De'i-ot'a rus	B. Sch.	Eu-ro'pa	Gen'e-va, For.

	GREEK AND	LATIN PRO	JPER NAME	15. 343
Gen'u-a	Hcr'cu-la'ne-um	т	La/be-o	Lon/en hartdi
Ge-or/gi-ca	ller/cu-la-ne'um	1.	La/bi-e'nus	Lon'go-bar'di (Lom'bards)
(Georgics)	K.	,	Lac/e-dæ'mon	Lu-ca/nus
Ger-ma/ni-a	Her/cu-les, 6	I-ac/chus	Lac'e-dæ-mo'ni-i,	(Lu'can)
(Ger'ma-ny)	Her-maph/ro-di'-	I-am/bli-chus		Luc-ce/i-us (-yus)
Ger-man/i-cus	tus	I-be/rus	nes	Lu/ce-res, 6
Ge'ry-on, and	Her-mi/o-ne	I-ca/ri-a	(Laç'e-de-mo'-	Lu/ci-a/nus
Ge-ry/o-nes, 6	Her'mo-do'rus	Ic/a-rus	ni-ans)	(Lw'cian)
Ĝe/ta	Her-mog/e-neg, 6	I-ce'ni, Fac. W.	Lach'e-sis	Lu/ci-fer
Gla/di-a-to/ri-i	Her'mun-du'ri,	I-co'ni-um	La-cin'i-um	Lu-cil'i-us
Lu/di	Pe. S.	I/da	La-co/ni-a, and	Lu-cre/ti-a, 10
Gor/di-a/nus	Her-mun'du-ri	I-dom/e-neus	La-con'i-ca	Lu-cre/ti-us, 10
(Gor'di-an)	K. Fac. For. F.		Lac-tan/ti-ns, 10	Lu-cul/lus
Gor/di-us	He-ro/des, 6 (Her/od)	Il/i-as	Læ/li-a'nus Læ/li-us	Lug-du/num
Gor'gi-as	He-ro'di-a'nus	I-li'o-ne, or I-li'o-na	La-er/tes, 6	(Ly'ons) Lu-per'cal
Gor/go-nez, 6 Go/thi	(He-ro'di-an)	Il'i-um, or Il'i-on	La/i-us (-y.us)	Lu/per-ca/li-a
(Goths)	He-rod'o-tus	Il-lyr'i-a	Lamp'sa-cus, and	Lu/si-ta/ni-a
Gra-di/vus	Her'o-op'o-lis	Il-lyr/i-cum	Lamp'sa-chum	Lu-te'ti-a, 10
Gra-ni/cus	Her'u-li	Im/a-us	Lan'go-bar'di	Lyc/i-das
Gra'ti-æ, 10	Hc-si/o-dus	I-ma/us, K.	La-oc/o-on	Lyc'o-me'des, 6
Gyni-na/si-um, 10) (He'si-od)	In/a-chus	La-od/a-mi'a	Lyc'o-phron
Gym-nos/o-phis'-	He-si/o-ne	In/ci-ta'tus	La-od'i-ce'a	Ly-cur/gus
tæ	Hcs-pe'ri-a	In'te-ram'na	La-om'e-don	Lyn'ceus, or
	Hes-per'i-des, 6	I'o-las, or I'o-la'us		Lyn/ce-us
	He-sych/i-us	I-o'ni-a	dæ	Ly-san/der
· H.	Hc-tru/ri-a	І/о-ре	Lap/i-thæ	Lys/i-as, 10
TT.	Hi/e-rap'o-lis	I-phic/ra-tes, 6	La/res, 6	Ly-sim'a-chi'a
Tra/Aml atmana	Hi-er'i-chus (Jer'i-cho)	Iph/i-ge-ni/a	Lar'ti-us, 10, S.W.	Lys/i-ma'chi-a
Ha/dri-a'nus (Ha/dri-an)	Hi'e-ro	Ir/e-næ'us I-re'ne	Lat'e-ra'nus (Lat'er-an)	Ly-sim/a-chus
Ha'dri-at'i-cum	Hi-er/o-cles, 6	I-sæ/us	La-ti/nus	
Hal-cy/o-ne	Hi/e-ron'y-mus	I-sau/ri-a	La/ti-um, 10	7./
Hal'i-car-nas'sus	(Jer'ome)	Is'i-do'rus	Lat/o-bri'gi	Μ.
	6 Hi'e-ro-sol'y-ma	I-soc/ra-tes, 6	La-to/na	
(Ham'a-dry-ad		Isth'mi-a	La-vin/i-a	Mac/e-do
Ha-mil/car	Hip/pi-as	I-ta/li-a	La-vin'i-um, or	Ma-ced'o-neg, 6
Han'ni-bal	Hip-poc/ra-tes, 6	(It'a-ly)	La-vi/num	(Maç'e-do'ni-ans)
Har-mo/di-us	Hip/po-cre'ne	It/a-lus	Le-an'der	Mac/e-don'i-cus
Har-mo'ni-a	(Hip/po-crene)	Ith/a-ca	Le/da	Ma-chā'on
Har'pa-gus,	Hip/po-da-mi'a	It/n-ræ'a	Le-ma/nus	Ma'cri-a'nus
Py. C. W.	Hip-pol/y-te	I-u/lus	Lem'u-res, 6	Ma-cri/nus
Har-poc/ra-tes, 6	Hip-pol/y-tus	Ix-i/on	Len/tu-lus	Ma-cro/bi-i
Har-py/i-æ (-ye)	Hip-pom'e-don	~	Le-on/i-das	Ma-cro/bi-us
(Har/pies) Has/dru-bal	Hip-po/nax His-pa/ni-a	J.	Le'on-ti'ni	Mæ-an/der Mæ-ce/nas
Has dru-bar	Ho-me/rus		Le-on'ti-um, 10 Lep'i-dus	Mæn/a-lus
IIc/brus	(Ho'mer)	Ja-co/bus	Le-pon'ti-i, 10	Mæ-o/ni-a
Hec/a-te	Ho-ra/ti-us, 10	(James)	Le'the	Mæ-on/i-des, 6
Hec'u-ba	(Hor'ace)	Jap'e-tus	Leu-cip/pus	Mæ-o'tis Pa'lus
	d Hor-ten/si-us, 10	Jo-se/phus	Leu-co'the-a	Mag-ne/si-a, 10
Heg'c-mon	Hy'a-cin'thus	Jo'vi-a'nus	Leu-coth/o-e	Ma-har/bal
Heg/e-sip/pus	Hy'a-ded, 6	(Jo'vi-an)	Li-ba/ni-us, S. W.	
Hcl/e-na	Hy/bla	Ju-dæ/a	Lib/a-nus	Mam'er-ti'ni
Hel'i-con	Hy-das/pes, 6	Ju/ii-a nus	(Leb'a-non)	Ma-mil'i-us
He'li-o-do'rus	Hy'dra	(Ju'li-an)	Li-ber/tas	Ma-mu/ri-us
He'li-o-gab'a-lus,		Ju/li-us	Lib/i-ti/na	Man-ci/nus
C. L.	s, Hy-ge'i-a (-je'ya) Hy'las	Ju'no Ju'pi-ter	Li-cin'i-us	Ma/ncs, 6 Man/e-tho
fle'li-op'o-lis	Hym'e-næ'us	Jus-tin/i-a/nus	Lig'u-res, 6 Li-gu'ri-a	Ma-nil'i-us
Hel-le/neg, 6	IIy-met/tus	(Jus-tin/i-an)	Lil/y-bæ'um	Man'ti-ne'a
Hel'les-pon'tus	Hyp'er-bo're-i,and		Lin/go-nes, 6	Man'tu-a
He-lo'tæ, and	Hy-per/bo-re'i	(Jus'tin)	Lip/a-ra	Mar/a-thon
He-lo/te, 6	Hyp'e-ri'des, 6, or	Ju've-na'lis	Liv'i-us	Mar'cel-li'nus
(He'lots or Hel	/- Hy-per/i-des	(Ju've-nal)	(Liv'y)	Mar'ci-a'nus, 10
ots)	Hyp/e-ri'on		Lon-din'i-um	(Mar'cian)
Hel-ve/ti-i, 10	(Hy-pe/ri-on)	T ₄	S. Fac. Sch. For.	Mar'ci-us, 10
Hc-phæs/ti-on, 10	0 Hyp'erm-ncs'tra	1.1.	(Lon'don)	Mar-do/ni-us
Her/a-cli/dæ	Hyr-ca/ni-a	w 1/2	Lon-gim/a-nus	Ma'ri-a Lex
Her/a-cli'tus	Hys-tas/peg, 6	Lab/da-cus	Lon-ĝi/nus	Ma'ri-am'ne
	400			

Ma/ri-us Mar'sy-as, 10 Mar'ti-a'lis (Martial) Mas'i-nis'sa Mas-sag'e-tæ Mas-sil'i-a Mau'ri-ta'ni-a Mau-so/lus Max-en/ti-us, 10 Max'im-i-a'nus (Max-im'i-an) Max'i-mi'nus (Max'i-min) Max'i-mus Me-de/a Me/dia Me/di-o-la/num Me-du/sa Meg'a-cles, 6, Py. S. Mu-ti'nus Me-gæ/ra Meg/a-le Meg'a-ra Me-gas/the-ues, 6 Mel'a-nip'pi-dez, 6 Mel'a-uip'pus Me-lan'thi-us Me'le-a'ger, Mys.1-a, 10 K. F. S. Sch. MyVi-le'ne C. Fac Me'le-ag'ri-des, 6 Mel'e-sig'e-nes, 6 Mcl'i-bœ'us Mcli-ta, or Meli-te Nabiar-zaines, 6 Me/li-us Mel-pom'e-ne Me-nan/der Me-nec/ra-tes, 6 Men'e-de'mus Men'e-la'us Me-nes/the-us, or Me-nes'theus Mer-cu'ri-us (Mer'cu-ry) Mer/o-e Mer'o-pe Me'rops Mes'o-po-ta'mi-a Mes-sa/la Mes'sa-li'na Mes-se/ne. or Mes-se/na Met/a-pon'tum Me-til/i-l Me'ti-us, 10 Met'ro-cles, 6 Me-zen/ti-us, 10 Mi-clp/sa Mi'das Mi-le/si-i, 10 Mi-le/tus Mil-ti/a-des, 6 Mil'vi-us Min/cl-us, 10 Ne-re'is, or Mi-ner/va Mi/nos Ne/re-us, or Min'o-tau'rus Mi-nu/ci-us, 10 Ner/vi-i Mi-se/num Nes-to/ri-us

Ml/thras Mith/ri-da'tes, 6 Mit/y-le'ne Mne-mos/y-ne, 14 Mnes'the-us, or Mnes/theus, 14 Mo-des/tus Mœ/si-a, 10 Mo-los/si Mo'mus Mo'na Mo-ne/ta Mon'i-ma Mon-ta/uus Mor/phe-us, or Mor/pheus Mul'ci-ber Mu-sæ'us Mu'ti-na Mu'ti-us, 10 Myc'a-le My-ce/næ Myc'o-nus, and My-co/nus My-ri/na Myr-mld/o-neg, 6 L. C. S. Nab/a-thæ'a Næ/ni-a Næ/vi-ns Na-i'a-deg, 6 Nar/bo-nen'sls Nar-cis/sus Na-ris/ci Nar'ni-a Na-si/ca Nan'cra-teg, 6 Ne-æ/ra Ne-ap/o-lis Ne-ar/chus Ne-crop'o-lis Nec-tan'a-bis Ne-mæ'a and Ne/me-a, games Ne'me-a, town and O-lym'pi-us river Nem'e-sis Ne/o-cæs/a-re/a Ne'o-cles, 6 Ne'op-tol'e-mus Ne/pos Nep-tu/nus (Neptune) Ne-re'i-des, 6 (Ne're-ids)

Ne/re-is

Ne/reus

Ni-cæ/a, or Ni-ce/a O-re/a-des, 6 Ni-ca/nor (O're-ads) Nī-ceph/o-rus O-res/tes, 6 Nic'i-as, 10 Or-get/o-rix, S. Py. Nic'o-de'mus Or/gi-a Nic'o-la'us O'ri-ens O-rig'e-neg, 6 Ni-com'a-chus Nic'o-me'de;, 6 Nic'o-me-di'a, or (Orli-gen) O-ri'on Nic'o-me-de'a O-ron/te2, 6 (Nic'o-me'di-a) O-ro'pus O-ro/sl-us, 10 Nl-cop/o-lis Ni'ger Or'phe-us, or Ni'o-be Or/pheus Ni-pha/tes, 6 Or-tyg/i-a Nis'l-bis O/rus Noc'ti-lu'ca O-si/ris Nom/a-des, 6 O'tho No'nl-us O-vid/i-us Nu/ma (Ov'id) Nu-man'ti-a, 10 Ox/us Nu'me-ri-a'nus Nu-mid/i-a Nu/mi-tor Pa-cu/vi-us Pa/dus

O'a-sis O-a/sis, Py. Pa-du/sa O-ax'us Pæ/o-ues, 6 O'ce-an'i-deg, 6, Pa-læ/mon and O'ce-a-nit'i-Pal'æs-ti'na Pal'a-me'deg, 6 de3 Pal/a-ti'nus O-ce/a-nus Oc-ta/vi-a Pa-la/ti-um, 10 Oc/ta-vi-a/nus Pa'les, 6 Oc-ta/vi-us Pa-lil'i-a O-do'a-cer, C. [M. Pal'i-nu'rus Od'o-a'cer, W. S. Pal-la'di-um Pal-la/di-um Œc'u-me'ni-us, 5 Pal-my/ra Pam'me-nes, 6 Œd'i-pus, 5 CE/ne-us. or Pam'phi-lus Œ/neus Pam-phyl'i-a Pa-næ/ti-us, 10 Œn'o-e, 5 Œ-no'tri-a Pan-ath/e-næ'a Og/y-ges, 6 Pan/da-rus O-il'e-ns, or Pan-do'ra O-i/leus O-lym/pl-a Pan-no/ni-a O-lym'pi-as Pa-no/pe-us, or O-lym/pi-o-do'rus Pan'o-peus Pan-the/a O-lym/pus Pan'the-on, or O-lyn/thus Pan-the/on Om/pha-le Pa/phi-a, or Om/pha-lus Pa/phi-e On'e-sic'ri-tus Paph/la-go'ui-a O-nes/i-mus Pa/phus

O-pi/ma Spo/li-a

O-pim'i-us

Op-pi-a/nus

Op/pi-ns

Op/ti-mus

Or/ca-des, 6

Or'do-vi'ces, C.

For. K.

Or-dov'i-ces, 6,

(Op/pi-an)

Pa/pi-as

Pa/ris

Pa-pir/i-us

Pa-ris'i-l, 10

Par-nas/sus

Pa-ca/ti-a'nus, 10, Pac-to/lus [S. W. Pan/hel-le'nes, 6 Pa-pin'i-a'nus (Pa-pin'i-an) Par-men'i-des. 6 Par-me'ni-o, C. S. Phi-loc/ra-tes, 6 Phi-lom/bro-tus Par-rha/si-us, 10 Phil'o-me'la

Parthe-uon Par-then/o-pe Par/thi-a Pa-siph/a-e Pat/a-ra Pa-ta/vi-um Pa-ter/cu-lus Pat'ro-cles, 6 Pat/ro-clus Pau li'nus Pau-sa/ni-as Peg/a-sus Pe-las/gi Pe-las/gi-o'tis Pe/le-us. or Pe'leus Pe-li/a-des, 6 Pe/li-as Pe/li-on Pe-li'on, son of Peleus Pe-lop'i-das Pel'o-pon-ne'sus Pe'lops Pe-lo'rus Pe-lu/si-um, 10 Pe-na/tes, 6 Pc-nel'o-pe Pe-ne/us Pcu-tap/o-lis Pen-tel'i-cus Pen'the-si-le'a, 10 Pen'the-us, or Pen'theus Per/ga-mus Per/i-cles, 6 Pcr'i-pa-tet'i-cl (Per'i-pa-tet'ics) Per-seph/o-ne Per-sep/o-lis Per/se-us. or Per/seus Per/ti-nax Pe-ru/si-a, 10 Pe/tra Pe-træ/a Pe-tro/ni-a Pe-tro/ni-us Phæ/don Phæ/dra Phæ/drus Pha/e-thon Phal/a-ris Pha-le/ron Pharma-bazus, W. S. Phar/na-ces, 6 Pha/ros Phar-sa/li-a Phid/i-as Phi-dip/pl-des, 6 Phil/a-del-phi/a (Phil'a-del'phi-a) Phil/ip-pe'i Phi-lip/pi Phi/lo Phil/o-cles, 6

Phi-iop/a-tor Phil'o-pœ'men Phi-ios/tra-tus Phi-lo/tis Phi-lox/e-nus Phin/e-us, or Phi/neus Phin'ti-as, 10, W. Pho/ci-on, 10 Pho'cis Pho/cus Phoe/be Phœ-ni/ce, or Phoe-nic/i-a, 10 Phœ/nix Phor/mi-o Phra-or/tes, 6 Phryg/i-a Phryn'i-chus Phthi-o'tis, 14 Pic/en-ti'ni Pi-ce/num Pi-e/ri-a Pi'e-ri'a, or Pi/e-rc'a, a nymph. Pi-er/i-des, 6 Pi/c-tas Pin/da-rus (Pin'dar) Pi-rith/o-us Pi-san/der Pi-sid/i-a Pis'is-trat'i-dæ Pi-sis/tra-tus Pla-tay/a Pla-tæ/æ Pla/to Plan/tus Ple'ia-des (ple'yadeez) or Ple-i/a- Ptol/e-mæ'us, 14 des, 6 Ple-i/o-ne Plin'i-us (Plin/y) Plis'the-nes, 6 Plo-ti/nus Plu-tar/chus (Plutarch) Plu/to Po'li-or-ce'tes, 6 Pyth/i-as Pol/li-o Po-lyb/i-ns Pyth/i-us Poi/y-car'pus (Poly-carp)

Pyth/o-nis'sa Pol/y-cles, 6 Pol'y-cle/tus Po-lyd/a-mas Poi/y-dcc'tes, 6 Pol'y-do'rus Quæs-to/res, 6 (Pol'y-dore) Polyg-no'tus Pol/y-hym'ni-a, or Po-lym/ni-a Pol/y-ni'ces, 6 Poi/v-phe'mus (Poly-pheme) Po-mo/na

Poni-pe/i-us (-yus) (Pom/pey) Pom-pil'i-us Pom-po/ni-us Po-pil/i-us Pop-iic/o-la Pop-pæ/a Por'ci-a, 10 Por/se-na

Por-sen/na, or Pos/i-de/um Po-si/don Pot/a-mus Pot'i-dæ'a Præ-nes/te Prax-it/e-les, 6 Pri/a-mus (Pri/am)

Pri-a/pus Pris/ci-a/nus, 10 (Pris'cian) Pro-co/pi-us Pro-crus/tes, 6 Pro-me'the-us, or Pro-me'theus Pro-per/ti-us, 10 Pro-ser/pi-na (Proster-pine)

Pro/te-us. or Pro/teus Pro-tog/e-nes, 6 Pru-den/ti-us, 10 Pryt/a-ne₂, 6 Pryt/a-ne'um Psam-met/i-chus. 14, C. L. Psam/me-ti'-

chus, 14, K. Psy/che, 14 Ptol'e-mæ'um, 14 Ptol'e-ma-e'um (Ptol'e-my) Ptol'e-ma'is, 14 Pub-lic/o-la Pub/li-us Pu-te/o-li Pyg-ma/li-on Pyl'a-des, 6 Pyr/a-mus Pyth/e-us, or Py/thous

Quinc'ti-us, 10 Quin'de-cim'vi-ri Quin'quen-na'ies,6 Sar'ma-tæ Quin'til-i-a'nus (Quin-til'ian) Quir'i-na'li-a Quir'i-na'lis Qui-ri/nus Pom-pe'i-i (-pe'yi) Qui-ri'tes, 6

R.

Ra-mi/ses, 6, C.W. Scæ/a Reg'u-ius Re/mi Rem/u-ius Re-mu/ri-a Rhad/a-man'thus Rhæ/ti-a, 10 Rhe/a Rhe/gi-um Rhi-phæ'i Rhod/o-pe Rho-do/pis Rhox-a/ne, or Rox-a/ue Ro-ma/ni Rom/u-lus Ros/cl-us, 10 Rox-a/na Rox'o-la'ni Ru/bi-con, and Ru/bi-co

Ru-til'i-us

Ru/tu-li

Sa-bæ'i

Sa-bel/lus Sa-bi/ni Sa/bis Sa/cæ Sa-gun/tum, or Sa-gun/tus Sa/is Sal'a-mi'na Sal/a-mis Sa/li-i Sal-lus/ti-us, 10 (Sallust) Sai-mo/ne-us. or Sal-mo/neus Sa-lo/me Sa-ma/ri-a, F. S. Sam'a-ri'a Sam-ni/te3, 6 (Sam/nites) Sa/mos Sa-mos/a-ta Sam'o-thra'ce. or Sam'o-thra'ci-a, 10 San'cho-ni'a-thon San/eho-ui-a'thon, Sch. Sa/por Sar/a-ce'ne Sar'da-na-pa'lus Sar-din'i-a Sar-ma/ti-a, 10 Sar-pe'don Sat'i-bar-za'nes, 6, Sis'i-gam'bis, or W.S. Sat/ur-na'li-a

Sa-tur'ni-a

Sa-tur/nus Sat/y-rus Sax/o-nez, 6 Scæ/va Scæv'o-la Sca-man/der Scan'di-na'vi-a Scap'u-la Scau'rus Sci-pi/a-dæ Scip/i-o Scy/ros Scy/thæ Scyth'l-a Scy-thop/o-lis Se-bas/te Seb'as-te'a, or Seb/aq-ti'a Se-ja/nus Se-le/ne

Sel'eu-ci'a, or Sel'eu-ce'a (Se-lew'ci-a) Se-leu/cus Sem/e-ie Se-mir/a-mis Sem-pro/ni-us Sen/e-ca Sep-tcm/vl-ri Sep-tim/i-us Seq'ua-ni Se-ra/pis Ser/gi-us Se-ri/phus Ser-vil/i-us Ser/vi-us Sc-sos/tris Sc-ve/rus Sex'ti-us, 10 Si-byl/la Si-ca/ni, and Sic/a-ni Si-chæ/us Siç'i-nus

Siç'y-on (sish'i-on) Si-ge'um Si-le/nus Sil'i-cen'se Sil'i-us Si-lu/res, 6 K. Fac. Sch. Sil'u-res Pu. S. For. Sil-va/nus Sim'i-lis

Sim'mi-as, S. Sch. Sim/o-is Si-mon/i-des, 6 Sim-plic/i-us,10, W. S. Sin'o-e

Si-no/pe Si-re/nes, 6 (Silrens) Si/ris

Sis/y-gam/bis Sis/y-phus Sma-rag/dus

Smi/lax Smin'the-us, or Smin'theus Soc/ra-tes, 6 So'lon Sol'y-ma Sop'a-ter Soph/o-cles, 6 Soph'o-nis'ba Soph/ro-nis/cus So-rac/te

So/si-a, 10 So/si-i, 10 So-sis/tra-tus So/ter So-zom/e-nus (Soz'o-men) Spar/ta-cus

Spar-ta/ni Speu-slp/pus Spor/a-des, 6 Spu'ri-us Sta-ģi/ra Sta-sic/ra-tes, 6 Sta-ti/ra Sta/ti-us, 10 Sta/tor Steph/a-nus Ster'o-pes, 6 Stes'i-la'us, Sw. Stii/i-eho Stra/bo Stym/pha-iis Su-blic'i-us, 10 Su-bur/ra Sucs'so-nes, 6, or Sues-so/ncs Sue-to/ni-us

Sue/vi Su'i-das, L. C. Sui'o-nes, 6 For. W. Sui-o'nes, K. Sul-pit/i-a, or Sul-pic/i-a, 10 Sul-pit/i-us, or Sul-pic/i-us, 10 Su'o-ve-tau-ril'i-a Su/sa Syb/a-ris Sy/e-ne Syi-va/nus

Sym/ma-chus Sym-pleg/a-des, ! Sy/phax Syr'a-cu'sæ (Syr/a-cuse) Syr'i-a

T.

Tac/i-tus Tæn/a-rus, Tam'e-sis (Thames) Tan'a-is Tan/a-quil Tan/ta-lus

Ta-ren'tum, or Ta-ren'tus Tar-pe'i-a (-ya) Tar-pe/i-us (-yus) Tar-quin'i-us (Tarquin) Tar'ra-ci'na Tar/ta-rus Ta'ti-a'nus, 10 (Tatian) Ta/ti-us, 10 Tau'ri-ca Ta-yg/e-te Ta/y-ge'ta Ta-vg'e-tus, or Ta-yg'e-ta Te/ge-a Te/i-us (te/vus) Tel'a-mon Tel'e-cles, 6 Te-lem/a-chus Tem'e-sa, or Tem'e-se Tench-te/ri Ten'e-dos Te'os, or Te'i-os Te-ren'ti-a, 10 Te-ren'ti-us, 10 (Tertence) Te/re-us, or Te'rens Ter/mi-na/li-a Ter/mi-nus Terp-sich'o-re Ter'tul-li-a'nus (Ter-tul'li-an) Te'thys Te-trap/o-lis Teu/cer Teu/cri-a Teu'to-ni, and Teu/to-nes, 6 W Tha/is Tha/les, 6 Tha-li/a Tham'y-ris, S. C. Ti'mon Thau-man'ti-as, 10 Ti-mo'the-us The/bæ (Thebes) Ti-sam/e-nus Theb'a-is, C. Fac. Ti-siph'o-ne

The-ba/is, K. F. Tis/sa-pher/nes, 6 M. The/be The'mis The-mis/to-cles, 6 The'o-clym'e-nus The-oc/ri-tus -The'o-do'ra The'o-do-re'tus (The-od'o-ret) The'o-do-ri'cus (The-od'o-ric) The'o-do'rus (The o-dore) The'o-do'si-us, 10 The-od/o-ta The-oph/i-lus The'o-phras'tus The'o-phy-lac'tus (The-oph'y-lact) The'o-ti'mus Ther-mop/y-læ Ther-si/tes, 6 The/se-us, or The'seus Thes-pi/a Thes-sa/li-a Thes/sa-lo-ni/ca The tis Thra/ci-a, 10 (Thrace) Thra/so Thras/y-bu'lus Thras'y-me'nus Thu-cyd'i-des, 6 Thu/le Thy/a-ti/ra Thy-es/tes, 6 Ti-be/ri-as Ti-be/ri-us Ti-bul'lus Ti-ci/nus, a river Tic'i-nus, a man Ti-gra/nez, 6 [C. Tyd/e-us, or Ti'gris Ti-mæ/us [L. Ti-mo'le-on Ti-re/si-as, 10

Ty-ran/ni-on Ti-ta/nus [W. Tyr-tæ/us (Ti'tan) Tith'e-nid'i-a, S. Ti-tho/nus Ti-tin'i-us Ti'tus Tit/y-rus Tit/y-us Tmo/lus, 14 Trach'o-ni'tis Tra-ja/nus (Tra'jan) Tre-bel'li-a'nus Tre/bi-a Tri-bu/ni Tri-den/tum Tri-na/cri-a, or Trin/a-cris Trip-tol/e-mus Tris/me-gis/tus Tri/ton Tro/a-des, 6 Tro'as Trog-lod'y-tæ Trog/lo-dy'tee, For. Trog-lod/y-tes, 6 Trog'lo-dy'tes, For. Tro/i-lus Tro/ja (Troy) Tro-pho/ni-us Tu-is'to, or Tu-is/co Tul/li-a Tul-li/o-la Tul/li-us (Tul'ly) Tus/cu-la/num Tus/cu-lum Ty/a-næ'us Ty/deus Ty/di-deg, 6 Tyn-dar'i-des, 6 Tyn-da/ris Tyn/da-rus Ty-pho'e-us, or Ty-pho/eus Ty'phon

Tyr-rhe/num

U-cal'e-gon Ul'pi-a'nus (Ul'pi-an) U-lys/ses, 6 Um/bri-a Un'de-cem'vi-ri U-ra/ni-a U'ra-nus U'ti-ca

Vic-to/ri-a Vim'i-na'lis Vin-del'i-ci Vir-gil/i-us (Virigil) Vir-gin/i-a Vir-gin'i-us Vir'i-a'thus Vi-sig/o-thæ, K. Vis/tu-la Vi-tel/li-us Vi-tru/vi-us Vit/u-la Vo-lum/ni-a Vo-lum/ni-us Vul-ca/nus (Vul'can)

V.

Val'en-tin'i-a'nus

(Val'en-tin'i-an)

Va/leng

Va-le/ri-a Va-le/ri-a/nus (Va-le'ri-an) Va-le/ri-us Van-da'li-i, W. Sch. Xen'o-phon · Vat'i-ca'nus (Vat'i-can) Ve'i-i (ve'yi) Vel-le'i-us l'a-ter'cu-lus Ve-na/frum Ven/e-ti Ve-ne'ti-a, 10 (Ven'ice) Ven-tid/i-us Ve/nus Ver/cin-get/o-rix Ver-gil/i-a Ver-gin/i-us Ve-ro/na Ver'o-ni'ca, L. W. Zeux'is Ver'tum-na'li-a Ves-pa/si-a/nus, 10 Zop/y-rus

(Ves-pa/si-an)

Ves-ta/les, 6 Ves-ta/li-a

Vi-ce/ti-a, 10

Xan-thip/pe Xe-nag'o-ras Xe-ni/a-des, 6 Xen'o-cle'a Xen/o-cles, 6 Xe-noc/ra-tes, 6 Xe-noph/a-nes, 6

 Z_{\cdot}

Za-cyn'thus Za-leu/cus Za-ma Ze'no Ze-no/bi-a Zen/o-do'rus Ze-nod/o-tus Zeph/y-rus (Zeph/yr) Zeux'i-da'mus

Zo'i-lus Zor'o-as'tres, 6 (Zo'ro-as'ter) Zos/i-mus Zos-te/ri-a, S. W.

PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY

OF

SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

THE following Vocabulary contains a careful selection of such Scripture names as present any difficulty of pronunciation; but classical names occurring in the Scriptures, and given in the preceding vocabulary of Greek and Latin names, are for the most part omitted. That mode of pronunciation which is deemed to be best supported, is given first, and any other pronunciation which has, to any considerable extent, the sanction of present and reputable usage, is subjoined as an alternative mode. The names have been accented, divided into syllables, and marked in accordance with the system of notation employed in the previous part of this work. The consulter will not, therefore, require any Rules to guide him to a correct pronunciation of the names here given, hut with reference to those which are omitted, it will be well for him to remember, -

Xc/i-pha

A-bī/jah

1. That, in words of two syllables, the accen is uniformly on the first.

 That, in words of two syllables in which the accented vowel is separated from the next syllable by only one consonant or by a consonant digraph, the consonant or the digraph generally goes to the following syllables; as, Addin, Jotham, &c.

3 That ch always has the sound of k.

That g is always hard, as in go.
 That every final i forming — with or without a preceding consonant — a distinct syllable, has its long sound; as in A-bish'a-ī, Ab'dī.

6. That the terminations ites and enes (as in Gil'e-ad-ites, Gad'a-renes, &c.), are pronounced in one syllable.

7. That in other respects Scripture names usually follow the analogy of Latin pronunciation. See p. 339.

			_	
	A-bī/jam	Xç/i-tho	Xg/a-rēnes'	A-hō/ah
Α.	Ăh'i-lē'ne	A-cū/a	Xg'e-ē	A-hō/hīte
	A-him/a-el	Ăd'a-dah	Ag-gē/us	A-hō/lalı
Ā/a-lar	A-him/e-leeh	Ad'a-ī'ah	A-grip/på	A-hō'li-ăb
Aâ/ron (â/ron)	A-bin/a-dáb	Ad'a-mah	A-hăr/ah	A-hŏl'i-bah
Xb/a-€ŭ€	Ab/i-ner	Xd/a-mī	A-här/hel	Ā/ho-lǐh/a-mah
Ab-ad/don	A-bin'o-am	Ad'a-sà	A-hăs/a-ī	A-hū/ma-î
Ab'a-dī'as	A-bī/ram	Xd'be-el	A-hăs/ba-ī	A-hū/zam
Xh/a-nà	A-hī/ron	Xd'i-då	A-hăs/u-ē/rus	A-huz/zath
Ab/a-rim	Ăh'i-sē'ī	Ā/di-el	A-hā/vā	$\bar{\Lambda}'\bar{\imath}$
Xb/a-rŏn	Xh/i-shăg	Ăd'i-nà	Ā/ha-zī/ah	A-ī'ah, or Ā'jah
Xb/de-el	A-bish/a-ī	Ad/i-no or A-dī/no	A-hī/ah	A-ī/ath
Ab-dī/as	A-bĭsh/a-lŏm	Xd/i-nus	A-hī/am	A-ī/jā
Xb/di-el	A-hĭsh/u-à	Xd/i-thā/im	A-hī/an	Äij/a-lŏn(äj/a-lŏn
A-hed'-ne-go', or	Ab/i-shur	Xd/la-i	A'hī-ē'zer	Aij'e-leth Sha'ha
A-bĕd/ne-gō	Xb/i-sŭm	Ad/ma-thå	A-hī/hud	(ăj/e-lěth)
A'bel-beth-ma'a-	Xb/i-tăl	A-dŏn/i-bē/zek	A-hī/jah	Ā/in
c hah	Äh'i-tŭh	A-dŏn/i-căn	A-hī/kam	A-ī/rus
Ā'bel-mā'im	A-bī/ud	Xd/o-nī'jah	A-hi'lud -	Aj/a-lŏn
A/bel-mc-ho'lah	Xh/sa-lom	A-dŏn/i-kăm	A-hĭm'a-å	Ak/ra-bat-tī/ne
A/bel-mĭz'ra-ĭm	A-bū/bus	Ăd'o-nī'ram	A-hī/man	Al'a-měth
Ā/bel-shīt'tim	Ăe/a-tăn	A-dőn/i-zē'dek	A-hĭm/e-lĕch	A-lăm/me-lĕch
A-hī/à	Xe/ea-ron	A-dō/rà	A-hī/moth	Al'a-mŏth
Ā/bĭ-āl'bon	A-çĕl/da-må	Ăd'o-rā'im	A-hĭn/a-dăh	Al'çi-müs
A-bī/a-săph	A-chā/ià (-yå)	A-dō/ram	A-hĭn'o-ăm	Al'é-mà
A-bī/a-thar	A-chā/i-cus	A-drăm/me-lĕch	A-hī/o	Al'e-meth, or A
A-bī/dah	Äeh/bôr	Ad/ra-myt/ti-um	A-hī'rā	lë/meth
Ab/i-dăn	Ā'ehī-āeh'a-rus	Ā'dri-ā	A-hī/ram	Al'ex-ăn'dri-à
A-bī/el	A-chī'as	Ā/dri-el	A-hīs/a-mach	A-lī/ah
A'hĭ-ē'zer	Ā'ehi-ôr	A-dū/el	A-hish/a-här	A-lī/an
Ah'i-hā'il	A €h/i-tŏb	Ā/e-dī'as	A-hī/shar	Al'lon-băch'uth
A-bī/hu	Äch/me-thà	Æ/ne-as	A-hith/o-phěl	Al-mő/dăd
A-bī/hud	Ă€h/sà	Äg/a-bå	A-hī/tub	Al'mon-dib'la-

ū.ē, ī. ō, ū, y, long; ă, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ, y, short; câre, câr, âsk, all, what; êre, veil, tērm; pïque, firm; sōn, ôr, do, wolf, tōo, tōok; ûrn, rue, pull; ç, g, soft; e, g, hard; as; exist; n as ns; this.

(347)

Äh/lāi

thā'im

Ag'a-hus

As/ca-lon

A-seb'e-bī'à

Äsh/ehe-năz Äsh/er

A-sē/as

As'e-bī'à

As'e-năth

A-sē/rer

Ash/be-à

Ash'i-må

Ash/ke-lŏn

Äsh/ke-näz

Ash/pe-naz

Ash/rl-el Ash/ta-rŏth

Xsh/te-möh

Ash/to-reth

Al'na-thăn Al-phæ/us, or Alphē/us Ăl⁷ta-nē'us Al-tas/chith A-măd/a-thå A-măd'a-thus Xm/a-lek Xm'a-lek-īte Xm/a-nà, or Amā/nà Xm/a-rī/ah Am'a-rī'as Am'a-sa, or A-mā/så A-mäs/a-ī A-măsh'a-ī Xm/a-si'ah Ăm'a-thē'is Ăm/a-this Ăm/a-zī'ah A-měd/a-thå A-min/a-dab A-mĭt/tāi A-mijz/a-bad Am-měd/a-thå Am-mid/i-oi Xm/mi-el Am-mī/hud Am-min/a-dab Am-min/a-dib Xm/mi-shad'da-I Am-mĭz/a-băd Ăm/o-rīte Am-phip/o-lis Ām/pli-ās Ām/ra-phĕl An'a-el An'a-hā'rath Ăn/a-ī'ah Ăn/a-kĭmş Ăn/a-mĭm A-năm/me-lĕch A-nā/nī An'a-ni'ah Ăn'a-nī'as A-năn'i-el An/a-thŏth Ăn/dro-nî/eus Ău'e-tŏth/īte Ā/ni-ăm Xn/na-ăs [nu-ŭs An-nū/us, or Xn/-Xn/tĭ-lĭb/a-nŭs-Xn/ti-ŏch Xn/ti-o-chī/a An-tī/o-chīs An-tī/o-chus An/ti-pas An-tip/a-ter An-tip/a-tris An-to/ni-à An'to-thī'jah A-pā/me A-pěl/les A-phär/sach-ītes A-phur/sathchites

A-phär/sītes A-phē/kah A-pher/e-ma A-phěr/rà A-phī/ah Ăph/sēs Ăp/ol-lorni-a Ăp'ol-lō'ni-us Ăp'ol-lŏph'a-nêş A-pol/los A-pŏl/ly-ŏn (or apŏl/yon) Xp/pa-im Äp'phi-å (äf'fi-å) Äp'phus (äf'fus) Äp'pi-ī Fō'rum Äq'ui-lå Ăr/a-bah Ar'a-bat-tha'ne (ăr/a-bath-thā'ne) Xr'a-bat-ti'ne Xr/a-dus [im Ā/ram-nā/ha-rā/-A'ram-zō'bah Ara-rat Ar/a-rath A-rā/thēs A-rau/nah Ar-be'là (in Palestine) Ar-bo'na-ī Är/che-lā/us Ar-chip/pus Arc-tū/rus A-rē/lī Ār/e-ŏp'a-ģīte Ăr'e-ŏp'a-gus Ăr'e-tás (Gr. 'Apé-Tas) A-rē/us Ā/ri-a-rā'thēş A-rid/a-ī A-rid/a-thà A-rī/eh Ā∕ri-el Ār'i-ma-thē'à A'ri-ŏch A-rĭs/a-ī Ăr/is-tär/ehus Ăr'is-to-bū'lus Är/ma-gĕd'don Ar-mō/nī Ār/o-dī Ăr'o-er Ar-phäx/ad Är/sa-çēş Är/sa-reth Är/te-mas

Ăr/y-bŏth

A-ru/mah Xs/a-dī/as

As/a-el

Ăs/a-hĕl

Xs/a-I'ah

A-săr/e-el

Xs/a-re'lah

Xs/a-na

Xsh/ur Xs/i-bī'as ⊼'si-el Xs/i-phå As/ke-lon As/ma-věth Xs/mo-dē'us As-nap/par Xs/pa-thå As-phar/a-sus Xs/ri-el As/sa-bī'as As-săl/i-mŏth As/sa-nī/as As/sa-re/moth As-shil/rim Xs/si-de'ans Äs/su-ē'rus Äs/ta-rŏth As-ty/a-ges A-sup/pim A-syn/cri-tus At/a-rah A-tär/ga-tīs Xt/a-roth At'e-re-zī'as Xth/a-I'ah Xth/a-li'ah Ath/a-ri'as Ath'e-no'bi-us Xth/lai Ăt/i-phà Ăt/tāi At/ta-lī'ā At/ta-lus At-thăr/a-tes (ath-thar/a-teez) Au/di-à Au-rā/nus Au-tē/as Xv/a-răn Xv/a-rŏn Xz/a-el Xz/a-ē'lus Az/a-lī'ah Ăz/a-nī'ah A-zā/phi-ŏn Xz/a-rà A-zăr/e-el, or Azā/re-el

Xz/a-rī'ah Xz/a-rī'as A-zī/zel Xz/a-zī/ah Az-băz/a-rěth A-z3/kah Xz/e-phū'rith A-zē/tas A-zī/à A-zī/e-ī Ā/zi-el A-zī/zā Xz/ma-věth A-zō/tus Xz/ri-el Äz/ri-käm A-zū/bah Ăz/u-răn

Bā/al Bā/al-ah Bā/al-ath

Bā/a-lē Bā/al-hā/mon Bã/al-hã/nan Bā/al-ī Bā/al-ĭm Ba/a-lis Bā/al-zē/bub Bā/a-nah Bā/a-nī/as Bā/a-rà Bā/a-sē'iah (-yà) Bā/a-shà Bā/a-sī/ah Bă c/chi-des Bac-chū/rus Ba-çê/nor Ba-gō/as Băg'o-ī Ba-hā/rum-īte Ba-hū/mus Ba-hū/rim Bak-bak/kar Băk/bu' -ī'ah Bā/laam (bā/lam), or Bā/la-am Băl/a-dăn Băl/a-mō

Ba-lăs/a-mŭs Bal-nū/us Bal-thā/sar Băn'a-I'as Ban-nā/ià Ba-răb/bas Băr/a-chĕl Băr'a-chī'ah

Băr/a-chī'as

Bar-hū/mīte

Ba-rī/ah

Bär/na-bas

Ba-rō/dis

Bär/sa-bas

Bär/ta-cus

Běn/-ō/nī Ben-nū'ī, or Běn'nu-ī Běn'-zō'heth Bĕr'a-chah Běr'a-chī'ah Běr/a-ī/ah Bē/re-ā, 1 Macc. ix. 4. Be-rē/a, 2 Macc. xiii. 4; Acts xvii.

10, 13, and xx. 4. Běr'e-chī'ah Be-rī'ah Be-rī/ītes Ber-nī/ce Be-rō/da ch -băl/&dăn Be-r5/thah Běr/o-thāi

В.

Bar-zĭl/la-ī Băs/a-lőth Băs/ca-mà Băsh/e-măth Băs/i-lis Băs/ta-ī Băth/-shē'bå. or Bath/she-ba Bath'-shy/a Băth/zăch-a-rī'as Băv/a-ī Bē/a-lī/ah Bē/a-lŏth Bē/an Běb/a-ī Bē/chor Be-chō/rath Běc'ti-lěth Běd/a-ī'ah Be-dē/ialı (-yå) B3/el-ī'a-dà Be-ĕl/sa-rus Bē/el-těth/mus Be-ĕl'ze-bub Be-c/rah Bē/er-ē/lim Be-ë/rī Bē/er-la-hāi'-roi Be-ē/roth Bē'er-shē'bà. Be-cr/sbe-ba Be-ĕsh/te-rah B3/he-mŏth Běl/e-mtis B3/li-al Běl/ma-ĭm Bel-shaz/zar Be-na'iah (-ya) Běn'e-bē/rak Běn/e-jā/a-kăn Běn'-hā'dad Běn/-hā'il Běn/-hā/nan Běn'i-nū Bĕn/ja-min

Bar-tholo-mew

Barti-më'us

Bā/ruch

Ber-rē/tho	Bĭ-thī'ah	Chel'ci-as (-shi-	T)	Ěg/la-ĭm Ěk/re-běl
Ber-zē/lus	Bĭ-thyn/i-å	as)	D.	Ěk/re-běl
Běs'o-dē'iah (-yå)		€he-lū/bāi		Ěl'a-dah
Bět/a-nē	Bō/a-nēr'ġēs	€hĕm/a-rims	Dăb/a-rēh	El/a-sah
Běth/-ăb'a-rà	Di aller ges	Che-nā/a-nah	Dăb/ba-shěth	E/lath
	Bŏch/e-ru			
Běth/-ā'nath	Bō/chim	€hĕn/a-nī	Dăb'e-răth	Ĕl'-běth'-el
Běth/-ā'noth	Bō/oz	€hěn'a-nī'ah	Dā/bri-a	Ěl'ei-å (ěl'shǐ-å)
Běth/a-ny	Bŏş/o-rå	Chē/phar-ha-ăm/-		El'da-ah, or El-
Běth/-ăr'a-bah	Buk-kī/ah	mo-nāi	Dad-dē/us	dä/ah
Běth/-ā'ram		€he-phī/rah	Dāi/săn	E/le-Ad
Běth/-ā'ven		€hē/re-as	Dăl/a-ī'ah	Ē'le-ā'leh
Běth'-ăz'ma-věth	CI.	Cher'eth-ims	Dăl/ma-nū'thå	E-lē/a-sa
Běth/-bā'rah	C.	Cher'eth-ītes	Dal-mā/ti-à (-mā/-	
	0.		Dar-ma'ti-a (-ma'-	E-le'a-van
Běth/-bā'sī	CYN	Chē'rith	shǐ-à)	E/le-ā'zar
Běth/-bĭr'e-ī	€ăd/mi-el	Chē'rub (a city)	Dăm/a-ris	E'le-a-zū'rus [e
Běth/-dīb/la-	Çæs/a-rē/a	€hěs/a-lŏn	Da-măs'eus	El'- E-lo'he is/ra-
thā'im	Cā/ia-phas (-ya-	Che-sŭl/loth	Dăn'i-el, or Dăn'-	E-leū/the-rus
Běth/–ē'den	fas)	€he-thī/im	iel (-yel)	E-leū/za-ī
Běth'-ē'mek	€ā-ī/nan (Kaïvâv)		Dăn'-jā'an	El-hā/nan
Be-thěs/då	Căl'a-mŏl'a-lus	€hīl'e-āb	Dăth/e-mâ	E-lī/ab
Běth/-ē'zel	€al-dē/å	€hĭ-lī/on	Děb/o-rah	E-lī/a-då
Běth/-gā'der	€ăl/i-tăs	Chin'ne-reth	De-căp/o-lis	E-lī/a-dah
Běth/-gā'mul	Cal-lis/the-nēş	Chin'ne-roth	Dē/dan	E-lī/a-dăs
Běth/-hã c'ce-rěm	€ăl'va-ry	€hī/os	Děd'a-nim	E-lī/a-dun
Běth/-hā'ran	€ā/naan (kā/nan,	€hĭs/leū	De-hā/vītes	E-lī/ah
Běth/-hŏg'lah	or kā/na-an)	€hĭt/tim	Děl/a-ī/ah	E-lī/ah-bâ
Běth/-hō'ron	€ā/naan-īte	€hŏb/a-ī	Děl/i-lah	E-lī/a-kim
Běth/-jěs'i-mŏth	(-nan-or-na-an-)	€ho-rā/shan	De-mē/tri-ŭs	E-lī/a-lī
		Cho-rā/zin	Děm/o-phon	E-lī/am
Běth/-lěb'a-ŏth	Căn/da-çē			
Běth'-lē'hem, and		Chos/a-mē'us	Děs'sa-ū (Gr. Δεσ-	E-lī/a-o-nī/as
Bĕth/le-hem	Căph/ar-săl'a-må		σαού)	E-lī/a-săph
Beth-lö/mon	Ca-phen/a-tha	€hū/shan-rīsh/a-	De-ū'el	E-lī/a-shib
Běth/-mā'a-chah	€a-phī/rå	thā'im	Deū/ter-ŏn'o-my	E-lī/a-sib
Běth/-mär'ca-	€ăph/tho-rim	Çi-lY'ci-å (sī-lYsh/-		E-lî/a-sis
bŏth	€ăph/to-rim	ĭ-å)	Dĭb/la-tlıā'im	E-lī/a-thå
Běth/-mē'on	€ăp/pa-dō'ei-à	Cin'ne-r th	Dĭd/y-mŭs	E-lī/dad
Běth/-ním'rah	(-dő/shĭ-å)	Čĭn/ne-rŏth	Dīl'e-ăn	E/li-el
Beth-ō/ron	€ăr/a-bā'si-on		Di-mo/nah	E'li-ē'na-ī
		Çĭr⁄a-må Cī⁄sāi		E-11-6-114-1
Běth/-pā/let	ۊr/cha-mis		Din/ha-bah, or	E'll-ē'zer
Běth/-pē'or	ۊr/che-mish	t lau/di-a	Din-hā/bah	E-lī/ha-ba
Běth/pha-gē	€a-rē/ah	€lau/di-us	Dī/o-nỹ'si-us	El'l-ho-ë'na-i
Běth/-phē'let	€ā/ri-à	t le/o-pas	(dī/o-nǐzh'i-us)	Ĕl'i-hō'reph
Běth/-rā/phá	€ar-mā/ni-ang	€lē/o-pā'trå	Dī'os-co-rĭn'thi-	E-lī/hu
Běth/-rē/hob	€är/na-ĭm	€lē'o-phas	us	E-lī/jah
Běth/-sã'i-dà	€är/ni-ŏn		Dī-ŏt/re-phēş	El'i-ka, or E-lī/ka
Běth/-sā'mos	Cär/pha-săl'a-må		Dĭz/a-hăb	E/lim
		Çœl/o-sÿr'i-å	Dŏd/a-ī	
Běth/-shē'an	Car-shē/nā	(sĕl/-)		E-lim'e-lech
Běth/-shē'mesh	Ca-siph/i-à	€ol-hō/zeh	Dŏd/a-nĭm	El'i-o-ē'na-ī
Běth'-tăp'pu-ah	€ăs/leū	€ō/li-us	Dŏd/a-vah	Ē'li-ō'nas
Be-thū/el	€ăs/lu-him	€o-lŏs/se	Dō/eg	Ěl/i-phăl
Běth/u-lī'à, or Be-	€a-thū′à	€o-lŏs/si-ang (ko-	Do-rým/e-nēs	E-lĭph/a-lēh
thū/li-à	Çē/dron	lŏsh/ĭ-anz)	Do-sith/e-us	E-liph/a-let
Be-tō/li-ŭs	Čēi/lan	€o-nī/ah	Dō/tha-im	El'i-phaz, or E-lī/-
Bět'o-měs'tham	Čěn/chre-à	€ŏn/o-nī'ah		phaz
Bět/o-ním /	Čen'de-bē'us	€ō′os		E-lis/a-beth
				El'i-sē'ns
Beū/lah, or Be-ū/-	Cĕs/a-rē/ā	€ō/re	E.	E-lī/shā
lah	€hā/di-ăs	€ŏr/inth	120	
Bē/zāi	Chæ/re-ás	€ou/thå (kow/thå)	E	E-lĭsh/a-mah
Be-zăl/e-el	€hal-dē/ā	€ū'shan	E/a-nēş	E-līsh/a-phāt
Bī/a-tăs	€hăn/nu-nē'us	€ū/shī	E'bed-mē'le€h	E-lish/e-bå
Bīg/tha-nå	Char'a-ath'a-lar	€ū/thah, or	E-bI/a-săph	Ĕľi-shp'å
Big/va-ī	€hăr'a-eà	€ŭth/ah	E-brō/nah	E-lĭs/i-mus
Bil'e-ăm	Chăr/a-sim	Cv/a-mon	E-eā/nus	E-lī/u
	Char'che-mish	Cyr/a-ma	Ee-băt/a-nâ	E-lī/ud
Bil/ga-ī		Zi a-ma		
Bin/e-à	Chā/re-à	Cy-re'ne	Ec-cle/si-as/tes	E-lĭz/a-phăn
Bin-nū'i, or Bĭn'-		Çy-rē/ni-ŭs	Ec-clē'si-ăs'ti-cus	
nu-ī	Chas'e-ba		Ed-dī/as	E-lī/zur
Bir/za-vith	Chěd/or-lā/o-mer		Ed/re-ī	Ĕl/ka-nah

Ĕl/la-sar El-mö'dam El/na-am El'na-than Ĕl'o-hĭm E-lō/ī El/pa-ăl El'pa-let Ěl'-pā'ran El'te-kēh El/te-kon El-to'lad, or El'to- E'zi-on-ge'ber E-lū'za-i Ĕl/y-mā'is El'y-măs El'za-băd El/za-phăn Em-măn/u-el Em/ma-us E-năs/i-bus E'ne-as (see Æneas) Ĕn'-ĕg'la-im, or En'-eg-lā'im En'e-mes'sar E-nē/ni-us Ĕn'-găn'nim En'-ge'dī En'-hak'ko-re En'-hā'zor En'-ro'gel En'-she'mesh n'-tap-pū'ah Ep/a-phras E-paph/ro-dī'tus E-pěn/e-tus E/phāi Eph/e-sus Eph/pha-tha phra-im E'phra-ĭn Eph/ra-tah E-piph/a-nes E-zā'ias (e-zā'yas) E/sar-had'don Es/dra-ë/lon Es-drē/lon Es'e-bon E-sē/bri-ăs Esh'-bā'al E'she-an Esh'ta-ŏl Esh/ta-ul-Ites, or Esh/tau-lītes Esh'te-mo'a, or Esh-těm/o-å Esh/te-moh E-so'ra Ĕst∕ha-ŏl Ĕs′ther (ĕ**s′ter**) Eth/a-nim Eth/bā-al Eū-bū'lus Eū-ēr/ģe-tēş Eu/me-nes Eū'na-tăn Eū-nī/çe, or Eū/-

nice

Eū-ō/di-as Eū'pa-tôr Eū-phrā/tēş Eū-pŏl/e-mūs Eū-rŏ€'ly-don Eū'ty-chus E/vil-me-ro'dach Ĕz/ba-ī Ez/e-chī'as Ez/e-rī'as fläd E-zī/as

F. Fôr'tu-nā'tus

Gab/a-el Găb/a-thả Găb/ba-ī Găb/ba-thà Gā/bri-as Gā/bri-el Găd'a-rà Găd/a-rēnes' Găd/di-el Gā/ius (gā/yus) Găl'a-ăd Ga-lā/tià (-lā/shi-a)

Găl'e-ĕd Găl'ga-là Găl'i-lee Găl'li-o Găm/a-el Ga-mā/li-el Găm'ma-dims Găr'l-zim Ga-zā/rà Ga-zē/rā Ge/bal Gĕd/a-lī'ah Gĕd'e-on Ge-d3/rah

Gĕd'e-rīte Ge-de/roth Gěd'e-roth-ā'im Ge-hā/zī Ge-hěn/nà Gěl'i-löth Gěm'a-rī'ah Ge-něs/a-rěth Gen/e-sis Gen-n3/sar

Gen-nē/us Ge-nū/bath Ger/ge-sanes Ger'i-zim Ger-rhe/ni-ans (-re/-) Gësh/u-rI Geth-sem/a-ne Ge-ū/el ° Gĭb/be-thŏn GYh/e-ah Gĭb'e-on Gid-dăl/tī Gid'e-on Gĭd/e-ō'nī GII/a-lāi Gil-bo'à, or Gil'-

bo-à GII/e-ad Gi/lo-nite Gin'ne-thō Gin'ne-thon Gir/ga-shite Gĭt/ta-ĭm Gī/zo-nīte Gnī/dus (nī/dus)

Gŏl/go-thà Go-lī/ath Go-mor'rah Gôr/di-ăs Gor-tv/nå Gŏth'o-lī'as Go-thon/i-el Gŭd/go-dah Gûr/-bā/al

Η.

Hā/a-hāsh'ta-rī Ha-ăm'mo-nãi Ha-bā/iah (-bā/va) Hab'ak-kuk, Ha-băk/kuk Hăb/a-zi-nī'ah Hăch'a-lī'ah Hăch/i-lah Hach/mo-nī Hach/mo-nīte Hăd'ad-ē'zer Håd/ar-ë/zer Hăd/a-shah.

Ha-da/shah Ha-dăt/tah Hăd/la-ī Ha-dō/ram Hag'a-bah Hăg/ga-ī Hăg/ge-rī Hag-gī/ah Hā/gi-ā Hā/ī Hāk/ka-tăn

Ha-kū/phà Hal'i-car-nas'sus Hal-lő/esh Hăm/i-tăl Ham-měd/a-thå Hăm/me-lěch Ham-mől'e-kěth Hăm'mo-nah, or

Ham-mō'nah Ha-mū'el Ha-mū/tal Ha-năm'e-el

Ha-năn'e-el Ha-nā/nī. 07 Hăn'a-nī Hăn'a-nî'ah Hăn'i-el Hăn/na-thŏn Han'ni-el Hā/num HAph'a-rā'im Haph-ra'im Har'a-dah Har-bö'nah Här/ha-ī'ah Här'ne-pher Haro-eh Ha/ro-rite Ha-rō/shěth Ha-rij/maph Har'p-phite, or Ha-ru/phīte Hăs/a-dī/ah Hăs'e-nū'ah

Hăsh/a-bī'ah Ha-shab/nah Hash/ab-nī'ah Hash-băd/a-nà Hash-mō/nah Ha-shil/bah Ha-shu/pha Has/se-nā'ah Ha-sū/phå

Hăt/i-pha, or Ha-

tī/pha Hăt/i-tă Hat-ta/a-vah Hat/ti-con Hăv/i-lah Hăz/a-el Ha-zā'iah (-zā'yā) Hāz'a-zŏn-tā'mar Hăz/e-lĕl-pō'nī Ha-zē/rim Ha-zē/roth Hăz/e-zŏn-tā/mar Hā/zi-el

Ház/u-bah

Hăz/zu-rim

Hěg/a-ī Hel-chī'ah Hel-chī'as Hĕl/da-ī He-lî/as Hē/li-o-dō/rus Hěl/ka-ī Hel-kī/as Hĕn/a-dăd Hěph/zi-bäh, or Hěph/zi-bah

Her-mög/e-nës Hěr'od He-ro/di-as He-ro/di-on Hěz'e-kī Hěz'e-kī'ah Hē/zi-ŏn Hěz/ra-ī

Hīd/da-ī

Hĭd'de-kĕl

Hī/e-răp'o-lis Hī-ĕr/e-el Hī-ĕr'e-moth Hī-ĕr'i-ē'lus Hi-er/mas Hī'e-rŏn'y-mus Hī/e-rp/sa-lem Hig-gā'ion (-gā'von) Hil-kî'ah Hir-cā/nus Hiz-kī/ah Ho-bā/iah (-bā/ya) Hod'a-i'ah Hod'a-vi'ah Ho-dē/vah Ho-dī'ah Ho-dī/jah

Hī/el

Hol'o-fer'nes Hŏr'o-nā'im Hor'o-nite Ho-sē'à Hŏsh/a-ī'ah Hősh/a-må Ho-shē/à IIū/shāi hv-das/pēş Hy 'me-ne'us

Τ.

Ib/le-am Ib-nē/iah (-nē/yā) Ib-nī/jah leh/a-bod I-eō'ni-um -da/lah Ĭd/u-el ľďu-mē'à Ig'da-lī'ah Ĭā/e-ăl I'im Ĭi'e-ăb'a-rim Il-lýr'l-eum ľph/e-dē/iah (-ya) -rī/jah r'-nā'hăsh /ron r/pe-el Ir'-she'mesh I/saac (ī/zak) I-sā'iah (ī-zā'ya) Is-căr/i-ot Is/da-el sh/bi-be/nob ish'-bo'sheth I-shī/ah fsh/ma-el Ish/ma-I'ah Ĭsh/me-el-īt€ Ĭsh/me-rāi Tsh/u-ah

Ĭsh'u-āi

351

sh/u-I s/ma-chi'ah Ĭs/ma-ī'ah Ĭz'ra-el Ĭs'sa-char Is-shī/ah Ĭs/tal-cū'rus Ĭs/u-ah Ĭs⁄ u-ī Ĭth/a-ī Ith/a-mar Ith/i-el Ith/re-am t/ta-ī t/u-rē'à lz/e-här Iz/ra-hī/ah Iz/re-el

J.

Jā/a-kăn Ja-ak'o-bah Ja-ā/lah Ja-ä/lam Jā/a-nāi, or Ja-ā/-Ja-ar'e-or'e-gim Jā/a-sau Ja-ā/si-el Ja-ăz/a-nī/ah Ja-ā/zer Jā/a-zī/ah Ja-ā'zi-el Jăb/ne-el Ja-dā/u Jad-dū/à Jā/el Ja-hăl/e-lĕl Ja-hā/zah Jā/ha-zī'ah Ja-hā/zi-el Jäh/da-I Jäh/di-el Jäh/le-el Jäh/ma-ī Jäh/ze-rah Jäh/zi-el Jā/ir Jā'i-rus, Esther xi. 2 Ja-1'rus, New Test. Jăm/bres Jam-nī/a Ja-nō/ah Ja-phī/à Japh/le-ti, or Japh-le/tī Jăr'e-sī'ah Jăr/i-mŏth Jär/muth

Ja-rō'ah

Jăs/a-el

Jăsh/uh

Ja-shō/be-ăm

Jăsh/u-bī-lē'hem

Jäsh/nb-ites Je-räh/me-el Jā/si-el Jěr/e-chus Ja-sū/bus Jěr/e-māl Jăth/ni-el Jěr'e-mī'ah Jā/zi-el Jĕr/e-mŏth Jē/a-rim Je-rī/ah Je-ăt/e-rāi Jěr/i-bāi Je-běr/e-chī'ah Jĕr/i-chō Jē/ri-el Je-bā/sī Jěc/a-mī'ah Je-rī/jah Jěch/o-lī'ah Jěr'i-mŏth Jěch'o-nī'as Jē/ri-ŏth Jěc/o-lī'ah Jěr/o-bō/am Jĕ€/o-nī'ah Jěr'o-hăm Jĕc'o-nī'as Je-rub/ba-al Je-rub'e-sheth Je-dā/iah (-ya) Je-dē/iah (-yå) Jěr/u-el Je-dē/us Je-ru/sa-lĕm Je-dî/a-el Je-ru/shå Jĕd/i-däh Je-sa'iah (-ya) Jĕd'i-dī'ah Je-shā'iah (-ya) Jē/di-el Jěsh/a-nah Jěd/u-thun Je-ē/lī Je-ē/lus Je-ĉ/zer Jē/gar-sā/ha-dū'thå Je-hā/le-el Jē/ha-lē/le-el Je-hăl'e-lĕl Jeh-de/iah (-yå) Je-hěz/e-kěl Je-hī/ah Je-hī/el Je-hī/e-lī Jē/hiz-kī'ah Je-hō/a-dah Je-hō/a-hǎz Je-hō'ash Je/ho-ha'nan, or Jē-hō/ha-năn Je-hoi/a-chin

Je-hoi/a-dà

Je-hoi/a-kim

Je-hoi/a-rib

Je-h5/ram

Je-hon/a-dab

Je-hon'a-than

Jē/ho-shāb'e-āth

Je-hösh/a-phät

Je-hősh'e-bå

Je-hösh/u-à

Je-hoz/a-bad

Je-hőz/a-dăk

Jē/hu-dī'jah

Je-kăb/ze-el

Jěk/a-mē'am

Jěk/a-mī/ah

Je-kū/thi-el

Jěm/na-ăn

Je-phun/neh

Je-mū/el

Je-mī/ma, or

Jěm'i-mà

Jē/hu-căl

Je-hū'dī

Je-7/el

Je-shăr/e-lah Je-shëb/e-ab Jěsh/i-mŏn Je-shĭsh/a-ī Jěsh'o-ha-ī'ah Jěsh/u-run Je-sī'ah Je-sĭm/i-el Jěs/su-o Jĕs/11-ī Jē'u-ĕl, or Je-ū'el Jĕz'a-nī'ah Jěz'e-běl Je-zē/lus Je-zī/ah Jē/zi-el Jez-lī/ah Jĕz/o-ar Jěz/ra-hī/ah Jĕz/re-el Jīph/thah-ĕl Jō/a-chaz Jō'a-chim Jō/a-dā/nus Jō'a-hăz Jō/a-kim Jo-ã/nan Jo/a-rib Jō/a-thăm Jō'a-zăb'dus Jöch/e-hěd Jo-ē/lah Jo-ē/zer Jög/be-häh Jo-hā/nan Jo-hăn'nēs Joi/a-då Joi'a-kīm Joi/a-rib Jŏk'de-ăm Jŏk/me-ăm Jŏk'ne-am Jŏk'the-el

Jŏr/i-băs Jŏr/i-bus Jôr/ko-ăm Jŏs/a-băd Jŏs/a-phat Jŏs'a-phī'as Jös'e-dech Jo-sē/phus Jösh/a-băd Jösh/a-phät Josh'a-vī'ah Jösh-běk/a-shäh Jŏs/i-bī'ah Jŏs'i-phī'ah Jŏt/ba-thah Jŏz/a-băd Jŏz/a-char Jŏz/a-dăk Jū/shab-hē/sed

K.

Kăb/ze-el Kā/desh-bär/ne-å Kăd/mi-el Kăl/la-ĩ Ka-re/ah Kär/ka-å Kär/na-im Kĕd'e-mah Kěď/e-mŏth Kē/desh Năph/ta-lī Ke-hĕl'a-thah Kēi/lah Ke-la'iah Kěl'i-tà Ke-mū'el Kěr'en-hăp'puch Kē/ri-ŏth Ke-tū/rah Ke-zī/à Kĭb'roth-hat-tā'avalı KYb/za-Ym Kĭd/ron Kīr/-hār'a-sěth Kîr'-hā'resh Kir-hē/res Kĭr'i-ăth Kĭr'i-a-thā'im Kĭr/i-ăth/i-ā'ri-us Kĭr'i-ŏth Kîr'jath-jē'a-rīm Kĭsh'i-ŏn KYt/ron Kŏl/a-ī'ah Kush-ā/iah

L.

Lā/a-dah Lā/a-dăn Lăb/a-nā Lā/chish La-cū/nus La-hāi/rol La-ŏd'i-çē'à Lăp/i-dốth La-sē/å La-shā/ron Las/the-nes Lăz/a-rus Lĕb/a-nah Lĕb/a-non Leb/a-oth Leb-bē/us Le-bō/nah Lē/ha-bim Lĕm/u-el Le-tū/shim Līb/a-nus Lö'-dë'bar Lo'-ru'ha-mah Lŏth/a-sū'bus Lyc/a-ō'ni-à Ly-sa/ni-as Ly'si-as (lish'i-as, Ly-sim/a-chus

M.

Mā/a-chah

Ma-ăch/a-thī Ma-ăd/āi Mā/a-dī'ah Ma-ā/ī Ma-ăl'eh-a-crăb'bim Mā/a-nī Mā/a-răth Mā/a-sē'iah (-yà) Ma-ăs/i-āi Mā'a-sī'as Mā/a-zī'ah Măb/da-ī Mă c/a-lŏn Mă c'ea-be'us Măch/ba-nāi Mach/be-nah Măch/na-d5/bāi Mach-pë/lah Măd/a-ī Ma-dī/a-bun Ma-dī/ah Mā/di-an Mad-mē/nah Ma-ē/lus Măg'da-là Măg'da-lē'ne Măg'di-el Ma-gid'do Mag'pi-ash Ma-hā'lah, or Mā/ha-lah Ma-hā'la-lē'el Mā/ha-lath

Ma-hā/le-el

Mā/ha-nā'im

Mā/ha-neh-dăn

Mā/ha-lī

Jŏn/a-dăb

Jop/pe

Jō/ra-ī

Ma-hăr/a-l Ma-hā/zi-ŏth Ma/her-shal/alhăsh'-băz Ma-ăn/e-ăs Mak-hē'loth Mak-h3/dah Măl'a-chī Mal-chī/ah Măl'chi-el Mal-chī/jah Mal-chi'ram Mil/chi-shu'à Ma-le'le-el .Mallo-thī Ma-mā/ias (-yas) Mam-nī/ta-nāi'mus Ma-mā/chus Min'a-en Măn/a-hăth Min'as-si'as Măn/li-ŭs Ma-nō/ah Măr'a-lah Măr'a-năth'à, or Măr/a-nā'thà Mär'do-chë'us Ma-rē/shah Măr'i-môth Măr'i-sa Mär/se-uà Măs'a-lŏth Ma-sī/as Mas/re-kah Mas-si/as Math/a-nī'as Ma-thū/sa-là Mat/ta-nah Măt/ta-nī/ah Măt/ta-thà Măt/ta-thah Mat/ta-thī'as Măt/te-nā'i Mat-the/las Mat-thī/as (măththi/as) Măt'ti-thī'ah Măz/i-tī/as Măz/za-roth Me-ä/rah Me-bun'nāi Měch'e-rath-ite Měd'a-bà Měd'e-bà Me-3/då. Me-het/a-bel Me-hī/dā Me-ho'lah Me-hū/ja-el Me-hū/man Me-hū/nim Me-jär/kon Měk'o-nah

Měl'a-ti'ah

Mel-chī'ah

Mel-chī/as

Měl'chi-el

Mel-chĭs'e-dĕ€ Měl'chi-shu'à Ma/le-à Mĕl'i-eū Měl/i-tà. Me-mū/can Měn'a-hěm Me-nes'theus Me-on/e-nim Me-5n/o-thāi Meph/a-ath Me-phib'o-sheth Měr/a-ī/ah Me-ra/ioth (-yoth) Měr/a-rī, or Me-rā/rī Mër'a-tha'im Měr/e-měth Měr/i-bah Měr/ib-bā'al Me-ro'da ch-băl'adăn Me-ron/o-thite Me-shěl'e-mī'ah Me-shěz/a-beel Me-shěz/a-běl Me-shille-mith Me-shil/le-moth Me-sho/bab Me-shul/le-meth Měs'o-bā'īte Měs'o-po-tā'mi-à Me-te/rus Měth/o-är Me-thū/sa-el Me-thū/se-lah Me-u'nim Měz/a-hăb Mī/a-min Mī-cā/iah (-ya) Mī/cha-el, or Mī/chael (-kel) Mī-ehē'as Mich/me-thah Mĭg/dal-ĕl Mĭj'a-min Mik-nē/iah (-ya) Mĭl/a-lā/ī Mī-lē/tus Mi-nī/a-mĭn Mĭr'i-am Mis/a-el Mish/a-el Mī/she-al Mish-măn/nah Mish/ra-ites Mis/pe-reth Mīs/sa-bib

Mith/re-dath

Mnā/son (nā/son)

Mor'esh-eth-gath

Mit/v-le'ne

Miz/ra-im

Mō/a-dī'ah

Mŏl/a-dah

Mô/o-si'as

Môr'de-cāi

Mo/ras-thite

Mo-rī/ah Mo-sē/rā Mo-sa/roth Mo-sől/la-mon Mỹ/si-à (mǐzh/I-à)

Nā/a-mah

Nā/a-man Nā/a-ma-thīte Nā/a-mītes Nā/a-rah Nā/a-rāi Nā/a-răn Nā/a-rāth Na-ash'on Nā/a-thus Năb/a-rī'as Năb'a-thē'ans Năb/u-cho-don'osôr Na-dăb/a-thà Nā/ha-lăl Na-hā/li-el Nā/ha-lŏl Na-hăm'a-nI Na-hara-ī Nā/ha-rā'im Nā/ha-rī Nā'i-dus Nā/in Na-nē/å Na-o'mī, or Na'o-Năph'i-sî Năph/ta-lī Năph/tu-him Na-thăn'a-el Nath/a-nī/as Năz/a-rěth Ne'a-rī'ah Něh/a-i Ne-balioth (-yoth)

Ne-bā/joth

Ne-co/dan

Ne'e-mi'as

Něg'i-noth

Nə/hi-lŏth

Ne-kō/dà

Ne-mū'el

Něph/tha-lī

Neph/to-ah

Ne-phū/sim

Ne'reus

Ne-rī'ah

Ne-ri/as

zar

Něb/u-chad-něz'-

Něb/u-shăs/ban Něb/u-zär-ā'dan Něďa-bī'ah Ne-hěl/a-mîte Ne-ī/el, or Ne/i-ĕl Ne-phish/e-sim Něph'tha-lim

Něth/a-ni'ah Něth/i-nima Ne-tō/phah Ne-toph/a-thī Ne-zī/ah Nī-ca/nor Nic'o-la'i-tans Nī-cŏp'o-lis Ni/ger Nin/e-veh Nő/a-dī'ah No-ē/ba Nom/a-des Nu-mē/ni-us

O'ba-dī'ah, or Ŏb'a-dī'ah Ob-dī/å Ö'€hi-el Ŏc'i-dē'lus Ŭ¢∕i-nå Öd'o-när'kës Ŏl'a-mus Ŏl'i-vět Ŏl'o-fer'nes Ŏm/a-ē'rus Ō/me-gà, or O-mě/gå O-něs'i-mus Ŏn'e-siph'o-rus O-nī/a-rēş 0-nī/as O-ri/on Or'tho-sī'as O-sā'ias (o-zā'yas) 0-se/a 0-se/as O she'a, or O'she-a Oth/ni-el Oth'o-nī'as O-zī/as Ö/zi-el 0-zō/rå

P.

Pā/a-rāi Pā/gi-ei Pā/ī Păl'es-tī'nå Păl'es-tine Păl/ti-el Pam-ph*l'i-à Pär/me-näs Par-shan/da-tha Păr/y-ah Par-va/im. or Par'va-im Pa-sē/ah Păt/a-rà Pa-thē/us

Păth/ros

Păt/ro-băs Pa-tro/elus Pā/u Pěd/a-hěl Pe-däh/zur, or Pěd/ah-zůr Pe-da'iah (-ya) Pěk'a-hī'ah Pěl/a-ī'ah Pěl/a-lī/ah Pěl'a-tī'ah Pe-lī/as Pe-nī/el Pen-tap/o-lis Pe-nū'el Pěr/a-zim Per/ga-mos Pe-rī/dā Pēr/me-năs Per-sep'o-lis Pe-ry/da Pěth/a-hī'ah Pe-thū'el Pe-ŭl/thāi Phac'a-reth Phãi/sur Phal-dā/ius (-yus) Pha-le/as

Phăl/ti-el

Pha-nū'el Phăr'a-çim

Path-ry/sim

Pha'raōh (fa'ro or fa/ra-o) Phar'a-tho'nī Pha-rī/ra Pha-sē'ah, or Phā'se-ah Pha-se/lis Phás/i-ron Phas/sa-ron Phe-nī/ce Phe-ni/ci-à (-nish/i-) Pher'e-zīte Phī-bē/seth, or Phib/e-seth Phil'a-děl'phi-à

(classical pron. Phil/a-del-phi'a Phi-lär/ches Phī-lē/mon Phī-lē/tus Phi-lis/tine Phĭ-lŏl/o-gus Phil'o-me'tor Phin/e-as Phin/e-has Phỹ-gĕl/lus Pī/-bē'seth, or

Pīb/e-sěth Pī/-ha-hī'roth Pĭſ/e-hà Pī-lē/şer Pil-nē/şer Pĭl'tāi Pir/a-thon

Pī-sid/i-a

Sē/i-rath

Sěl/e-mī/a

Se-leu/cus Sĕm'a-chī'ah

Sĕm'a-ī'ah

Se-měl/li-us

Sěm/e-ī

Sĕl/eu-çī'ā)

Sē/led

Plē/ia-dēş (-yadeez) Poch/ez-reth Pŏn/ti-us Pī/late (pon/shi-us) Por/a-tha Pôr/ci-us (-shǐ-us) Pŏs/i-dō'ni-us Pŏt/i-phar Po-tiph/e-rah Pris-çĭl/lå Proch'o-rus Ptől/e-mā'is (től/-) Ptől'e-mē'us (től'-) Pu tē/o-lī Pū/ti-el

Quin'tus Měm'miŭs

Rā/a-mah Ra/a-mī/ah Ra-am/s3s Rab-b5/ni Răb/sa-çēş Răb/sa-ris Răb/sha-kēh Răd/da-ī Rā/gau Ri/ges Ra-gū/el Rā/math-ā/im Rám/a-thěm Ra-mē/sē3 Ra-mī/ah Rā/pha-el, or Rā/phael (-fel) Răph/a-im Ra-thū/mus, or Răth/u-mus Rē/a-ī'ah R3/el-ā'iah (-ya) Re-ĕl/i-us Ree-sā/ias (-yas) Rē/gem-mē/lech R3/ha-bī'ah R3/ho-bō'am Re-h5/both R3/1 Rěm/a-lī'ah Rěm/mon-měth/oär R3/pha-el Rěph/a-ī'ah Sar-sē/chim Rěph/a-im Săth/ra-bu-zā/nēs Rěph/l-dim Săv/a-răn Sa/vl-as Re-u'el, or Reu'el Scē/và (sē/và) Rep/mah Sçy-thop/o-lis (si-) Re-zī/à Sec/a-cah

Rhē/ģi-um (rē/-)

Sĕch/e-nī'as

Rhod'o-cus (rod'-) Sed'e-çī'as Rī/bāi Rŏb'o-ănı Rőd/a-nim Ro-22/lim Rō/i-mus Ro-măm/tĭ-ē'zer Ru/ha-mah

Sā/bach-thā/nī Sab/a-oth, or Sa-Sen-nach/e-rib, or bā/oth Sĕn/na-chē'rib Săb/a-tē/us Se-nū'ah Se-o'rim Săb/a-tus Săb/ba-thē/us Sĕph/a-răd Sab-bē/us Sĕph/ar-vā'im Sa-bē/ang Se-phē/la Sā/bi-ē Sĕr/a-ī'ah Săb/te-chah Sĕr/gi-ŭs Săd/a-mī/as Shā/al-ăb/bln Sad-de/us Sha-ăl/be-nîte Săd/du-çee‡ Sā/ha-dû/thà Shā/a-rā/im Shab-běth/a-ī Săl/a-mis Shăch/i-à Săl/a-săd/a-ī Shăd/da-ī Sa-la/thi-el Shā/ha-rā'im SXI/la-ī Sha-hăz/i-math Sal-lū/mus Shăl/i-shâ Săl/man-ā/sar Shăl/le-chěth Sal-mo/ne Shăl/ma-ī Sa-lô/me Shăl/ma-në/ser Săm/a-el Shăm/a-rī'ah Sa-ma/ias (-vas) Shăm/ma-ĩ Sa-mā/ri-à (classi- Shăm/mu-ah cal pron. Săm'- Shăm'she-ra'î Shăr/a-ī a-rī'a) Săm'a-tus Shar'a-im Sa-ınē/ius (-yus) Sha-rē/zer Săm'o-thra'ci-a Shar/on (-thrā/shǐ-à) Sha-ru/hen Sămp/sa-mēz Shash'a-i Săn/a-băs/sa-rus Shā/ul Săn/a-sib She-ăl/ti-el San-băl/lat Shē/a-rī/ah Săph'a-tī'as Shē/ar-jā/shub Sap-phī/rå (saf-fī/-Shěb'a-nī'ah ra) Shěb'a-rim Shěb/u-el Sár/a-bī/as Sā/rāi Shěch/a-nī'ah Săr'a-ī'ah Shĕd'e-ur Sa-rā/ias (-yas) Shē/ha-rī'ah Săr/a-měl Shěl'e-mī'ah Sar-chěd/o-nus Shěl/o-mī Sar-d3/us Shěl'o-mith Sā/re-à Shěl'o-moth Sa-rō/thi-e Shěl'mi-el, or

She-mū/el She-nā/zar Shěph/a-tī/ah She-phū/phan Se-leū/ci-à (-shi-à, classical pron. Sher'e-bi'ah She-r3/zer Shē/shāi Shib/bo-leth Shig-ga'ion (-yon) Shi-gi'o-noth Shi-lo'ah Shi-lö/nī Se-nā/ah, or Sěn/alō/nīte Shĭm/e-ah Shim/e-Am Shim/e-ath

Shī'lo-nīte, or Shi-Shim/e-i Shim/e-on Shǐm/shāi Shiph/rah Shit'ra-ī Shō/ba-ī Shō/cho Sho-shan nim Shij/ba-el Shy/the-lah Sib/be-chāi Sĭo/ra-im Si'zy-on(sish'i-on) Si-zī/o-nŏth Si-lo'ah, or Sil'o-ah Sĭ-lō/am, or Sĭl/oлm

Sĭ-lō/e, or Sĭl/o-e Sī/mal-cū'e Sī/nāi Sĭp/pāi Sir'l-on Sĭ-săm/a-ī Sĭs/e-rà Sŏd/o-må Sŏp/a-ter Sŏph'e rěth Sŏpli/o-nī'as So-sip/a-ter Sős/the-nes Sŏs/tra-tŭs So/ta-i Sta/chys Steph/a-nas Sū/ba-ī Sū/di-ăs Sū/san-chītes SV-3/148 Sv-ē/ne Syn/ti-chē Syr/i-on Sy'ro-phe-ni'ci-an (-nish'i-an)

Tā/a-năch Tab/a-ŏth Tăb/ba-ŏth

Tā/be-al Ta/be-el Te-běl/li-us Tăb/e-rah Tăb/i-thà Tăb/ri-mon Tach/mo-nite Ta-hap/a-nes Täh/pan-hēs Täh/pe-nēs Täh/re-à Tăl'i-thâ-cũ'mī Tăl/māi Tăn/hu-měth Tăp/pu-ah Tăr/a-lah Ta/re-à Tăt/na-ī Tĕb/a-lī/ah Te-haph/ne-hes Te-kö/å Těl'-ā'bib Těl/a-ĭm Těl/-ha-r2/shå Tem/a-nī Thad-de/ns, or Thad/de-ús Thăm/na-thà

The-co/e The-la/sar The-oc/a-nus The-ŏd/o-tus The-oph'i-lus Ther/me-leth Thěs/sa-lo-nī'ca Thim/na-thah Thom/o-T Thra/ci-à (shí-à) Thra-sē'as Thỹ/a-tî'rà Tĩ-bē/ri-as Tī-bē/ri-us Tig/lath-pi-le/fer Til'gath-pil-ne'ge, Tī-mē'us Tim/na-thah Tĭ-mō/the-us Tîr/ha-kah Tìr/ha-nah Tîr/i-a Tìr/sha-thà To-bi/ah Tő/bi-el To-bī/jah To-gar/mah Tŏl/ba-nēş To/phel Trách/o-nī'tis Trip/o-lis Tro-gyl/li-um

Troph/i-mus

Trỹ-phē/nà

Try-pho/sa

Tu'bi-c'nī

Tých/i-cus

Ty-ran/nus

Tyr'i-ang

Tv/rus

She-mā'ah

Shem'a-I'ah

Shěm/e-ber

Shěm/i-nith

She-mī/dà

Shem'a-rī'ah

Shěm'a-ah

U.	Va-nī/ah	Zăb-d3/us Zăb/dī	Ze-bā/im Ze-bī/nā	Zěr'e-răth Ze-rij'ah
Ū/la-ī	***	Zăb/di-el Zăb/u-lon	Ze-boi/im Ze-bō/im	Ze-rŭb/ba-bël Zër/u-i/ah
U-phär/sin	Χ.	Ză €/ €a-ī	Ze-bū/dah	Zib'e-on
U-rī/ah		Zac-chē'us	Zěb/u-lun	Zib'i-ah
U-rī/as	Xăn/thi-cus	Zăch'a-rī'ah	Zěch'a-rī'ah	Zid-kī/jah
Ū∕ri-el	(zăn/-)	Zăch/a-rī'as	Zĕd'e-chī'as	Zĭl'thai
U-rī'jah		Zăch'a-ry	Zĕd'e-ki'ah	Zî/phron
Ü′tha-ī		Zal-mō/nah	Ze-lö/phe-håd	· Zip-pō/rah
Ū/za-ĩ	77	Za-nō/ah	Ze-lō/tēs	Zo-b3/bah
Ŭz/zah	Z.	Zăr/a-cês	Zém/a-rā'im	Zō/he-lĕth
Uz-zī/ah		Zăr'a-ī'as	Ze-mī/rå	Zō/phāi
Uz-zī'el or Uz'zi	-el Zā'a-nā'im	Zā/re-ah	Ze/nas	Zō/re-ah
	Zā/a-năn	Zăr/e-phăth	Zěph/a-nî'ah	Zo-rob/a-bel
	Zā/a-năn'nim	Zăr/e-tăn	Zeph/a-thah	Zū'ri-ĕl
***	Zā/a-văn	Zär/ta-nah	Zěr/a-hī'ah	Zū/ri-shăd/da-ī
V.	Zib/a-dæ/ans	Zăth/o-ē	Zěr/a-ī'ah	
, ,	Zăb'a-dā'ias (-yas)	Za-thū/ī	Zĕr/e-då	,
[≅] Va-jĕz/a-thà	Zăb/bāi	Zĕb'a-dī'ah	Ze-rĕd/a-thah	

ā,ē,ī,ō,ū,5,tong; ā,ĕ,Y,ŏ,ŭ,y,short; câre,cär, àsk, all, what; êre, vçil, tërm; pïque, fîrm.

PRONOUNCING AND EXPLANATORY VOCABULARY

OF

COMMON ENGLISH CHRISTIAN NAMES.

I. NAMES OF MEN.

Aaron (ar'un). [Heb.] Lofty; inspired.

A'bel. [Heb.] Breath; transitoriness; vanity. A-bī'el. [Heb.] Father of

strength. A-bī'jah. [Heb.] To whom Jehovah is a Father. [light.

Ab'ner.. [Heb.] Father of A'bra-ham. [Heb.] Father [elevation. of a multitude. A'bram. [Heb.] Father of Ad'am. [Heb.] Man; earthman; red earth.

A-dol'phus. [O. H. Ger.] Noble wolf, i. e. noble hero. Ad'o-nî'ram. [Heb.] Lord of height.

Al'a-rie. [O. II. Ger.] All-rich: or, noble ruler. Al'bert. [O. II. Ger.] Nobly bright; illustrious.

Al'bi-on. [Celt.] Mountainous land; - the ancient name of England.

Al'ex-an'der. [Ger.] A defender of men. Al'fred. [O. II. Ger.] Elf

in council; i. e., good counselor. [ALPHONSO. A-lon'zo. [O. Ger.] Same as Al'phe-us (properly Al-phe'us). [lleb.] Exchange. Al-phon'so. [O. II. Ger.] All-

ready; willing.

Ăl'vah, } Ăl'van. } [Heb.] Iniquity. [O. II. Ger.] Be-Al'vin, (Ăl'win. loved by all.

Am'a-rī'ah. [Heb.] Whom Jehovah promised.

Am'a-sà. [Heb.] A burden.

Am'brose. [Gr.] Immortal; Ben'e-diet. [Lat.] Blessed. divine.

Ām'mī. [Heb.] My people. Ā'mos. [Heb.] Strong; courageous; otherwise, a burden. An'drew (ăn/dru). [Gr.] Strong; manly.

An'selm. [O. II. Ger.] Protection of God.

Ăn'tho-ny (-to-), } [Lat.] Ān'to-ny. Priceless; praiseworthy.

Ar'chi-bald. [Ger.] Extremely bold; otherwise, holy

prince. Är'te-mas. [Gr.] Gift of Artenis, or Diana. Arthur. [Celt.] High; noble.

A'sa. [Heb.] Healer; physician. [God. As'a-hel. [Heb.] Made of A'saph. [Heb.] A collector. Ash'er. [Heb.] Happy; fortunate. ness.

Ash'ur. [Heb.] Black; black-Au-gus'tin, [Lat.] Belong-Au-gus'tine, ing to Au-Aus'tin. gustus.

Au-gus'tus. [Lat.] Exalted; imperial. Az'a-rī'ah. [Heb.] Helped of the Lord.

Băp'tist. [Gr.] A baptizer; a purifier. Bär'na-bas, [Heb.] Son of Băr'na-by. | consolation. Bar-thol'o-mew. [Heb.] warlike son.

Bar-zĭl'lāi. [Heb.] Iron of the Lord; firm; true. Băş'il. [Gr.] Kingly; royal.

Běn'ja-min. [Heb.] Son of the right hand.

Be-ri'ah. [Heb.] In calamity Ber'nard, [[O. H. Ger.] Bold Bar'nard.] as a bear. Bēr'tram. [O. H. Ger.] Bright

raven. Be-zăl'e-el. [Heb.] In the

shadow (protection) of God. Bon'i-face. [Lat.] A benefactor.

Cad-wal'la-der. [Brit.] Battle-arranger.

Çæ'şar. [Lat.] Hairy; or, blue-eyed; or, born under the cesarean operation.

€ā'leb. [Heb.] A dog. €ăl'vin. [Lat.] Bald. Cal'vin. [Lat.] Bald. Cecil (se'sil, sis'il, or ses'il).

[Lat.] Dim-sighted. Çe'phas. [Aramaic.] A stone. Charles. [O. H. Ger.] Strong;

manly; noble-spirited. Christ'ian. [Lat.] Belong ing to Christ; a believer in

Christ. [ing Christe [Gr.] Chris'to-pher. Bear-Clar'ence. [Lat.] Illustrious. Clau'di-us, [Lat.] Lame.

Clem'ent. [Lat.] Mild-tempered; merciful. Con'rad. [O. II. Ger.] Bold

in council; resolute. €ŏn'stant. [Lat.] Firm; faithful. Con'stan-tine. [Lat.] Res-

olute; firm. or-nē'li-us (or kor-neel'-yus). [Lat.] (Uncertain.) €or-nē'li-us

[A.-S.] Noted | Em'er-y, €ŭth'bert. splendor. Çÿp'ri-an. [Gr.] Of Cyprus. Çÿr'il. [Gr.] Lordly. Çÿ'rus. [Per.] The sun.

D.

Dăn. [Heb.] A judge. Dăn'i-el (or dăn4yel). [Heb.] A divine judge. Da-rī'us. [Per.] Preserver. Dā'vid. [Heb.] Beloved. De-mē'tri-us. [Gr.] Belonging to Ceres. Děn'is. | [Gr.] Same as DI-Děn'nis. | ONYSIUS. [Fr. form. Děr'rick. [O. H. Ger.] corruption of THEODORIC. Dī'o-nys'i-us (-nĭzh/ī-us.) Belonging to Dio-[Gr.] nysos, the god of wine. Don'ald. [Celt.] Proud chief. Dun'ean (dunk'an). [Celt.] Brown ehief.

E. Ěb'en. [Heb.] A stone. Ěb'en-ē'zer. [Heb.] Ĕb'en-ē'zer. The stone of help. Ĕd'gar. [A.-Ŝ.] A javelin (or protector) of property. Ed'mund. [A.-S.] Defender of property. Ed'ward. [A.-S.] Guardian of property. [property. Gainer of Ĕd'win. [A.-S.] Eg'bert. [O. II. Ger.] The sword's brightness; famous with the sword. El'bert. [O. II. Ger.] The same as ALBERT. Ĕl'dred. [A.-S.] Terrible. Ē'le-ā'zer. [Heb.] To whom God is a help. E'lī. [Heb.] A foster son. E-lī'ab. [Heb.] God is his father. E-lī'as. [Heb.] Tho samo as ELIJAII. [Lord. E-lī'hu. [Heb.] God tho E-li'jah. [Heb.] Jehovah is my God. E-lī'pha-let. [Heb.] God of salvation. E-lī'sha. [Heb.] God my salvation. E-lī'zur. [Heb.] God is my rock. of ELISHA. Ĕl'lis. [Heb.] A variation El'mer. [A. S.] Noble; ex-eellent. [A contraction of ETHELMER. Ĕl'nā-than. [Heb.] God gave. Em-măn'u-el. [Heb.] God

Em'mer-y, [A.-S.] Power- Grif'fith. Em'o-ry. E'noch. [Heb.] Consecrated; dedieated. Ē'nos. [Heb.] Man. E'phra-im. [Heb.] Very fruit-E-răs'mus. [Gr.] worthy to be loved. Lovely ; E-răs'mus. E-răs'tus. [Gr.] Lovely; [powerful. amiable. E'ric. [A.-S.] Rich; brave; Er'nest. [Ger.] Earnest. E'than. [Heb.] Firmness; strength. Eū'gene, or Eū-gene'. [Gr.] Well-born; noble. Eüs'taçe. [Gr.] Healthy; strong; standing firm. Ĕv'an. [Brit.] The same as

E-ze'ki-el. [Heb.] Strength F.

Ez'rà. [Heb.] Help.

fof God.

JOHN.

Fē'lix. [Lat.] Happy; prosperous. Fer'di-nand. [O. H. Ger.] Brave; valiant. Ger.] Fer-năn'do. [O. H. The same as FERDINAND. Fěs'tus. [Lat.] Joyful; glad. Fran'cis. [Fr.] Free. Frank. [Fr.] A contraction of Francis. Frěd'er-ic, [O. H. About Ger.] Abounding

in peace; or, peaceful ruler. G.

Ga'bri-el. [Heb.] Man of God. Gā'ius (gā'yus). [Lat.] Rejoiced. Ga-mā'li-el. [Heb.] Recompense of God. Går'ret. [O. II. Ger.] Another form of GERALD. Geof'frey. [O. H. Ger.] The same as GODFREY. Ġeôrġe. [Gr.] A landholder; husbandman. Ger'ald, [O. H. Ger.] Strong Ger'ard. | with the specific Ger'shom. [Heb.] An exile. A de A destroyer. Gil'bert. [O. H. Ger.] Yellow-bright; famous.

Gīles. [Gr.] A kid. Giv'en. [Eng.] Gift of God. God'dard. [O. Ger.] Pious; virtuous.

God'frey. [O. H. Ger.] At peace with God. Greg'o-ry. [Ger.] ful; vigilant.

[Brit.] Having great faith. Gus-tā'vus. [Sw.] A warrior; a hero. Guy. [Fr.] A leader.

н. Hăn'ni-bal. [Punie.] Grace

of Baal. Hăr'old. [A.-S.] A ehampion; general of an army. Hē'man. [Heb.] Faithful. Hěn'ry. [O. II. Ger.] The head or chief of a house. Her'bert. [A.-S.] Glory of the army. warrior. Hēr'man. [O. H. Ger.] Hěz'e-kī'ah. [Heb.] Strength of the Lord. [merry. Hil'a-ry. [Lat.] Cheerful Hi'ram. [Heb.] Most noble. Cheerful; ŏr'açe. [Gr.] Same HORATIO. [Fr. form.] Hŏr'açe. Same as Ho-rā'ti-o (ho-rā'shI-o). [Gr.] (Uncertain.)

Ho-sē'a. [Heb.] Salvation. How'ell. [Brit.] Sound; whole. Hū'bert. [O. H. Ger.] Bright in spirit; soul-bright. Hūgh (hū), [D.] Hū'go. spirit; soul. [A.-S.] Humph'rey. Pro-

T.

tector of the home. .

Ĭeh'a-bod. [Heb.] The glory has departed. Ig-nā'ti-us (ig-nā/shǐ-us). [Gr.] Ardent; fiery. Im-man'u-el. [Heb.] The same as EMMANUEL. Ĭn'gram. [Teut.] Raven. Ĭn'i-go. [Gr.] The same as IGNATIUS. [Sp. form.] Ī'rā. [Heb.] Watchful. Ī'ṣaac (ī'zak). [Heb.] Laughter. Ī-ṣā'iah (ī-zā'yā). [Heb.] Salvation of the Lord. [God. Is'ra-el. [Heb.] A soldier of Iv'an. [Brit.] The same as JOHN. [Russian form.]

J.

Jā'bez. [Heb.] He will cause pain. Ja'cob. [Heb.] A supplanter. Jā'i-rus. [Heb.] He will enlighten. James. [Heb.] The same as JACOB. ment. [Heb.] Enlarge-Jā'pheth. Watch- Ja'red. [Heb.] Descent. Jā'son. [Gr.] A healer.

Jäs'per. [Per.] (Uncertain.) Jā'van. [Heb.] Clay; supple. Jěd'e-di'ah. [Heb.] Beloved of the Lord.

Jef'frey. [O. II. Gcr.] Same

as GODFREY. Jěr'e-mī'ah, [Heb.] Exalted Jěr'e-my. of the Lord. Jěr'ome (in Eng.), Je-rōme' (in Amer.). Holy name.

Jes'se. [Heb.] Wealth. Jo'ab. [Heb.] Jehovah is his [cuted. father. Job. [Heb.] Afflicted; perse-Jo'el. [Heb.] The Lord is

God. [gift of God. Jöhn (jön). [Heb.] Gracious Jō'nah, Jō'nas. [Heb.] A dove.

Jon'a-than. [Heb.] Gift of Jehovah.

Jō'seph. [Heb.] He shall add. Josh'u-a. [Heb.] God of salvation.

Jo-sī'ah, [Heb.] Given of Jo-sī'as. | the Lord. Jō'tham. [Heb.] The Lord is

upright. Jū'dah. [Heb.] Praised. Jū'li-an. [Lat.] Sprung from, or belonging to, Julius.
Jū'li-us. [Gr.] Soft-haired.
Jus'tin, [Lat.] Just;
Jus'tus.) right. Just; up-

K.

Kěn'elm. [A.-S.] A defender of his kindred. Kěn'neth. [Gael.] A leader; commander.

L.

Lā'ban. [Hcb.] White. Lăm'bert. [O. II. Ger.] Il-lustrious with landed possessions.

Lăn'çe-lot. [It.] A little angel; otherwise, a little lance or warrior; or, a servant. Lau'rence, [Lat.] Crowned Law'rence. with laurel. Lăz'a-rus. [Heb.] God will help.

Le-an'der. [Gr.] Lion-man. Lěm'u-el. [Heb.] Created by God.

Leon'ard (len/ard). [Ger.] Strong or brave as a lion. Le-on'i-das. [Gr.] Lion-like. Lē'o-pold. [O. II. Ger.] Bold for the people.

Lē'vī. [Hcb.] Adhesion. See Gen. xxix. 34. Lew'is (loo'is). [O. II. Ger.]

Bold warrior. Lî'nus. [Gr.] Flaxen-haired.

Lī'o-nel. [Lat.] Young lion. Llew-ĕl'lvn (lu-ĕl/lin). [Celt.] Lightning.

Lo-am'mī. [Heb.] Not my people. Lo-ren'zo. [Lat.] The same

as LAURENCE. Lot. [Heb.] A veil: covering.

Lou'is. [O. II. Ger.] The same as LEWIS. [Fr. form.] Lū'cĭ-an (lū'shi-an). [Lat.] Belonging to, or sprung

from, Lucius. Lū'ci-us (lū'shī-us). [Lat.] Born at break of day. Lū'do-vic. [O. II. Ger.] Same

as LEWIS. [Ger. form.] Lüke. [Lat.] Light. Lü'ther. [Ger.] Illustrious

warrior. Ly-eur'gus. [Gr.] Wolfdriver.

M.

Mā'doe. [W.] Good; beneficent. [of the Lord. Măl'a-chī. [Heb.] Messenger Ma-năs'seh. [Heb.] Forgetfulness

Mar-cěl'lus. [Lat.] Diminutive of MARCUS. Mar'ci-ŭs (mär'shi-ŭs). [Lat.]

Same as MARCUS. Mär'eus, [Lat.] Märk. | mer A hammer ; otherwise-

a male; or, sprung from Mars. Mär'ma-dükc. [A.-S.]

mighty noble. Mär'tin. [Lat.] Of Mars; warlike.

Măt'thew (măth'yll). [Hcb.] Gift of Jehovah. Mat-thī'as (math-thī/as).

[lleb.] Gift of the Lord; the same as MATTHEW. Mau'rice. [Lat.] Moorish; dark-colored.

Măx'i-mil'i-an. [Lat.] The greatest Æmilianus.

Mī'eah. [Heb.] Who is like the Lord? Mī'eha-el (or mī'kel). [Heb.]

Who is like God? Mīles. [Lat.] A soldier. Môr'gan. [Brit.] A seaman;

a dweller on the sea. Mō'sĕs. [Egypt.] Drawn out of the water.

Nā'hum. [Heb.] Consolation. Nā'than. [Heb.] Given; a gift. Na-thăn'a-el, [Heb.] The Na-thăn'i-el, gift of God. The

| Neal, | [Lat.] Dark; swarthy; | Neil, | otherwise [Celt.]. [Celt.], of the Lord. Chief. Në'he-mî'ah. [Heb.] Comfort Nich'o-las, [Gr.] Victory of Nie'o-las. the people. No'ah. [Heb.] Rest; comfort. No'el. [Lat. Dies Natalis.]

No'el. [Lat. Dies Natalis.] Christmas; born on Christmas day. Nôr'man. [Ger.] A northman; a native of Normandy.

O'ba-dī'ah. [Heb.] Scrvant of the Lord.

O'bed. [Heb.] Serving God. Oe-tā/vi-ŭs, [Lat.] The eighth-born. Ŏl'i-ver. [Lat.] An olivetree. [aincer. Orlăn'do. [Teut.] Same as ROWLAND. [It. form.] s'ear. [Celt.] Bounding

Os'ear. warrior.

Ös'mond, [O. II. Ger.] Pro-Ös'mund. | tection of God. Os'mund. | tection of God. Os'wald. [O. II. Ger.] Power of God.

Ōw'en. [Celt.] Lamb; otherwise, young warrior.

Ρ.

Păt'rĭck. [Lat.] Noble; a patrician.

Paul. [Lat.] Little. [PAUL. Pau-li'nus. [Lat.] Same as Pë'leg. [Heb.] Division. Pěr'e-grine. [Lat.] A stran-

ger. Pē'ter. [Gr.] A rock. Phī-lăn'der. [Gr.] A lover of

Phī-lē'mon. [Gr.] Loving; [horses. friendly. [Gr.] Phĭl'ip. A lover of Phĭn'e-as, | [Heb.] Phĭn'e-has. | of br Mouth of brass. Pī'us. [Lat.] Pious; dutiful. Pŏl'y-carp. [Gr.] Much fruit. Pre-serv'ed. [Eng.] Re-

deemed; saved.

Quin'tin. [Lat.] The fifth.

R.

Rålph (in Eng. often pron. rāf.) [O. II. Ger.] Same as RODOLPHUS. [ing of God. • Răph'a-el. [Hcb.] The heal-Rěg'i-nald. [O. H. Ger.] Strong ruler.

son, ôr, do, wolf, too, took; ûrn, rue, pull; c, c, soft; c, g, hard; az; exist; n as ng; this.

Reu'ben. Reu'el. [Heb.] Friend of God. Reyn'old. [O. II. Ger.] The same as REGINALD. Rich'ard. [O. II. Ger.] Richhearted; powerful. Röb'ert. [O. II. Ger.] Bright in fame. Rod'er-ie, [O. II. Ger.] Rod'er-ick. Rich in fame. Rō'dolph, Ro-dŏl'phus. [O. H. Ger.] Famous wolf, or hero. Rög'er. [O. II. Ger.] Fa-

mous with the spear. Rō'land. [O. H. Ger.] Same as ROWLAND. [Fr. form.] Row'land. [O. H. Ger.] Fame of the land. Ru'dolph, | [O. H. Ger.] Ru'dol'phus. | Variations

[liaired. of RODOLPHUS. Ru'fus. [Lat.] Red; red-Ru'pert. [O. H. Ger.] Same as ROBERT.

S. Săl'mon. [Heb.] Shady. Săm'son, [Heb.] Splendid Sămp'son. sun; i. e., great joy and felicity. Săm'u-el. [Heb.] Heard of God; asked for of God. Saul. [Heb.] Asked for. Se'ba. [Heb.] Eminent. Se-băs'tian (-băst'yan). [Gr.] Venerable; reverend. Se-rē'no. | [Lat.] Calm; Se-rē'nus. | peaceful. Sěth. [Heb.] Appointed. Sĭġ'is-mund. [O. H. Ger.] Conquering protection.

[Heb.] Behold, a | Sī'las. [Lat.] . A contraction | U-rī'ah. [Heb.] Light of the of SILVANUS. [a wood. Sil-vā'nus. [Lat.] L Sil-vĕs'ter. [Lat.] the country; rustic. Living in Bred in

Sim'e-on, [Heb.] Hearing Si'mon. | with acceptance. Hearing Sŏl'o-mon. [Hcb.] Peaceable. Ste'phen (ste'vn). [Gr.] A crown.

Syl'van, The same as Syl-vā'nus. SILVANUS. Syl-věs'ter. The same as SILVESTER.

Т.

Thad'de-us. [Syr.] The wise. The 'o-bald (formerly tib'-ald). [O. II. Ger.] Bold for the people. [of God. The gift The'o-dore. The odore. [Gr.] The gift The odo-rie. [A.-S.] Powerful among the people. [of God. The-oph'i-lus. [Gr.] A lover The'ron. [Gr.] A hunter. Thom'as (tom'as). [Heb.] twin. [God. Tim'o-thy. [Gr.] Fearing Ti'tus. [Gr.] (Uncertain.) To-bi'ah, [Heb.] Dis To-bi'ah, } Distin-To-bī'as. guished of the

Lord. Tris'tam, [Lat.] Tris'tram. pensi Grave ; pensive; melancholy: sorrowful; sad. Tyb'alt. [O. H. Ger.] A con-traction of THEOBALD.

U.

U-lys'ses. [Gr.] A hater. Ur'ban. [Lat.] Of the town; courteous; polished.

Lord. U'ri-an. [Dan.] A husband-U'ri-el. [Heb.] Light of God.

Văl'en-tine: [Lat.] Strong; healthy; powerful. Vie'tor. [Lat.] A conqueror. Vin'cent. [Lat.] Conquering. Viv'i-an. [Lat.] Lively.

W.

Wal'ter. [O. H. Ger.] Ruling the host. Will'iam (wil'yam). [O. II. Ger.] Resolute helmet, or, helmet of resolution; defense; protector. Wĭn'frěd. [A.-S.] Win-peace.

Z.

Zăb'di-el. [Heb.] Gift of God. Zae-chē'us. [Heb.] Innocent; pure. Zăch'a-rī'ah, [Heb.] Re-Zăch'a-ry. membered of the Lord. Zā'dok. [Heb.] Just. Zěb'a-dî'ah, [[Heb.] Gift of Zěb'e-dee. Zěb'e-dec. / the Lord. Zěch'a-rī'ah. [Heb.] Same as ZACHARIAII. Zěd'e-kī'ah. [Heb.] Justice of the Lord. Ze-lō'tēs. [Gr.] A zealot. Zē'nas. [Gr.] Gift of Jupiter. Zěph/a-nï'ah. [Heb.] Hid of

the Lord.

II. NAMES OF WOMEN.

Äb'i-gail (äb'i-gel). [Heb.] My father's joy. Åch'sà. [Heb.] Auklet. Å'dà. [O. II. Ger.] Same as [as ADELINE. EDITH. Ad'a-line. [O. H. Ger.] Same Ad'e-la. [O. H. Ger.] Same as ADELINE. fas ADELINE. Ad'e-lāide. [O. II. Ger.] Same A-dē'li-à. [O. II. Ger.] A variation of ADELA. Ăd'e·lī'nà, | [O. II. Ger.] Of Ād'e-līne. | noble birth; a princess.

Ăl'içe, [O. H. Ger.] A-liç'i-a (-lish'i-). Same as ADELINE. [cess. Al-mī'rā. [Ar.] Lofty; a prin-Al-thē'a. [Gr.] A healer. Ām'a-běl. [Lat.] Lovable; amiable. [to be loved. [Lat.] Worthy A-măn'dà. A-mē'li-à (or a-meel'yà). [0. II. Ger.] Busy; energetic.

Äg'a-thà. [Gr.] Good; kind.
Ag'nēs. [Gr.] Chaste; pure.
Al'e-thê'a. [Gr.] Truth.
Al'ex-an'drå. | Gr.]
An'ge-l'inà. | angelic.
An'n, | Heb.] Grace;—the
An'na, | same as HANof ÂLEXANDER. An-nětte'. [Heb.] A variation of ANNE. [Fr. form.] Ån'toi-nětte'. [Gr.] of ANTONIA. [Fr. form.] Inesti-

Än'to-ni'na. | [Lat.] Ār'a-hĕl'ib Ăr'a-běl'là. [Lat.] A altar; otherwise, an Arabian woman. [of ARIADNE. A'ri-ăn'à. [Gr.] A corruption

mable.

Au-gus'tà. [Lat.] Feminine of AUGUSTUS.

Au-re'li-à (or aw-reel'yà). [Lat.] Feminine of AURE-LIUS.

Au-rō'rà. [Lat.] Morning redness; fresh; brilliant.

В.

Bär'ba-rà. [Gr.] Foreign; strange. Making Be'a-trice, | [Lat.] Bē'a-trix. happy. Be-lin'da. (Uncertain.) Ber'tha. [O. H. Ger.] Bright. Bět'sey. [Heb.] A corruption of ELIZABETH.

Blanche. [Teut.] White. Bridg'et. [Celt.] Strength.

€a-mil'là. [Lat.] Attendant at a sacrifice.

€ăr'o-line. [O. II. Ger.] Feminine of CAROLUS, the Latin of Charles. [Fr. form.] €as-săn'drà. as-săn'drà. [Gr.] She who inflames with love.

Eăth'a-rī'na, Căth'a-rīne, [Gr.] Pure.

€ăth'er-ĭne. Çe-çîl'i-à, [Lat.] Feminine Çeç'i-ly. of CECIL.

Če-lěs'tĭne. [Lat.] Heavenly. Čē'li-a (or seel'ya). [Lat.] Feminine of CELIUS. [It. form.]

Chăr'i-ty. [Eng.] Love. Chăr'lotte. [O. II. Ger.] Feminlue of CHARLES.

€hlo'e. [Ger.] A green herb;

blooming. €hrĭs'ti-ăn'ā,] [Gr] €hris-tï'nā. } of Fem, CHRIS-TIANUS, Lat. for Christian, Çiç'e-ly. [Lat.] A corruptiou of CECILIA. [trious. Clăr'a. [Lat.] Bright; illus-Clăr'içe, [[Lat.] A varia-Cla-ris'să.] tion of CLARA. Clau'di-ă. [Lat.] Feminine of CLAUDIUS.

Elěm'en-ti'nà, | [Lat.] Mild; Elěm'en-tine. | geutle. €ŏn'stance. [Lat.] Firm ;

constant. Cô'rà. [Gr.] Maiden; — another form of CORINNA. Cor-de'li-à (or kor-deel'ya). [Lat.] Warm-hearted.

Co-rĭn'nà. [Gr.] Maiden. Cor-nē'li-à (or kor-neel'yà). [Lat.] Feminine of CORNE-[Mt. Cynthus. LIUS.

Cyn'thi-a. [Gr.] Belonging to Faus-tī'na. [Lat.] Lucky.

D.

Děb'o-rah. [Heb.] A bee. Dē'li-à (or deel'ya). [Gr.] Of, Delos. Dī-ăn'a. [Lat.] Goddess. Dī'nah. [Heb.] Judged. Dō'rā. [Gr.] A contraction of DOROTHEA. Dôr'eas. [Gr.] A gazelle. Do-rĭn'da. [Gr.] Same

[Gr.] Same as DOROTHEA. Dŏr'o-thē'a, [Gr.] The gift Dŏr'o-thy. of God.

E.

E'dith. [O. II. Ger.] Happiness; otherwise, rich gift. Ed'nà. [Heb.] Pleasure. El'e-a-nor, [Gr.] Light;— El'i-nor. the same as HELEN. E-līs'a-běth, [Heb.] Wor-E-līz'a-běth, shiper of God; E-lī'za. God. of ELEANOR. Ĕl'la. [Gr.] A contraction El'len. [Gr.] A diminutive of ELEANOR. El-vī'ra. [Lat.] White.

Ĕm'e-līne, [O. II. Ger.] Ĕm'me-līne. Energetic; industrious.

Ĕm'i-ly. [O. II. Ger.] Same as EMELINE. Ĕm'mà. [O. H. Ger.] Same

as EMELINE. Ēr'nes-tine. [Ger.] Feminine and dim. of ERNEST.

Es'ther (es'ter). [Per.] A star; good fortune. Eth'el. [O. H. Ger.] Noble; of noble birth ; - the same

as ADELA. Eth'e-lind, [Teut.] Noble Eth'e-lin'da. snake. Eth'e-lin'dà. \ snake. Eū-dō'rà. [Gr.] Good gift. Eū-gē'ni-à. [Gr.] Feminine of EUGENE.

Eū-ģē'nie. [Gr.] Same as EUGENIA. [Fr. form.] Eū'nice. [Gr.] Happy vic- Jāne. tory. report. Eū-phē'mi-a. [Gr.] Of good

Ē'va. [Heb.] Life. E-văn'ge-line. [Gr.] Bringing glad news.

Eve. [Heb.] Same as EVA. Ev/e-lī/nā, [Heb.] Diminu-Ev/e-lĭne. tive of EVA. [It. form.]

$\mathbf{F}.$

Făn'ny. [Ger.] A diminutive of FRANCES.

Fe-li'ci-à (fe-lish'i-à). [Lat.] Faithful. Happiness. Fī-de'li-à (or -deel/ya). [Lat.] Flora. [Lat.] Flowers. Flor'ence. [Lat.] Blooming; flourishing. [FRANCIS. Fran'çeş. [Ger.] Feminine of Fred'er-i'ea. [O. H. Ger.] Feminine of FREDERICK.

G.

Ģeôr/ģi-ăn'a,] [Gr.] Femi-Ġeôr-ġï'nā. nine GEORGE. [GERALD. Ġēr'al-dĭne. Feminine 04 Ğēr'trude. [O. H. Ger.] Spear-maiden.

H.

Hăn'nah. [Heb.] The same as ANNA. Hăr'ri-et, | [O. H. Ger.] Fem-Hăr'ri-ot. | inine and diminutive of HENRY.

Hěl'en, Hěl'e-nà. [Gr.] Light. Hěn'ri-ět'tà. [O. II. Ger.] Fem. and dim. of HENRY.

[Fr. form.] [light is in her. Hěph'zi-bah. [Heb.] My de-Hěs'ter, Hës'ter, Hës'ther (hës'ter). | [Per.] same as ESTHER. Ho-nō'ra, [[Lat.] Honor-Ho-nō'ri-a.] able. Hor-tĕn'si-a (hor-tĕn'shĭ-a). [Lat.] A lady gardener. Hul'dah. [Heb.] A weasel.

Ī'da. [O. II. Ger.] Godlike. I'nez. [Gr.] Same as AGNES. [Portuguese form.] I-re'ne. [Gr.] Peaceful. Iş'a-bël, \[IHeb.] The same Iş'a-bël'là. \as ELIZABETH.

[Heb.] Feminine of JOHN; - same as JOANNA. Ja-nět' (in Scot. & U. S.), Jăn'et (in Eng.). [Heb.] Dim. of JANE. Jăq'ue-line. [Heb.] Feminine of JAMES. [Fr. form.] Heb.] Same as JANE or Jean, Jēanne, Jēan-nětte'. JOAN. [Fr. forms.] Je-mī'ma. [Heb.] A dove. Je-ru'sha. [Heb.] Possessed;

married. Joan (jon), [Heb.] Femi-Jo-ăn'nà. nine of JOHN. Jo-sē'pha, | [Heb.] Fem. of Jo'se-phine. | JOSEPH. JOYCE. [Lat.] Sportive. Jū'dith. [Heb.] Praised. Jūl'i-à (or jūl'yā). [Lat.] Feminine of JULIUS.

Jū'li-ăn'na. [Lat.] Feminine of JULIAN. Jū'li-ět. [Lat.] Diminutive

of JULIA. [Fr. form.]

K.

Kăth'a-rine, [Gr.] The Kăth'er-ine. same as CATHARINE. Ke-tū'rah. [Heb.] Incense. Ke-zī'ah. [Heb.] Cassia.

L.

Lau'rà. [Lat.] A laurel. Lau-rin'dà. [Lat.] A variation of LAURA. La-vin'i-à. [Lat.] Of Latium. Lē'o-nō'rà. [Gr.] The same as ELEANOR. Le-ti'ti-à (le-tish'i-à). [Lat.] Happiness. LETITIA. Let'tice. A corruption of Lil'i-an, [Lat.] Lily. Lĭl'ly. Lilly, J.

Lö'is. [Gr.] Good; desirable.
Lou-i'sā, [[0. H. Ger.] FemLou-ise'. J inine of Louis.
Lü'ci-ā (-shī-ā). [Lat.] Same
as Lucy. [It. form.] [cy.
Lu-çīn'dā. [lat.] Same as LuLu-crē'ti-ā (-krē'shī-). [Lat.]
Gain: atherwise, light. Gain; otherwise, light. Lū'çy. [Lat.] Femlnine of

Lyd'i-à. [Gr.] A native of Lydia, in Asia Minor. M.

LUCIUS.

Mā'bel. [Lat.] A contraction of AMABEL.

Măd'e-line. [Heb.] Same as MAGDALENE. [Fr. form.] Măg'da-lēne (properly măg'da-le'ne). [Heb.] Belonging to Magdala.

Mar-çel'là. [Lat.] Feminine of MARCELLUS. [MARCIUS. Mär'ci-à (-shi-). Feminine of Mär'ga-ret. [Gr.] A peurl.
Ma-ri'a. [Heb.] The same
as MARY. [Lat. form.]
Mä'ri-änne'. [Heb.] A com-

pound of MARY and ANNE. Măr'i-on. [Heb.] A French form of MARY.

Mär'thå. [Heb.] The ruler of the house; otherwise, sorrowful; melaneholy.

Mā'ry. [Heb.] Bitter; other-

of the sea. Ma-thil'dà (-til'-), } [O. II. Ma-til'dà. Ger.] Mighty battle-maid.

Maud. A contraction of MA-THILDA, or of MAGDA-LENE.

May. The month of MAY, or a diminutive of MARY.

Me-hět'a-bel, | [Heb.] Bene-Me-hĭt'a-ble. | fited of God. Mél'i-çent. [Lat.] Sweet singer; otherwise [Teut.],

work-strength.

Me-lis'sa. [Gr.] A bee. [ener. Mil'dred. [Ger.] Mild threat-Mi-răn'dă. [Lat.] Admirable. Mir'i-am. [Heb.] Same as MARY. [or laments. Mỹ'rà. [Gr.] She who weeps

N.

Năn'çy. A familiar form of ANNE. Nora. A contraction of Ho-

NORA, and of LEONORA. 0.

Oe-tā'vi-à. [Lat.] Feminine of OCTAVIUS. Öl'ïve, O-lïv'i-à. [Lat.] An olive. O-phē'li-à (or o-feel'yà). [Gr.] Serpent. O-lym'pi-a. [Gr.] Heavenly.

Ρ.

Pau-li'na, [Lat.] Feminine Pau-line'. of PAULINUS. Pe-něl'o-pe. [Gr.] A weaver. Phê'be. [Gr.] The same as PHŒBE. [of PHILIP. [Gr.] Feminine Phǐ-lǐp'pà. Phœ'be. [Gr.] Pure; radlant. Phÿl'lis. [Gr.] A green bough. Pol'ly. [Eng.] A variation of MOLLY, from MARY. [old. Pris-çîl'la. [Lat.] Somewhat

R.

Rā'chel. [Heb.] A ewe. Re-bĕc'ca, [Heb.] Of en-Re-bĕk'ah. beauty. Rhō'dà (rō'dà). [Gr.] A rose. Rō'ṣà. [Lat.] A rose. Rōṣ'a-bèl, [[Lat.] A fair Rōṣ'a-bèl'là. rose. Ro-sā'li-à. | [Lat.] Little and Ros'a-liē. | blooming rose. [Fr. and It. forms.] Ros'a-lind. [Lat.] Beautl- Ze-no'bi-à.

wise, their rebellion; or star Ros'a-mond. [Teut.] Horseprotection; i. e., famous protection. day. Rox-an'a. [Per.] Dawn of Ruth. [Heb.] Beauty.

S.

Sa-lome' (properly sa-lome). [Heb.] Peaceful. Sā'ra, } [Heb.] A princess. Sā'rah. } [Gr.] Parsley Parsley; otherwise, moon. Se-rē'nà. [Lat.] Feminine SID'yl, | [Gr.] A prophet-Si-byl'la. | ess. Si-byl'là. } ess. So-phī'à. [Gr.] Wisdom. So-phrō'ni-à. [Gr.] Of a sound mind. Stěl'là. [Lat.] A star. Sū'şan, Su-săn'nà. [Heb.] A lily. Su-săn'nah.

T.

Tăb'i-thà. [Syr.] A gazelle. Thē'o-dō'rà. [Gr.] Feminine of THEODORE. Thē'o-dō'si-à (-dō/zhǐ-à). [Gr.] Gift of God. The-re'sa. [Gr.] Carrying ears of corn. Thom'a-sa (tom'-),] [Heb.] Thom'a-sine. Femi-Try-phē'na. [Gr.] Delicate; luxurious. [ous; dainty. [Gr.] Luxuri-Try-pho'sa.

Ŭl'ri-ea. [O. H. Ger.] Rich. U-rā'ni-a. [Gr.] Heavenly; — name of one of the Mnses. Ûr'su-la. [Lat.] She-bear.

V.

Va-lē'ri-à. [Lat.] Feminine of VALERIUS. Vic-tō'1i-à. [Lat.] Victory; feminine of Victor. [pure. Vir-ġin'i-à. [Lat.] Virgin; Viv'i-an. [Lat.] Lively.

Wil/hel-mi'na. [O. II. Ger.] Fem. of WILHELM, German of William. (of peace. Win'i-fred. [Teut.] A lover

[Gr.] Having life from Jupiter.

ful as a rose.

MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS AND SIGNS.

Ar. Arabic. pron. pronunciation
Dan. Danish. Russ. Russian.
Fr. French. Sp. Spanish.
Ger. German. Sup. Swedish.

Hung. Hungarian. Syn. Synonym.
Port. Portuguese. Turk. Turkish.

- a, e, i, e, marked with this sign [.] underneath, have an obscure sound similar to that of short u, but are usually considerably shorter, and, indeed, sometimes are almost mute: thus, Grät/tan might be pronounced grät/tin or grät/tin; Hël/ler, hël/lur or hël/lr, &c.
- â, ĉ, ô are similar in sound to ā, ē, ō, but are not to be pronounced so long.
- ä is employed to denote the long sound of ä.
- \ddot{o} has a sound similar to e in her; it may be Anglicized by e.
- il represents the sound of the German it and the French u, which are uttered with the lips in the position for oo and the tongue in that for ee; it may be Anglicized by the English u.
- U, small capital, is intended to represent the sound of the French εu, which is pronounced nearly like u in the English word fur.
- B, small capital, is used to denote the sound of b in Spanish, often nearly approximating that of v.
- D, small capital, is intended to represent a sound similar to th in this.
- G and K, small capitals, indicate a peculiar guttural sound of the German ch, or one similar to it.

- pron. pronunciation.
 H, small capital, has a sound somewhat similar
 Russ. Russian.
 Sp. Spanish.
 H, small capital, has a sound somewhat similar
 to the preceding, but more resembling a strongly aspirated h.
 - I (*l* liquid) is to be pronounced like *lli* in *million*; it blends the sounds of *l* and *y* consonant.
 - M and N, small capitals, are used in the respelling of French words, to represent the nasal sound of the preceding vowel, and are not themselves to be pronounced. The French nasal vowels are an, on, on, tw, being similar in sound to ang, ong, ong, ang.
 - n is pronounced like ni in minion; it blends the sounds of n and y consonant.
 - R, small capital, has nearly the sound of rr in terror, but stronger.
 - s is used to indicate that the sound of the s is very soft, nearly resembling our z. In the middle of a word it should be pronounced like a soft z.
 - w has a sound similar to our v. The vover the w is intended to point out its alliance to our v.
 - y and ey at the end of an unaccented syllable sound like i in pin.
 - au and aw have the sound of a in fall.
 - ee indicates the clear sound of short i before r, as in the English words spirit, miracle, &c.
 - ow is to be pronounced like ow in cow, and ow like ow in house. In respelling for pronunciation, ow has been replaced by ow wherever the former combination would be liable to be pronounced like δ, as in grow, tow, &c.
 - The other marked letters are the same as those used in the body of the Dictionary.

 (361)

A.

Aa (a) Aalborg (ŏl'borg) Abbeville (Fr.) (äb/-Ab/be-ville (S. C.) Ab'er-broth'ock, or Är/bröath [gā'nǐ) Ab'er-deen' (ab/gr-Abergavenny Ab'er-ist'with (th as in thin) Abomey (ab'o-ma') Abookeer, or Abukir (ä-boo-keer/) Ab-se/com Ab/ys-sin'i-a (ko) Acapuleo (ä-kä-pool/-Ac/co-mac/ [cen/ Ach-een', Atchor Acqui, or Aqui (ä/kwee) Aequia (a-kwī/a) Aere (ä/kr or ā/kçr) Arab. Aden (ā/den; pron. ä/den) Adige (ä/de-jc) Adlerberg (a'dlerberg/ Adour (ä/dooR') Adria (ä/dre-ä) Adrianople (ad/ri-an-Ad'ri-at'ie [o'pl) Ægean (Sea) (e-jee/an) Afghanistan (äf-gän/is-tan') Ag'in-court (or zhăn/koor') Agulhas (ä-gool/yäs) Ah'med-nug'gur Aix (āks) Aix-la-Chapelle (ākslä-shä/pel' Ajaceio (a-vat/eho) Akerman (ä'ker-män') Al'a-bà'ma, or Al'abä'ma Alamo (ä'lä-mo) Aland (ä/land) (Sw. Aland, o'land) A-lap/a-ha/ Al-ba/ni-a Albano (al-ba/no) Albans, St. (sent awl/bunz) Albany (awl/ba-ny) Al'be-marle (Eng.) Al'be-marle' (U.S.) Albuquerque (äl-boo-ker/ka or al/bookerk) Alcala (äl-kä-lä/) [rä) Alcantara (äl-kän/tä-Al'der-ney Alem Tejo, or Alen-Tejo (ä-len-ta/zho) Alencon (a-len/son;

Fr. pron. a/lon'son')

Alessaudria sän/dre-ä) Aleutian (a-lu/shi-an) Al'ex-an-dret'ta Al'ex-an'dri-a Algarve (äl-gar/vå) Al-ge/ri-a [ras] Algeziras (al-je-zee/-Al-giers/ Al-go'a (usually pron. by the English al'go-a) Al-I-cant, or Alicante (ä-le-kän/tå) Allahabad (äl/läh-ha-(bäď') Al'le-ghā'ny Almaden (äl-mä-Děn/) Almeida (äl-mā/e-dä) Alnwick, or Alenwick (an/nik) Alsace (äl'säss') Altai (äl-tī/) Altamaha (awl/ta-mahaw') Al/ton Altona (äl/to-nä) Altorf (äl'toRf), or Altdorf Am/a-zon Am-boy/ Am-boy/na A-měr/i-ca Amherst (am'erst) Amiens (am/i-enz; Fr. pron. ii/me-ox') Am/mo-noo'suck Autoo, or Amou (ämoo/) [moor/) Amoor, or Amour (ä-A-mov/ Am'ster-dam' An-a-deer', or Anadir Anahuae (ä-nä-wäk') A-năm' or Au'nam' Andalusia (an'da-lu'shi-a; Sp. pron. andä-loo-thce/ä) An'da-man' Andes (an/dez) Andorra (än-dor/Rä) An/do-ver An'dros-eog'gin Angers (an/jerz) Anglescy, or Anglesea (ang/gl-se) [too/rä) An-go/la Angostura (än-gos-An/gus Anhalt (än/hält) Anholt (an/holt) An'jou (Fr. pron. on'zhoo') Annagh (an-nä/) An-nap/o-lis Ann A-run/del Annecy (an/se') Annobon (än/no-bon') Anspach (äns/päk)

(äl-es- | Autibes (ön/tecb') An'ti-cos'ti, An-tie/tam Antigua (an-te/ga) Antilles (an-teel or on/teel) An'tĭ-och (kee/a) Antioquia (an-te-o-Ant/werp Apache (ä-pä/chā) Ap/gn-nines Ap/pa-lach/ee Ap/pa-lach/i-co'la Apurimac (ä-poo-remäk/) Aquila (ä/kwe-lä) Arabia (a-rā/bǐ-a) Arad (ŏr/ŏd/) Ar'a-gon (Sp. pron. ä-rä-gon/) Xr/al Ar/a-rat [(ar/den') Ar-cot/ Ar/den, or Ardeunes Arequipa (ä-rā-kee/pä) Argenteuil (ar/zhon/tul') Ar/gen-tine Re-pub/lic Argostoli (ar-gos/to-[gil/) lee) Argyle, or Argyll (ar-Ariea (ä-re/kä) Ariége (ä/rc-âzh') Ar'i-zo'na Ar-kan'sas (formerly pron. ar/kan-saw) Arles (arlz; Fr. pron. arl) Armagh (ar-mä/) Armagnac (ar/män/-(yak') Ar-me/nI-a A-roos/took Arpino (ar-pee/no) Ar'ra-can', or Aracan Ar-rap'a-hoe. Syn Syn. Arapahoe. (ras') Ăr'ras (Fr. pron. är'-Artois (ar/twä') Ar'un-del (Eng.) A-run'del (U. S.) As/aph Aschaffenburg (ashaf'fen-burg) Ascoli (äs/ko-lee) A-shan/tee, or Ash/an-tee Ash/ta-bu'la Ash/ue-lot (ash/wc-Asia (ā/shǐ-a, not ā/zhi-a) As-sam/ Assaye (äs-sī or as-sā/) As-sln'ni-boin' Assisl (as-see/see) Asterabad (äs/ten-abäd') Astl (äs/tee) Astorga (äs-tor/gä)

As-to/ri-a [trakhan As-tra-can/, or As-Asturias (äs-too/re-äs) Atacama (ä-tä-kä/mä) Atchafalaya (atch-afa-lī/a) Ath'a-pes'cow. Ath'a-bas'ea Ath-lone/ Ath'ol, or A'thol Athy (a-thi') At/las Aube (ob) Auchinlech (af'flek) Aug:/burg Augustine, St. (sent aw'gus-teen') Aurillae (ô/re'yäk' or ô/rēl/väk/) Aurungabad (o-rnng/ga-bad') Aus'ter-litz (-lits; Ger. pron. ows/ter-lits) Aus/tral-a/si-a shi-a) Aus-trā/li-a Austri-a Autun (ö'tün') Auvergne (ō-vērn' or ō/vêRñ') Aux Cayes (ō kā) Auxerre (o'seR') Auxonne (ōks/ŏn'), or Aussoue (os/son') Ava (ä/vä) Avignon (ä/vên/yōx) Avon (ā/von) Ayr (âr) Ayrshire (ar/shir) Az'of, Azoph, or Azov Azores (a-zōrz/ or azō/rez)

B. Bā/bel-man'del, more correctly, Bab'el-man'deb Badajos (bad-a-hōs/) (bä/den Baden bad/en) Bagdad (bäg-däd/ or bag'dad); written also Bagdat. Ba-hā/mas Bahia (bä-e/ä) Baikal (bi'käl') Baireuth (bi/ryth; Ger. pron. bî'roit) Bal⁄a-ghauts**′** Bal⁄a-klä**′v**ä Balaton, more correct-ly Bálatony (bä/-(bä/law-ton) [sel. Bâle (bäl). Syn. Ba-Bal'e-ar'ie (Islands) Balize (bä-leez/)

Balkan (bäl-kän/) Balkh (bälk); written also Bulkh. [spaw] Ball'ston Spa (spä or Bal-mor/al [tĭ-mŏr) Bal'tic Bal'ti-more (or bawl'-Banff (bamf); sometimes written Baniff. Bang'kok' [ger) Bangor (Eng.) (bang'-Ban'gôr (U.S.) Ban'nock-burn' Ban'tam' Lapaume (bä'pōm') Barataria (bä-rä-tä/re-a) Barbados, or Barbadoes (bar-ba/doz) Bar-ce-lo'na (or barthā-lo/nä) Barége (bä/rāzh') Barita (bä-ree'tä) or Barrita Barnaul (bar-nowl') Bar're (in two sylla-Basel (bä/zel) (Fr. Bâle, or Basle, bal) Ba-tā/vǐ-a (roozh) Baton Rouge (bat/un Ba-va'ri-a Bayeux (bä/yvh') Bayonne (ba/yon') See Bai-Bayreuth. reuth. Beaufort (British Dominions) (bo/furt) Beaufort (S. C.) (bu/furt) Bchring's (beer/ingz) (Strait) Beiroot, or Beirout. See Beyroot. Bel'ed - el - Jer - ecd' : written also Beledel-Jerid. Biled-ul-Gerid, &c. Bel-fåst' (Ireland) Bel'fast (Maine) Belgium (bel'ji-um) Bel'grade' Belle Islc, or Bellisle (bel-il/) (bel-Belloochistan loo/chis-tan') Benares (ben-a/res) Bengal (ben-gawl/) Benguela (ben-ga/la) Benin (ben-een') Ben-Lo/mond Ben-Ne'vis Bërg'en Bërk'shire [bĕr-leen') Ber-mu'daz, or Bermoo'thes Bern, or Berne (Fr. Bowdoin (bo'den)

Ber'wick (Eng.) (ber'-Berwick (U. S.) Besançon (b'zon/son') Bexar (Sp. pron. ba-HaR!; often pron. by the Texans, beh-har/ or bar) Beyroot, Berut, Bairout (ba/root; Turk. pron. bi/root) Bilbao (bil-bä'o; often written and proand pro-in Eng., nounced Bil/bo-a) Biled-ul-Gerid (bil'cd-ool-jer-ecd/) Bil'ler-ic-a Bing/en Binghamton (bing'um-tun) Bîr'ma. Syn. Burma. (bîr/-Birmiugham ming-um) Bis/cay Blanc, Mont (môn blox) Mount or Blanc. Blenheim (blen'im) Bogota (bo-go-tä/) Bo-he'mi-a Bokhara (bo-Kä/rä), or Bu-cha/ri-a Bo-liv/i-a Sp. pron. bo-lee/ve-a) Bologna (bo-lon/-ya) Bomarsund (bo'marsoond/) Bom-bay Bo'na Vis'ta, or Bo'a Vis/ta Bootan (boo-tan'), or Bhootan Bordeaux (bor/do'), or Bourdeaux (book/do") Borgne (born) Bor/ne-o Bor-noo'; written also Bornou (no) Borodino (bor-o-dee/-Bos/ni-a Bos'po-rus; less correctly written Bosphorus. Both/ni-a Boulogne (boo-lon'; Fr. pron. boo/lon') Bourbon (boor/bun; Fr. pron. book/box') Bourbon (Ky.) (bûr'-Bourbonnes-les-Bains (boor-bon'-la ban') Bourdeaux. See Bor-

and Ger. pron. běrn Brabant (brä/bant or Cai/ro (U. S.) [bre-ā] or bêrn) [rīk] brä-bant') Cal-lā'/bri-a (or kū-lā'/bri-kū Brah'ma-poot/ra, Bur'ram-poo'ter Bra-zil' (Port. pron. bra-zcel') Bra-zo/ri-a (brä/zos Brazos or bra/soss) Brěad-al/bane Brechin (brek'in) Brec/Qu Breda (brā-dä/) Brem'en (or brā'men) (Europe) Bre/men (U. S.) Breslau (bres'law or brěs/lou) Bretagne (breh-tan'). Syn. Brittany. Breton (brit'un) (Cape) Briançon (bre'on-son') (brit/un Britain brit/n) Brit/ta-uy (Fr. Bretagne, breh-tañ') Brook/hne Brook/lyn [brick) Brück (brük, almost (Fr. pron. Bru/ges Brünn (brŭn *or* brün) Bruns/wick Brus/sels (Fr. Bruzclls, bru'sel') Bu-chā/ri-a. Syn. Bokhara. [charest Bu'cho-rest', or Bu-Bu'da (Hung. pron. boo'doh/) (vis/ta) Buena Vista (bwā'nä Buenos Ayres (bo'nus Sp. pron. ā/riz; bwā/noss î/rěs) Bulgaria (bool-ga/ri-a) Bulkh. Syn. Balkh. Bur/gun-dy Bur'ram-poo'ter. Syn. Brahmapootra. Bushire (boo-sheer') Byzantium (bĭ-zau/shi-um) C.

Ca-bool' (called by the natives Kä'bŭl) Cā'diz (Sp. pron. kä'pêth) Caen (kon) Caermarthen (kermar/then) (von) Caernarvon (kgr-nar/-Caf-fra/ri-a Cagliari (käl/vä-re) Ca-haw/ba Caī'ro (Egypt)

pron. kä/la') Cal-cut/ta Cal'i-cut Cal'i-for'ni-a Callao (käl-lä/o käl-yä/o) Cam-bay' Cam-bo'di-a, or Camboge/ Cam'bray, or Cambrai (Fr. pron. kom/bra') Cambridge (kam'brij) Campagna (käm-pän'ya) Campeachy (kam-pee'che) Can'a-da Canajoharie (kan/a-johar're) Canandaigua (kan'anda'gwa) Canaries (ka-nā/recz) Ca-nav'er-al Can-da-har', or Kandahar Cand'i-a, or Crete Cannes (kän) Canterbury (kan'ter) ber-e) Can'ton (China) Can'ton (U.S.) Cape Breton (kāp brit't'n or brit'un) Cap'u-a Ca-rac'as, or Caraccas Caramania (kăr/a-mā'ne-a) Cardenas (kar/dā/näs) Căr'ib-be'an Sea Ca-rin'thi-a Carlisle (kar-līl/) Carls/bad, or Karlshad Ger. pron. karls'bät) Carlscrona (karlskroo'na); or Carlscroon Carlsruhe, or Karlsruhe (karls'roo) Car-nat/ic Carolina (kăr'o-lī'na) Carpathian (kar-pā/thi-an) Car'pen-tā'rĭ-a Carpentras (kar/pon/tras') Carrara (kär-rä/rä) Cartagena (kar/ta-je'na; Sp. pron. kar-tā-нā/nā)

Cashmere, or Kash-

mire (kash-nieer/)

Cassiquiarl (kä-se-ke-

Castile (kas-teel/)

[a'ree]

Cas/pi-an

deaux.

Castine (kas-teen/) Cat'a-lo'ni-a Cat'e-gat, or Kattegat (kaw-bool'). Caubul Syn. Cabool. Cau'ca-sus Cayenne (ki-en') Cayuga (kā-yoo/ga) Cebu (se-boo'). Syn. Zebn. Cefalu (chěf-ä-loo/) Celebes (sel'e-biz) Cen'is (or se'ne') Ceph'a-lo'ni-a Cerigo (cher'e-go) (sū/tä; Ceuta pron. tha/oo-ta) Cévennes (sā/ven') Ceylon (see/lon or silon') Chagres (chä/gres) Chaleur (shä-loor') Chalons (shä/lox') Chambéry (shon/ba/ree') Châmouny (shä/moo/ne') (päñ') Champagne (shon/-Champaigne (shampan/) Cham-plain' Chandeleur (shan-deloor/) Chan'der-na-gore' Chang-hai. Syn. Shang-haï. (shän-til/-Chantilly pron. shon'tel'ye' or shon/te/ye') Chapultepec (chäpool-ta-pek') Charente (sha'ront') Chartres (shart r) Chat/ta-hoo'che Chat/ta noo'ga Chaudière(sho/de-êr/) (N. Y.) Chaumont (sho'mo') Chautauqua (shataw/kwa) Chebucto (she-buk'to) Chelmsford (chemz'furd) (num) Cheltenham (chelt/-Chemung (she-mung') Chenango (she-nang/go) Che-raw/ Cherburg (sher/burg or sher/book') Cher'o-kee' Chertsey (ches/se) Ches'a-peake Che-sun'cook Cheviot (chiv/e-ut) Cheyenne (she-en/) Chicago (she-kaw/go)

Chick/a-hom'i-ny Chick'a-mau'ga Chick'a-pee' Chick'a-saws (che-wä/-Chihuahua wä) Chili (chil/le) Chil'li-coth'e Chillon (she'yon' shil/Ion) Chiloe (che-lo-a', almost chil-way') Chimborazo (chim'borä/zo) Chi'na Chinchilla (chin'cheel'yä) Chin In'di-a (num) Chippenham (chip'-Chippewa (chip/pe-wa) Chip/pe-way Chiswick (chiz'ik) Chiriqui (che-re-kee') Chowan (chō-wan') Christiania (kris-te-ä'ne-a) Chudleigh (child/lee) Chuquisaca (choo-ke-(nah'tĭ) sä/kä) Cincinnati (sin/sin-Circassia (ser-kash/I-a) Cī'ren-cĕs'ter (commonly pron. sis'eter or sis'is-ter) Civita Vecchia (chee've-tä věk/ke-ä) Clogher (klöh/Her) Clon-mell' Coango (ko-ang'go) Coblentz (kob'lents) Ger. Coblenz, ko/blents) Co'burg (Ger. pron. ko bookg) Cochin (ko-cheen/) Co'chin Chi'na Cognac (kon-yak') Cohahnila, or Co huila (ko-ä-wee/lä) Co-im/bra (or ko-eem/-Coleraine (kol-ran/) Cologne (ko-lon/) Colombia (ko-lom/be-ä) Col'on-sa, or Col'onsay/ Colorado (kol'o ra'do) Co-lum/bi-a Com'o-rin Com'o-ro (ком/ре-Compiègne âñ' [maw) Conemaugh (kon/e-Con'es-to'ga Congo (kong/go) Connaught (kon'nawt) Connecticut (konnet/I-kut)

Con-stan'tl'-no'ple Cooch Bahar (ba-har') Coos (ko-os/) Co'pen-hā'gen Kjöbenhavn, kyö-ben-hown/) Cor-dil'ler-as pron. kor-dêl-ya/ras) Cor'do-va, or Cordoba Co-re/a Corfu (kor-foo' or kor'-Cŏr'inth Corpus Chris'ti (kor'pus kris/te) Corrientes (kon-nečn'těs) Cor'si-ca Co-run'na (Sp. Coruña, ko-roon/yä) Costa Riea (kos/tä ree'kä) (ko-to-Cotopaxi Sp. paks/e; ko-to-päh/He) Coventry (kuv/en-tri) Coving-ton Cowes (kowz) Cracow (krā/ko) Crecy (kres/se; pron. kra/se') Cre-mo'uä (It. pron. krā-mo/nä) Crī-me'a (Russ. Krim.) Croatia (kro-ā/shi-a) Croix, St. (kroi). Syn. Santa Cruz. Cronstadt (kron'stät) Csongrád (chon-gråd') Cu'ba (Sp. pron. koo'-Cul'pep-per Cul-ross' (or koo'ros) Cumana (koo-mä-nä/) Curaçoa (ku/ra-sō') Cur'ri-tnck' Cuzco (koos/ko) D. Dahomey (dah/ho-

mä/) Da-ko/ta [le-a] Dalecarlia (dä-le-kar/-Dalles (dălz) [shi-a) Dalmatia (dal-mā/-Dalton (dawl/ton) (dant'sik) Dant'zic (Ger. Danzig, dant/sig) Dan'ube [nelz') (dar/da-Dardanelles Darien (Ga.) (da/re-cn) Darien, Isthmus of (dä-re-ěn/) Darmstadt (danm'stät) Dartmouth (dart/muth)

Dec'can, or Dek'kan Del'a-go'a Delaware (del/a-war) Delft (every letter should be pronounced.) Delhi, or Dehli (Hindostan) (del/lee) [a) Dem/be-a (or dem-bee/-Demerara (dem'er-ä'-(shir) Denbighshire (den/be-Deptford (det/furd) Der'by (or dar'bi) Derne (der'ne or der'ngh) Des Moines (de moin) Des'sau (Ger. pron. des'sow) De-troit/ Devises (de-vi/ziz) Dhawalaghiri (däwol'a-ger're) Dieppe (dyep or de-ep/) Dijon (de'zhox') Dinan (de'non') Dinant (de'non' or denant/) Dnieper (nee/per; Russ. pron. dnyěp'-Dniester (nees/ter; Russ. pron. dnyes'ter) Do'fra-fi-ĕld'. Syn. Dovrefield. Domingo (do-ming/go) Dominica (dom/e-nee'-Done'as-ter Donegal (don-e-gawl') Dongola (dong/go-la) Dor'ches-ter Dor-dogne (dor/don'; Fr. pron. don'don' Douai, or Douay (doo'. â'): sometimes written Doway. Doubs (doobz or doo) Douro (doo'ro) Do'vre-fi-eld' (Norw. Daavrefjeld, d5/vrefyeld') Dowlatabad (dow/lata-bad') Drin (dreen), or Drino (dree/no) Drogheda (dršh/He-da) Drontheim (dront/im) Dub/lin Dubuque (dn-book/) Duero (doo-a/ro dwa'ro Dulwich (dul'ii) [freess/] Dum-blane/ Dumfries (dum-Dun-bar/ Dundalk (dun-dawk') Dun-dass/

Dun-dee/ Dunfermline (dumfer/lin) Dungeness (dun-jeness/) Dunwieh (dun/itch) Duquesne (du-kān/) Durham (dŭr'um) (Ger. Dus/sel-dorf Düsseldorf, dus/seldonf') Dwi/na

E. Ecuador (ek-wä-dőR/) Ediuburgh (ed/in-bur-

ruh); written also, but less properly, Edinboro'. Ed/is-to Egypt (e'jipt) Ekatarinburg (ā-kā'tāreen-bookg') Elbe (elb; Ger. pron. el/beh) El-boorz', or El-brooz'; written also Elburz and Elbrouz El/gin-shire El Paso del Norte (el pä/so del nor/ta) El'sĭ-nore', or neur (el/se-nūr') England (ing/gland) Entre Douro e Minho doo/ro (en/tra meen/yo) Entre Rios (en'tra ree'-Erfurt (en/foort) Erie (2/ree) Essequibo (ĕs-sā-kē/bo) Estremadura (es-trāma-Doo'ra) [tez) (y)]-frā/-Euphrates Europe (u/rup)

F.

Faeröe (fa/roor fa/rö-g) Falkirk (fawl/kirk) Falkland (fawk/land) Falmouth (fal/muth) Falster (fal/ster or fäl/ster) Färoe (fa/ro or fa/rö-e) Fayal (fi-awl'; Port. pron. fī-al/) Fee'jee. Syn. Fiji. Fermanagh (fer-man/a) Fēr/ney (or fēr/nā/) Ferrara (fēr-nā/rā) Ferrol (fer-Rol/) Fezzan (fěz'zän') Fiji (pronounced, and Glas'gow

often written, Fee'- Glen-elg' Finisterre, Cape (finis-têr/ Fin/land Fiume (fyoo/ma) Flan/ders Flor'ence Flo'rěs Flor'i-da Fontainebleau (fôn/tan/blo/) Fon-te-noy' (Fr. pron. font/nwa') For-mo/sa (foth/er-Fotheringay ing-gā' France (franss) Frank/fort Freiburg (fri/burg or fri'boorg) Fries/land Frio (free/o) Frische Haff (frish/eh häf) Friuli (free-oo'lee; It. pron. free/oo-lee) Frob'ish-gr's Strait Frod/sham Fulda (főol/dä) Fnnchal (foon-shäl') Fü/nen

G. Gaeta (gä-ā/tä)

Galapagos (gal'a-pa'gus) Gal'a-shiels' Galatz (gä/läts) Ga-le/na Galicia (ga-lish'I-a) Gal-lip/o-li Gal'li-po-lis' (Ohio) Gal/lo-way Gal/ves-ton Galway (gawI/wa) Gan/ges Garda (gar/da) Gardiner (gard/ner) Garonne (gä-ron') Gas'eo-ny Gaspe (gäs/på') Gelders, or Guelders (gel/derz) Gen'e-see' Ge-ne/va Gen/o-a Geôr/gi-a Ger/ma-ny Geysers (gi/serz) Ghauts (gawts) Ghent (gent)

GI-bral/tar

Gila (ne/la)

Gilolo (He-lo/lo)

Gizeh (jee/zeh or gee/-

Gloueester (glos/ter) Glückstadt (glük/stät) Gmund (gmunt), or (gmün/-Gmünden den) Gmuud (gmoont)

Gol-con/da Gona ves, Les (la go-uä/ev' or gō-nīv') Gon/dar Görlitz (gör/lits, almost

gur/lits) Gotha (go/tä) Goth/land Göttingen, or Goettin-gen (get/ting-en or

got/ting-en) Gram/pi-an Granada (gra-nä/dä) Gratiot (grash/1-ot) Grätz, or Graetz (grets) Gravelines (grav/len/) Gravesend (gravz'end') Great Britain (brit/un

or brit'n) Greenwich (grin'ij) Grenada (gre-uā/da) Grenoble (gren-ob/l or gren-nō/b'l) Grisons (gre/zōn') Gross-Wardein (gros-

war/din) Gro'ton (Eng.) Grô'ton (U.S.) Guadalajara, or Guadalaxara (gwä-Dälä-nä/rä)

Guadaloupe (gaw/daloop' or gä'dä-loop') Guadalupe (gwä-däloo'pa or gaw/daloop') Guadalquivir (gaw/-

Sp. dal-kwiv'er; pron. gwä-Däl-kevceR/) Guadiana (gaw/de-à'na or gwä-De-ä/nä) Guarda (gwar/dä) Guardafui (gwar/da-

fwee or gar'da-fwe') Guatemala (gaw'temà'la gwä-tēor mä/la) Guayaquil (gwi-akeel/) Guaymas (gwī/mäs)

Guernsey (gern/ze) Guiana (ge-ä/na), or Guyana Guienne (ge/ěn') Guildford (gil/ford)

Guinca (gin/e) Guingamp (găn/gŏn') Guvandott (gi-andot/) [zeh] Gwalior (gwä/li-or)

H.

Haarlem, Haerlem, or Harlem (har/lem) Had-ra-maut/ Hague (haig), The Haïnan (hī-nan/) [dee] Hakodadi (hä-ko-dä/-Hales-ow/en Hal'I-fax Halle (häl/leh) Hallowell (hol/o-wel)

Ham'burg (Ger. pron häm/boorg) Hamp'shire [no'ver) Han'o-ver (Gcr. han-Harfleur (har-flur') Hartz, or Harz (harts) Harwich (hăr'rij) Hat/ter-as

Ha-van/a, or Havanna Haverhill (Eng.) (hav/er-il) [ver-il) Haverhill (Mass.) (hā/-Havre de Grace (hav'çr de gráss) Hawaii (hä-wī/ee)

Hayti, or Haiti (hā/tǐ) Hebrides (heb/rĭ-dēz) Hee/la (berg/) Heidelberg (hī'del-Heilbronn (hīl-bron/) He-le'na (St.) Helvoetsluys (hel'vootslois/)

Hen-lo/pen Hen-rī/ko Ilerat (her-ät/) Her/eu-la/ue-um Hĕr/e-ford Her/ki-mer Herrnhut (ben/hoot) Hertford (Eng.) (har'furd)

Hertford (U. S.) (hert/furd) Hesse Cas'sel Hesse Darmstadt (hess

darm/stät) Highlands (hī/landz); commonly nounced hee/landz by the Scotch.

Himmalch (him-mä/la), or Him-a-la/ya Hin-do-stan', or Indo-stan/ His-pan-Y-o/la

Ho-ang/ho (pronounced almost whang/ho) Hobarton or Hobar-ton Ho/bö-ken

Hochheim (hō/hīm or hok/him) Hofwyl (hof/wil), or Hof-weil (hof/wil)

Hol/land Holstein (hol/stin) [ras] Hol'v-head Honduras (hon-doo/-Honfleur (hon'flun' or ON'flur') Hon'I-ton Honolulu (ho-no-loo/-) Hoog/ly [ton'ik) Housatonic (hoo/sa-Hué (hoo-ā/) Huelva (wěl'vä) Huerta (wěr/ta) IInesca (wes/kä) Hungary (hung/ga-ri) Hu/ron [bad/) Hyderabad (hī/der-a-Hythe (hith)

I.

Ice/land ' Icolmkill (ik/om-kil'). Syn. Ioua. I/da-ho (il/fra-Ilfracombe koom) [-noi/) Illinois (il-li-noiz' or Il-lÿr/ĭ-a Imola (e'mo-le) In'di-a In'di-an'a (or in-di-a'-In'di-an-ap'o-lis Indies (in'diz) Ingolstadt (ing/ol-stät or ing'gol-stät') (inss/-Innspruck prook), or Innsbrück (inns/brük) Interlachen (in'terläk/en) In'ver-a'ry [lok'i) Inverlochy (in/ver-In-ver-ness' Ioua (e-o/pa) Ionia (î-o'nî-a) I/o-wa Ir-kootsk/ Iroquois (ĭr-o-kwoy/) Isère (e'zêR') Is/ling-ton Ismail (is-mä-eel/) Ispahan (is-pa-hän') or Isfahan It/a-ly I-u'ka [or lbiza Iviça, Iviza (e-vee'sä), Ivrea (e-vrā/a) Ivry (iv'ri or ev're') J.

Jacquemel, or Jacmel (zhäk/mel/ Jaf'fa (or yäf'fä) Jalapa (Hä-lä/pä)

Jallsco (Hä-lees/ko or | Kin-ross/ Hä-lis/ko) Jamaica (ja-mā/ka) Ja-pan' Japura (Hä-poo/ra) Java (jä/va or ja/va) Jeddo (yed/do) [nä) Jen'a (Ger. pron. yä/-Jersey (jer'zi) Je-ru/sa-lem Jesso, or Iesso (yes/so) Jol'i-ba, or Djoliba Jonkjöpin, or Jonkö-ping (yon/chö-ping, almost yon'chep-ing; Jorullo (Ho-roel'yo;

30) Ju'an Fer-nan'dez Ju'an, Saint (Sp. San Juan, san Hoo-an' or san Hwan) (yoong/-Jungfrau Ju/ni-at/a [frow) Jut/land

often pron. Ho-roo'-

K.

Kal'a-ma-zoo' Kalusz (kä'loosh) Kamieniec (käm/yen'yets/) Kamt-chat/ka, Kamt-schat/ka Kanawha (ka-naw/wa) Kan'da-har' Kankakce (kan-kaw'-Kan/sas Kara (kä/rä) Kash-gar', or Cashgar Ka-tah/din Kartrine, or Katrine Keighly (keeth/le) Kelat (kel-ät/), or Ke-Ken'ne-beck' [lath Ken'ne-bunk' Ken-tuck/y Ke'o-kuk' Land Kerguelen (kerg/e-len) Kerman (ker-män/) Khartoom or Khartoum (Kar-toom') Khiva, (Kce/vä) or Kheeva [sän') Khorassan (Ko/ras-Kiakhta (ke-äk'tä) Kick'a-poo' Kief, or Kiew (ke-ef' or Ki-ev') Kiel (keel) Kil-ken'ny Kil-lar/ney Kil-mar/nock Kincardine (king-kar'din)

Kin-sale/ Kircaldy (kir-kawl/dy or kir-kaw'dy) Kirkudbright (kirkoo'bree) Kit/ta-tin'ny Kiz/il Ir/mak [foont/) Klagenfurth (klä'gen-Klau'sen-burg (Ger. klow'zenpron. hourg/) Königlngrätz (kö'nig-in-grěts'), or Königgrätz (kö/nig-grěts) Königsberg (ko'nigzberg), or Koenigs-berg (ken'igz-berg; Ger. pron. kö'nigs-berg') [(koo-be-/) [(koo-bän/) Kooban, or Kuban

distan (koor-dis-tan/) L.

Koordistan, or Kur-

Laaland (law'land), or Lol'land Lab'ra-dör' Lac'ca-dīveş' Lack'a-wan'na Lad'o-ga [lad-ro'nes) La-drones' (Sp. pron. Lago Maggiore (la/go mäd-jo/ra) Laguna del Madre (lägoo'nä del män'rå) Lahore (lä-hōr/) Laibach (lī/bäk). Syn. Laybach. La Mancha (lä män'chä) [shir) Lancashire (lank/a-Lanc'as-ter Lan-daff'; more prop-erly Llandaff. Langres (long'r) Languedoc (lon/geh-[See Plata. dok') La Plata (la plata). La Puebla de los Angeles (iä pwěb'lä då los ang/Hěl-es) Las/sa, II lassa or (h'läs/sä) Latakia (lä/ta-kee/a), or Ladikia (la'dc-kee'a) Lausanne (lō/zän') Lavoro (lä-vo/ro) Laybach, or Laibach (lī/bak) Leam/ing-ton [horn) Leg-horn' (or leg'-Lehigh (lee/hi) Leicester (les'ter) [tä/o] Leinster (lin/ster or leen'ster)

Lelpsic (līp/sik) (Ger. Leipzig, lip/tsig) Leith (leeth) Leitrim (lee'trim) Leixlip (las/lip) Le'na (Russ. pron. là-nä) Lenni-Lennappé (len'ne len/nä/på) Leom'in-ster (U. S.) (Eng.) Leominster (lem/ster) [on/) Le'on (\$p. pron. lā-Le-păn'to(or lā/pān-to) Lerida (lĕr/e-dä) Leucadia (lu-kā/de-a) Syn. Sante Maura. Le-vant/ Lev'en, Loch Lewish-ani Leyden, or Leiden (17/den or la/den) Li-be'ri-a Lich/field [fels/) Lichtenfels (lik'ten-Liege (leej; Fr. pron. le-azh/ Lille, or Lisle (!eel) Lima (Peru) (lce/mä) Lima (U. S.) (lī/ma) Lim'er-ick Limoges (le'mozh') Limousin (le'moo'săx') or Limosin Lincoln (link/un) Linköping, or Linkjöping (lin'chö/ping) Lin-lith gow Lipari (lip/a-re or lee/pä-ree) [molt] Lippe-Detmold (-det/-Lis/bon Lisle (leel) Lith/u-ā'nī-a Liv/er-pool Lĭ-vo'nĭ-a Llandaff (lan-daf'), Landaff [len) Llangollen (lan-goth/-Llanos (lya/ncs) Leange (lo-ang/ge) Lof-fo/den, or Lo-fo/-Loir (lwär) Loire (lwar) Lom/bar-dy Loch (lox Lomond, lo/mund) [lun/d'n) London (lun'dun or Londonderry (lun/dun-der'ri) [child) Loo Choo (ch as in Lorraine (lor/ran') Lost withiel (lost-with/cl), or Lestwithiel Lothian (lothi-an) Lou'don (ou as in shout)

(king-ke-

Kingkitao

Loughborough (luf'- | bur-uh) Loughrea (lŏH'rā') Louis, St (sent loo/is or loo'e: Fr. pron. san loo'e') fäd/) Louisiade (loo-ce-ze-Louisiana (loo/c-zeà'na) Louisville (loo'is-vil; formerly pron. loo'-Low'ell [i-vil) Lü/beck Luc/ea (It. pron. look/kä} Lucerne (loo-sern') Lucia, St. (loo-see'a, often called loo-see') Luck'now' Lu/nen-burg Lutzen (loot/sen) Lux'em-burg (Fr. Luxembourg, lüks'-ON'book') Luzerne (Ú. S.) (luzern/) Luzon (loo-zon'), or Luçon (Sp. pron. loo/thon/) Lÿ-cŏm'ing (jis) Lyme-Regis (līm-ree'-Lynn-Regis (lin-rec'jis) Lÿ'ons (Fr. Lyon, le/on')

Maastricht (mäs/trikt or mäs/trikt) Macao (mä-kä/o or ma-kow/) Ma-cas/sar Machias (ma-chī/as) Mack'i-naw Mâcon (France) (mä/kôn') [kun] Macon (U. S.) (mā/-Mad'a-gas'car Madeira (ma-dee/ra, Port. pron. mä-då/-Mad-ras/ fe-rä) Mad-rid/ (Sp. pron. niä-preed/ almost mäth-reeth/) Mad'rid (U. S.) Maelstrom (mäl'strum or māl/strum)
Maestricht, or Maastricht (mäs/trikt) Mag'a-dox'o, or Magadoxa Mag'da-le'na Mag'de-burg (Ger. mäg'dehpron. boorg/) Main, or Mayn (min) Maine (France) (man;

Fr. pron. almost | Medina (Arabia) (meměn) Maine (U. S.) (mān) Ma-jor/ca Mal'a-bar' Ma-lac/ca Mal/a-ga (or mä/lä-gä) Mal/den Maldives (mal/dīvz) Malmesbury (mämz/ber-i) Mal'mö (or mäl'mö) Malta (mawl'ta; It. pron. mäl/tä) Malvern (maw/vern) Malwah (mawl/wa) Man'ches-ter Man-din/go Ma-nil'la (Sp. Manila, mä-nee/lä Mantchooria (manchoo/re-a) Man'tu-a (lt. Mantova, man'to-va) Maracaybo, or Maracaibo (mä-rä-kī/bo) (măr/a-Maranham nam'), or Maranhão (Port. pron. mä-ränyä/on) Mar/ble-head' [bruh] Marlborough (mawl'-Mar'mo-ra, or Mar'ma-ra [säs) (mar-ka/-Marquesas Marseilles (mar-salz/) (Fr. Marseille, mar/sal') Mar/ta-ban' [neek') (mar/ti-Martinique Ma/ry-land Mā/ry-le-bone (commonly pronounced mar/g-bun) Mas/sa-chu'setts Mat/a-gor'da Mat/a-mo'ros, or Matamoras Ma-tan'zas (or mätän/thäs) Mauch-Chunk (mawkchunk/) Mau-mee/ Maurepas (mo're-pä/) Mauritius (maw-rish/ĭ-us) Mayence. See Mentz. Mayenne (mä/yen' or mi'cn') [nooth) Māy-nooth/ (or mã/-Mayo (Ireland) (mā/o) Mayo (Mexico) mī/o) Maz/at-lan' (or ~ mäsät-län/) Mechlin (mek/lin) Meck/len-burg (Ger pron. boorg/)

dee'na) [dī'na) Medina (U. S.) (me-Melbourne (mcl/burn) Mel-rose/ [bri] Mel'ton Mowbray (mo'-Mem'el (or ma'mel) Mcm/phre-ma'gog Menai (měn'ī or men'ā) (Strait) Mendocino [see/no) (měn-do-Mer'i-da (or mer'e-da) Mer'i-on'eth Mer'r'i-mack Mersey (mer'zĭ) Messina (mes-see/nä) Mesurado (mā-soo-ra/do) [pron. mās) Metz (měts; Fr.(mūz; Fr.Meuse pron. muz) Mex'ĭ-co Miaco (me-ä/ko) Miami (mī-å/mǐ) Michigan (mish/i-g'n, or mish'i-gan) Milan (mil'an or milăn/) Mil-wau/kee, or Milwau'kie (mee/-Minas-Geraes näs-zhā-rä/ĕs) Mindanao (min-dänä/o) Min'ne-so'ta [ca) Mĭ-nor'ca, or Mcn-or'-Miramachi (mĭr'a-mashee') Mis-sis/que Mis'sis-sip'pi Missolonghi (mis/solong'ge) Missouri (mis-soo/ri) Mobile (mo-beel/) Mocha (mo'ka) [nä] Mod'e-na (or mod'a-Mo/hawk Moldau (mol/dow) Mol-dā/vì-a Mo-luc/cas Mondego (mon-dā/go) Mon-go/li-a Mo-non/ga-he'la Mon-ro/vi-a Mon-tä/na (bon') Montauban (mon'to'-(môn Mont Blanc Mount blon) or Blanc. Mont Cenis (mon sehne' or seh-ness') Montenegro (mon-tanā/gro) Monterey (mon-ta-ra/) Mon/te-vid/c-o mon-ta-vee/da-o) mek'len- Montgomery (montguni'er-e)

Mont-pe/li-cr Mont-pel'll-er (Fr. pron. mon'pel'le-a') Montreal (mont/reawl') Mont/ser-rat' Moorzook, Mourzouk, or Murzuk (moorzook/) Mo-rā/vi-a Moray; pron., and often written, Mur'-Mo-re/a [ray. Morena, Sierra (se-er/-Rä mo-rā/nä) Mo-roc/co Mos'cow Moselle (mo-zel/) Mo'sul, or Moo'sul Moy/a-men'sing Mozambique (mo-zambeek/) Munich (mū'nik) (German München. mün/Hen) Mun'ster (Ireland) Münster (Ger.) (mun'ster or mun'ster) Mur, or Muhr (moor) Mursuk. See Moorzook. Mus-cat/ [teen') Muscatine (mus/ka-Mus-co/gee Mus/co-vy [king/gum] Muskingum Mysore (mī-sōr/) N. Nacogdoches (nak/odo'chiz) Namur (nā/mur; Fr. pron. nä/muR') Nan'cy (Fr. pron. non/se') Nangasaki (näng-gasä/ke) Nan-kin', Nan-

king/ Nantes (nants; Fr. pron. nont) Nan-tuck/et Naples (nā/plz) Narbonne (nar/bon') Nash/u-a Nas/säu^ (Ger. pronnäs/sou) Natal (nä-täl/) Natch'i-toch'es (sometimes pronounced nak/g-tush/) Nav'a-hōe (Indians); written also Nabajo. Navarre (na-var/) Ne-bras/ka

Neck'ar, or Neck'er

Neel'gher'ry, or Neil-(neel/ger'gherry [rĭ-po Neg-ro-pont/, or Eg'-Ne-o'sho Neots, St. (sent neets') Ne-paul', or Nepal Ngr-bud/dah Neufchatel, or Neuchâtel (nush'ä'tel') Neuilly - sur - Seine (nuh/yē/sūR/sān/) Neuse (nūs) Ne/va (Russ. pron. nā/vä) Nevada (nā-vä/pä) Nevers (neh-vêr/) Newfoundland (nu'fund-land/) New Granada (nu gränä/dä) New Or'le-ans; often, but less correctly, called New Orlēanş/ Ngami ('n-gä/mee) Niagara (nī-ag/a-ra) Nicarauga (nik'a-rä'gwä) Nice (nees) Niemen (nee'men) Niger (nī/jer) Nîle [(neem) Nlsmes Nîmes, 01 Ni-phon', or Ni-pon' Nip'is-sing Nizh/nee (or Nijni) Nov'go'rod Norfolk (nor/fok) Nor/man-dy Nor'ridge-wock Norrköping (nor/chöping) Nor/way [rij) Norwich (Eng.) (nor-Norwich (U.S) (nor/rich or nor/wich) Nova Scotia (no/va sko/shi-a) No va Zem bla Nov'go-rod', or No'vogo-rod' Nu/bi-a Nueces (nwā/sĕs) Nu/rem-berg (Ger. Nürnberg, nuRn'běRG)

O.

Nyköping, or Nykjöp-

(nu'chö/ping,

nee/chip-

Nyanza (ne-än/za)

almost

ing)

Oahu (wäh/hoo) Oaxaca, or Oajaca (wä- Paraguay (pä-ra-gwā/ Hä/kä)

O'ber-lin Obi, or Oby (o'be), or Ob Oceana (o'she-å'na) Oceania (o'she-a'ni-a) Oceanica (o'she-an'i-

Oc-inul/gee 0-co/nee Odense (ö/den-seh) O-des/sa Oeland (ö'land) Ogeechee (o-gee/chee) O-hī/o Okhotsk (o-Kotsk/) (Ger. Ol'den-burg pron. ol'den-bookg/) Olmütz (ol/müts)

Omaha (ō'ına-haw') Oman (o-man') O-ne'ga (Russ. pron. o-na/ga) Oncida (o-nī/da) Onondaga (on/un-

daw'ga) Ontario (on-ta/ri-o) Op/e-lou/sas O-por/to Or'e-gon O'ri-no'ko Orizaba (o-re-sä/bä) Orkneys (ork/nez) Or'le-ans (Fr. pron-or'la'on')

O'sage' Os'na-brück'; often called by the English Og'na-burg. Ost-end' Os-we/go

Ot/ta-wa (or ot/ta-wa) Oude (owd) Ouse (ooz) Owego (o-wee/go) O-zark'

P.

Pa-dang/

Pad/u-a Paisley (paz'li) Pal'em-bang' Pa-lenque (pä-lenk/a) Pa-ler/mo Pal'es-tine Palmas, or Las Palmas (läs päl/mäs) Palo Alto (pä/lo äl/to) Pam'li-co Pa-mun/key, or Pamun/ky Panama (păn/a-mä/) Papua (pap/oo-a or pä/poo-ä) Para (pä-rä/)

or pä-rä-gwī/)

Par'a-măr'i-be Parana (pä-rä-nä/) Parana-Iba, or Para-nahiba (pä-rä-näee/bä) Parima (pä-rē/mä) Parina (pä-re-nä/) Fr. Paris (păr'is;

pron. pa/Re') Pascagoula (pas/gagoo'la) Paso del Norte (pä'so del non'ta) Pas-sā/ic

Pas'sa-ma-quod'dy Pat/a-go'ni-a Pavia (pä-vee/ä) Paw/tuck-et Pays Bas (pā'e bä) Pays de Vaud (pa/e

deh vo) Paz, La (lä päz; Sp. pron. la path) Pe-chee-lce (pa-chee-Pe/dee/ [lee') Pei-ho (pā/hō/)

Pe'kin', or Pe'king' Pe-lew' Pembina (pem/bc-na) (pem/-Pembroke brook) Penn'syl-va'ni-a Pe-nob/scot Pen'sa-co'la

Penzance (pen-zanss/) Pe-o/rĭ-a Perigord (pěr/ē/gor') (pěr-Pernauibuco näm-boo/ko) Persia (per/shi-a, not

per/zhī-a) Peru (pe-roo') Peschiera (pěs-ke-ā/rä) Pesth (pest) Pet-cho'ra, or Petschora Petterg-burg, Saint

Phil/a-del'phi-a Phil/ip-pine Pic/ar-dy Pictou (pik-too/) Piedmont (peed/mont) Pilcomayo (pil-ko-nii/o) Pisa (pee'sä) Pis-cat/a-qua

Pis-cat/a-quis [men') Plaqueuine (plak/-Plata, La (lä plä/tä) Plata, Rio de la (re'o [êR') då lä plä/tä) Plombières (plon/be-Plymouth (plim'uth) Poitiers, or Poictiers (poi-teerz/; Fr. pron.

pwä/te-a') Poitou, or Poictou (poi/too; Fr. pron.

pwä/too')

Po'land (shi-a) Polynesia (pol/i-nce/-Pom'e-ra'ni-a Pompeii (pom-pā/yee) Poudicherry (pon'desher'rec)

Pont/char-train/ Popayan (po-pi-an' or po-pä-yäu/) Po-po-cat/a-petl' Port-au-Priuce (port-

ō-prinss; Fr. pron. port-o-pranss) Porto Princi-pe Porto Rico (por-to ree/ko) Portsmouth (ports/-

muth) Port'u-gal Posen (po/zen) Po-to/mac

Potosi (po-to-see' po-to/see) Poughkeepsie (pokip/si)

Prague (prag) Prairie du Chien (pra/. rí dy sheen)

Pres'burg, or Press/-(Ger. burg (Ger. press/boorg) Presque Isle (presk eel) Prip'ets (Pol. Prypec,

prip'ets) Provence (pro'vonss') Prussia (prŭsh/i-a or proo/shi-ä)

Priith (Ger. pronproot) Pucbla (pwěb/lä) Punjab (puu-jäb/), o-

Pnn-janb/ Pyrences (pir/c-ncz)

Q.

Que-bec/ Quito (kee'to) Quor'ra. Syn. Niger

R.

Raab (räb) Racine (ras-seen/) Rahway (raw/wa) Raleigh (raw/li) Rangoon (raug-goon/) Rap'id-an' Rap/pa-han/nock Raritan, or Rariton (răr/it-un)

Rat/is-bon (Ger. Regensburg, Rā'gensbookg/) Reading (red'ing)

Re-ho'both Reichstadt (rīk'stät) Reigate (rī/get)

Rei/ki-a-vik Rheims Reims, or (reemz; Fr. pron. Resaca de la Palma (rāsä/kä då lä päl/mä) Rhine (rîn) Rhodes (rodz) Rhône (ron) Rideau (rē'dō') Rī'ga (or ree'ga) Rio del Norte (ri/o del nort; Sp. pron. ree'o děl non'ta); called also the Ri'o Grande (Sp. pron. ree'o gran'da) Rio Janeiro (rī/o ja-nee/ro or ree/o ja-

na/ro) Ro/a-noke/ Rocbelle, or La Rochelle (lä Ro/shel') Romagna (ro-man/ya) Romania (ro-mā/ne-a or ro-mä-nee/ä) Rome (rom) Roo-me/li-a, or Rume-Roth/er-hithe (vulgarly, red/rif) Rot'ter-dam' Rouen (roo'en; Fr.

pron. rwon) Roxburgh (Scotland) (roks/bur-reh) Rügen (rü/gen) Russia (rŭsh'i-a roo/shī-a)

S.

Saale (sä/leh) Sabine (sa-been/) Saco (saw/ko) [halien Sag-hal'i-en, or Sak-Sag/I-naw Saguenay (sag/eh-na') Sabara (sa-hä/ra sab/hä-rä) Sa gon (sī/gon') Saigong (si'gong') St. Bernard (sent ber'nard) See Saint Germain. Germain, Saint, and so for all the other names having the prefix of Saint. Salado (sä-lä/po) Sal-a-manc'a (or salä-mäng/kä) Saline (sa-leen/) Salisbury (sawlz/ber-ĭ) Salvador (säl-vä-dor/) Saltz/burg (sawlts/burg), or Salzburg pron. sälts'-(Ger. bookg)

Samana (sä-mä-nä/) Sam'ar-cand' Samoa (sä-mo/ä) San An-to/ni-o San Diego (san de-a/go) Sand/wich (or sand/wij) San Fran-cis/co (or san frän-sees/ko) San Joaquin (san Hoä-keen/) San José (san Ho-sa/) San Ju'an (Sp. pron. sän ноо-än/ or hwän) Sanquhar (sank/ar) San Salvador (san salvä-doR/) Cruz (san'ta Santa pron. kroos ; Sp. sän/tä-krooth), or St. Croix (sent kroi) Santa Fe de Bogota (da bo-go-tä/) Santa Maria (sän'tä mä-ree/ä) San/tee! Santiago (sän-te-ä/go) Saône (son) Săr'a-gos'sa (Sp. Zaragoza, thä-rä-go/thä) Săr'a-to'ga Sar-din/i-a Sarmiento (san-me-en-Sas-katch'a-wan' Sault de Sainte Maric (Fr. pron. so deh san ma/re'), but now usually called Sault (soo) St. Ma'ry. Sava (sä/vä) Sa-van/nah Sav'oy (or sa-voi') Saxe Altenburg (saks al/ten-burg) Saxe Co/burg Weimar (saks Saxe wî/mar) Sax'o-ny Scan'di-nā'vi-a (skar/-Scarborough b'rub or skar/bur-Scheldt (skelt) [ruh) Schemnitz (shem/nits) Schencctady (skenek/ta-dy) Schiedam (skee'dam') Schiraz (she'räz') Schleswig. See Sleswick. ree) Schoharie (sko-har/-Schönbruun, or Schoenbrunn (shon/broon) Schoodic (skoo'dik)

Schuyler (ski/ler)

Scilly (sil'li)

Scinde (sind)

Schuylkill (skool/kil)

Schwerin (shwa-reen/)

Scigliano (shēl-yā/no)

Scio (sī/o or shee/o) Scioto (sī-o/to) Scituate (sit/u-at) Scla-vo/nī-a Scot/land Scutari (skoo/tä-ree) See Se-Sebastopol. vastopol. Secunderabad (sekŭn/der-ä-bäd/) Seinc (san) Sen/e-ca Senegal (sen'e-gawl') Sen/e-gam'bi-a Seringapatam (sering/ga-pa-tam') Ser/vi-a Setubal (sā-too/bal), or Setuval (sā-too/yāl), or St. Ubes (ūbz) Sev/as-to'pol (or sevas/to-pol); less correctly, Sebastopol. Sev/ern Seville (sev/il or se-vil/) Sèvre (šěv'r or sav'r) Seychelles (sā/shel') Sbamo (shä/mo') Shang-Haï, or Chang-Hai (shang/hi') Sbeeraz, or Shiraz (shc/raz' or shee/raz) Sheer-uess/ Shen'an-do'ah Shrewsbury (Mass.) (shryz/ber-i) Shrewsbury (England) (shruz/ber-i or shroz/ber-i) Shrop/shire Siam (sī-am' or se'am') Sī-be/rǐ-a Siç'i-lÿ [ā/nä] Si-en'na (It. Siena, se-Si-er'ra Le-o'ne (Sp. pron. se-ĕR'Rä la-o/nā) Sierra Madre (se-en'nä mäp/ra) Sierra Morena (se-en/rä mo-rā/nä) Sierra Nevada (se-er/-Rä nā-vä/Dä) Silesia (sĭ-lee/shĭ-a) Sim/plon (Fr. pron. săn'plôn') Sinde, or Scinde (sind) (sing'ga-Singapore por'), or Singapoor

Sin-o/pe Sioux (usually pron. soo; Fr. pron. se-oo') Skaneateles (skan/eat'les); written also Skeneateles. Skye (skī)

Sla-vo/ni-a, or Sclavo/nĭ-a

Sles/wick (Ger. Schlcswig, shles/wig) Sluys (slois) Smo-lensk/ or Smo-

len/sko Smyrna (smîr/na) So-co/tra, or Soc/o-tra Sofala (so-fä/lä or so/fä-lä)

Soissons (swas'son'. almost swi'son') Soleure (so'lun') Ger. Solothurn, 80/10toorn')

Solferino (sol-fa-ree/no) Somauli (so-maw/lee) Som/er-set So-no'ra

Soodan, Soudan, or Sudan (soo'dan') Southampton (suthhamp/tun)

Fr. and Spa (spaw; Flem. pron. spä) Spitz-berg'en Staten Island (stat'tn

i/land) [tun] Staunton (Va.) (stăn/-Staunton (Eng.)(stän/tun or stan/tun)

Stettin (stet-teen/) Steuben (stu/ben stu-ben/) Stock/holm Ston/ing-ton

Stralsund (sträl/soond) (burg) Strasbourg (straz'-Strasburg (Germany) (sträs/boorg)

Stutt/gart, or Stutgard (Ger. pron. stoot/gart) Styria (stir'i-a)

Suez (soo'ez; Arab. pron. soo-cz/ or sooāz/) Suffolk (suf/fok)

Suir (shipr) Sumatra (soo-mä/trä) Sŭn/dä Surat (soo-rat/)

Surinam (soo-ri-nam') Sus/que-han'na Swe/den Switz/er-land (swits/-) Syr/a-cuse

Syr/i-a Szegedin (seg'ed'en' or seg/ed/in')

T.

Ta-co/ny Taf'i-let', or Taf'i-lelt' Tā/gus Tahiti (tä-hee/te)

Tah'le-quah Tal/la-has/see Tal/la-poo'sa Tampico (tam-pee/ko) Tangier (tan-jeer/) Taos (tä/os, almost Tag-mā/nī-a (towss) Taunton (Eng.) (tawn/ton) (ton) Taunton (Mass.) (tan'-Tav'is-tock Tehran, or Teheran (teh-h'ran/) Tchuantepec (tā-wäntā-pek/1 Teignmouth (tin/muth or tan/muth) Temesvár (tem-eshvar/) Teneriffe (ten/er-if') (Sp. Tenerife, tā-nāree'fa) Ten/nes-see/ Ter'ra del Fu-e'go, or Tierra del Fuego (teěn'nä děl fwa'go) Terre-Bonne (têR/often pron. bon': tar-bon/) Terre-Haute (ter/rehhột; Fr. pron. têR'hot' or ter-reh-hot') Teviot (tiv'e-ot) Thanies (těmz) Than'et Thebes (theebz) Theiss (tis) Thes/sa-ly, or Thessā/li-a Thibet, or Tibet (tib'et or ti-bet/) Tī/ber Ti-con'der-o'ga Tiflis (tif-lees/) Ti/gris Tim-buc'too (ri) Tipperary (tip-per-a'-Titicaca (tit-e-ka/ka) Tivoli (tiv'o-le or tee'vo-lee) Tobago (to-ba/go) To-bolsk/ To-kay/ To-le'do (Sp. pron. to-la/pol Tom-blg/bee Tonkin, or Tonquin (ton-keen/) Toorkistan, or Turkis-tan (toon'kis-tän') To-pe/ka Töplitz, Toeplitz (töp/lits), or Teplitz (tep'lits) Tor-bay/ To-ron'to Tortuga (tor-too/ga)

Toulon (too'lox')

louse (too/looz') Touraine (too'ran') Tournay (took'na') Tours (took) Traf'al-gar', or Trafăl/gar Tran'syl-va'ni-a Treb'i-zond' Trichinopoll, or Trich-(tritch/ininopoly op'o-le) Triest, or Trieste (treěst' or tre-ěs'tà) Trincomalee (trink'o-· ma-lee') Trin'I-dad' Trip'o-lĭ Trois Rivières (trwä re've-êR') Trujillo (troo-Heel/yo) Tübingen (tü/bing-en) Tu'nis Tur/co-ma'nī-a Tu/pe-lo Tu'rin (or tn-rin') Tus/ca-loo'sa Tus/ca-ny (rol/) Tus/ca-ro'ra Tyr'ol (Ger. pron. te-

U.

Ubes, Saint. See Setubal. (oo-ki-ā/lā). Ucavale or Ucayali (00-kī-ä/-Ukraine (yoo'kran or oo-krān') [oolm) Ulm (Ger. pron. Um-bā/gog Upernavik . (00-per/na-vik) Up'sal, or Upsala (upsā'lā) [rāl') U'ral, ~ Oural (00-Uri (yoo'ri; Ger. pron. 00/re) Urugnay (u'roo-gwa' or 00-roo-gwi/) Ushant (ush'ant) U/ti-ca Utah (yoo'tä, less properly yoo'taw) Utrecht (u'trekt) Uttoxeter (aks'e-ter)

v.

Valencia (va-len/shi-a; Sp. pron. va-len'the-äl Val/la-do-lid' (Sp. väl-vä-Dopron. leeD')

Toulouse, or Thou- | Valparaiso (väl-pä-ri/- | 80) (ver) Vancouver (van-koo'-Van Diemen's (van dee/menz) Vaud (vo), or Paysde-Vaud (pā'e-deh-(då') Vendée La (lä von'-Vendôme (vŏn'dôm') Venezuela (ven/ezwee'la) Venetia (ve-ne/shi-a) Venice (ven'iss) Vera Cruz (vā/rä kroos) Vergennes (ver-jenz') Ver-mont/ Verona (va-ro/na) Versailles (ver-salz/; Fr. pron. ver'sal' or věr-say") Ve-su/vi-ns Vlenua (ve-en/na) VIlla (in Sp. veel'yä; in Port. veel'lä or vil/lä) Villa Rica (Sp. America) (veel'yä rec'kä) Rica (Brazil) (vil/lä, or veel'la, ree/kä) Vincennes (vin'sĕnz';

Fr. pron. văn'sěn') Virginia (ver-jin'i-a) Vistula (vist/yu-la) Vltebsk (ve-tebsk'), or Vitepsk Vol'ga, or Wolga Vosges (vozh)

W. Wabash (waw/bash)

Waday (wa'dī) Wagram (wä'gram or wä'gräm) Wales Wallachia (wol-la'kī-a) Waltham (Eng.) (wol'tam) Walthain (Mass.) (wŏl/thăm) War/saw (rik) Warwick (Eng.) (wor'-Warwick (U.S.) (wor'wik or wor/rik) Washita (wŏsh'i-taw') Watter-ee' Wa'ter-loo' Weimar (wi/mar) Wener (wa'ner), or Wonner (Wen'ner) We'ser (Ger. pron. Wa'zer) West Indies (in'dêz) West-pha/li-a

Windsor (win'zor) Win'ne-ba'go Wln/ni-peg Winnipiseogee (winne'pis-sok'ki) Wis-cas'set Wis-con/sin Wit'ten-berg I Ger. pron. wit'ten-beng/) Woburn (woo burn) Wolverhampton (wool/ver-hamp'tun) (or wool/ij) Woolwich (wool/itch Worcester (woos'ter) Worms (wurmz; Ger. pron. worms) Würtemberg (wûr/tem-berg; Ger. wun'tempron. berg') Wy'an-dot! Wy-o'ming Wythe (with, th being

Weymouth (wa/mnth)

Wil'na, or Vilna

sounded as in thin) X.

Xenla (zee'ni-a) Xenil (Hā-neel') Xlngu, or Chingu (shen-goo')

Y. Yakootsk, or Yakoutsk

(yä-kootsk') Yang'tse-kiang (yang'tse-ke-ang') Ya-zoo/ (do) Yeddo, or Jeddo (yed'-Yekatarinoslav (yākä-tä-ree-no-släv/) Yeni'en Yeniseï (yen'e-sa'e or ycn-e-8:1/) (so) Yesso, or Jesso (yes'-Yo-seni'i-te Ypres (eep'r) [kä-tän') Yll'ca-tan' (or yoo'-

Z. Zacatecas (zäk-a-tā/kas or sä-kä-tä/käs) Zaïre (zä-eer') [ze] Zam-beze' (or zam/ba/-Zanguebar (zang/gabar') Zan'te Zan'zĭ-bar' Zollvereln(tsol'fer-In/)

Zurich (zu'rik; Ger.

Zuyder Zee (zî'der zee

pron. tsu'rik)

or zoo'der-zee)

a, e, &c., long; a, e, &c., short; care, far, ask, all, what; ere, veil, term; pique, firm; son, or,

MODERN BIOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

Α.	Am'a-de'us. Syn.	Ayscough (Xs/kū)	Beaumarchais (bo/
	Amadco.	Ayton, Aytoun (a/-	mär/shā')
Abdalla (äb-däl/lah), or	Amerigo (ä-mä-ree/go	tun)	Beaumont (Eng.) (bo/-
Abdullah (ab-dul'-	or ä-měr'e-go). See	В.	mont)
lah)	Vespucci.		Beauregard (Amer.)
Abd-el-Kader (äbd-	Amiot, or Amyot (a/-	Baba, Ali (ä/lee bä/bä)	(bō'rch-gard')
el-kä/der)	me-o')	Bach (bäk)	Bcd/dōes
Xb'e-lard	Ampère (ŏn/pêr')	Bache (bātch)	Bcde (becd)
A-ben/ce-rage (Sp.	Am'u-rath	Bagehot (bāj'ut)	Bedell (Amer.) (be-
pron. ä-Běn'thā-rä'-	Ancillon (Fr.) (ŏn/se-	Baillie (bā/lee)	děl')
нā)	yōn')	Bailly (Fr.) (ba/le or	Bedell (Eng.) (bee/del
Abercromby (ab'er-	André (Eng.) (ăn/drā	bă/ye')	or be-děl')
krum/bi) (thi)	or ăn/drĭ)	Bajazet (băj/a-zět)	Beethoven (bā/tō-vçn)
Abernethy (ab'er-ne-	Angelo (än/jå-lo)	Balboa (bäl-bo/ä)	Behn (běn)
Abinger (ăb/in-jer)	Angoulême (ŏn/goo'-	Balfour (băl/fur; in	Behring (beer/ing;
Abu-Bekr, or Abou-	lěm' or ŏn'goo'lām')	Scot. bal-foor/)	Danish pron. bā'-
Bekr (ä'boo-bekr')	Anquetil-Duperron	Ballou (băl-loo')	ring)
Adair (a-dar/)	(ŏx/kgh-tēl/dd/pĕR/-	Balzae (bäl'zäk')	Belknap (běl'năp)
Adanson (ä/don/sōn')	ron')	Barbarossa (bar/ba-	Bellamy (Eng.) (běl-
Adelung (ä/deh-loong)	An'stru-ther (popular-	ros'sa)	la-mi)
Agassiz (ag/a-sce or	ly an'ster)	Barbauld (Eng.) (bar-	Bel'len-den
a-gas/siz; Fr. pron.	Ar'a-go (Fr. pron.	bawld or bar-bō/)	Bellini (běl-lee/nee)
ä/gäs/se')	ä/rä/go/)	Barbour (bar/bur)	Bel'sham
Ahmed (äH/med), or	Aram (ā/ram)	Barère (bä/rêR')	Belzoni (běl-zo/nee)
Achniet (äk/mct)	Ar/buth-not	Baretti (bä-ret/tce)	Ben/bow
Ainsworth (anz/worth)	Ariosto (ar/i-os'to or	Barham (băr/am)	Bentham (běn'tam or
Akenside (ā/ken-sīd)	ä-re-os/to)	Baring (Eng.) (bar'-	běn/thăm)
Aladdin (a-lăd/din)	Arminius (ar-min/i-us)	ing)	Bentivoglio (běn-te-
Alaric (ăl'a-rīk) (Lat. A-lar'i-cus)	Arnaud (ar/nō')	Barras (bä/rä') Barrère (bä/rêr'). See	võl/yo) Benvenuti (běn-vā-
Alboin (ăl/boin)	Arnauld (ar/nö') Arteveld (ar-tą-vělt'),	Barere.	noo/tee)
Alboni (äl-bo/nee)	or Artevelde (an-ta-	Barth (bart)	Béranger (bā/rŏn/zhā')
Albuquerque (al/bu-	věl/deh)	Barthélemy (bar/tal/-	Běr/es-ford
kerk; Port. pron.	Ăr'un-del	me' or bar/tā/leh-	Berke'ley (formerly
al-boo-kerk' or al-	Ascham (as/kam)	me') [nee)	bark/ly)
boo-kĕr/kā)	Ashburnham (ash/-	Bartolini (bar-to-lee'-	Bernadotte (ber-na-
Alciati (äl-chä/tee)	burn-am)	Băth/ŭrst -	dot/ or ber/nä/dot/)
Alcuin (ăl/kwin)	Ash/bur-ton, or Ash'-	Bauer (bow/gr)	Ber'nard (Fr. pron.
Aldrich (awl/dritch or	bur/ton	Baumgarten (bowm'-	běr/när')
awl-drij)	Atahualpa (ä-tä-	gär-ten)	Berzelius (ber-zee/li-
Alembert (ä/lon/ben/),	hwäl/pä)	Bayard (ba/ard or bi/-	us; Sw. pron. běr-
or d'Alembert (dä/-	Ath/el-stan	ard ; Fr. pron. ba/-	zĭĭ'le-us)
lŏn/bêr/)	Aubigné (ō/bēn/yā')	yūr')	Bescherelle (běsh'rěl')
Alfieri (äl-fe-ā/rec)	Aubrey (Eng.) (aw'-	Beatrice (bē/a-treess;	Beth/am
Alford (awl/ford) [tee)	brĭ)	It. pron. bā-ā-tree'-	Bethune (beh-thoon)
Algarotti (äl-gä-röt/-	Auchniuty (ä/mu-ty)	chā)	Bewick (bū'ik)
Ali (ä'lee) [ree]	Au'du-bon (Fr. pron.	Beattie (bee'ti; Scotch	Bē/za
Alighicri (ä-le-ge-ā/-	ō/du/bōn/)	pron. bā/tǐ)	Bilderdijk, or Bilderdyk
Alison (ăl/i-son)	Augustine (Saint)	Beauchamp (Eng.)	(bil'der-dik')
Allston (awl/ston)	(sent aw/gus-tin)	(bee/cham)	Billaud-Varennes (be/-
Almack (ăl/mak)	Aurungzebe (ō'rung-	Beauchamp (Fr.) (bō/-	yō'-vä'rĕnn')
Almeida (äl-mā/e-dä	zāb' or aw'rung-	shon')	Biot (be/o' or be/ot')
or al-mā/da)	zeeb/)	Beauclerc (bö/klčrk)	Bligh (blî)
Alsop (awl/sop)	Averroes (a-ver/ro-es	Beaufort (Eng.) (bo-	Bliz/ard
Alston (awl/ston)	or äv-er-rö'és)	fort)	Blomfield (blim/feeld)
Alton (Eng.) (awl/ton)	Avicenna (äv/e-sěn'-	Beaufort (Fr.) (bō/-	Blount (blunt)
Alvarez (Sp.) (äl/vä-	na)	for') [nā')	Blücher (blooker;
rěth)	Ayeshah (ā/ç-sha)	Beauharnais (bō/är/-	Ger. pron. blu'kgr)

Blumenbach men-bak) [yä) Bobadilla (bo-Ba-Deel'-Boccaccio (bok-kät/cho) (in French and old English Boccace, bok/käss/ Böckh (bök) Bode (bo/deh) (bor/hav; Boerhaave Dutch pron. book'hä/veh) Böhme (bö'mgh), or Böhm (böm) (boi/lo; Boileau pron. bwa'lo' Boiardo Bojardo, or (bo-yar/do) Boleyn (bool'in) Bolingbroke (ből'ingbrook, formerly bool/ing-brook). (bo-lee/var: Bolivar erroneously pron. bol'i-var') Bonaparte (bo/namon. bopart; It. nä-pär/tå) Bonheur (bo'num') Borghese (bor-gā/zā) Borgia (bor'ja or bor'jä) Borromeo (bor-Romā/o) Bos-caw'en, or Bos'ca-wen Bossuet (bos/su-ä', almost bos'swa') Bossu (bo'sü' Bossut (bo'su') Bos/well Both/well Botzaris. See Bozzaris. Boucher (Eng.) (bow/cher) Boucher (Fr.) (boo'-Boudinot (boo'de-not) (boo/-Lougainville gan/vel') Boulainvilliers (boo/lan/ve/ya') Bourbon (boor/bon); Fr. pron. book/box') Bourdaloue (book/dä/-100'1 Bourdon (book'don') Bourne (born) [en') Bourrienne (boo're-Bouterwek (booterwek! Bouvier (Am.) (booveer') Bowditch (bou'ditch) Bowdoin (bo'dn) Bowles (bolz) Bowring (bour'ing) Boy'dell

(bloo'- | Boyer (bwä/ya') Bozzaris, or Botzaris (bot/sä-ris; popularly called boz-zăr'is) Brad/war-dine Brahe (brā or brä; Danish pron. bra'-Brā/mah d'Urbino Bramante (brä-män/tä doorbee/no) Brandt (bränt) remer (bree/mer; Sw. pron. bra/mer) Bremer Brissot (bre'so') (brok/-Brockhaus howss) Broderip (brod'rip) Brodie (bro/di) Broeck (brook) Brome (broom) Brom/ley (brum/li) Bronté (bron/te) Brough (bruf) Brougham (bron/am or broo'm) Broughton (brow/ton) Brown Séquard (-sa/kar') Bru-něl' Brunelleschi (brooněl-les/kee) Brunet (brů/nů') (buk-an/-Buchanan an; often mispronounced bu-kan'an) Buffon (buf/fou buffon') Bulwer (bool/wer) Bunsen (boon/scn) Buonarotti (boo-o'närot'tee) Burckhardt hart; Ger. pron. book/hart) Bur-dett/ Burger (bur/ger) Burgoyne (bur-goin/) Burleigh (bûr/li). Burlamaqui (bur/lä/mä/ke') Bussy (bu/se'don/bwaz')

(bûrk'd'Amboise C. Căb'ot Ca-do'gan Cad-wal'la-der Cagliari (käl'yä-ree) Cagliostro (käl-vos/-Cairns (karnz) [tro) Caius (keez) Cal'a-my Calderon (käl-då-ron') Calhoun (kal-hoon/) Childer-ic

Calidasa (kä-le-dä/să) Call'cott Cal/met (Fr. pron. käl/må') Calvert (Eng.) (käl'vert) (vert) Calvert (Amer.) (kől/-Cambaceres (kon/ba/sa'rés') Cam'gr-on [o-ěns) Ca-mo'ens (or kam'-Campbell (kam'el) Some families of this name call themselves kam/bel. Canova (kä-no/vä) Caurobert (KON'TO'beR/) Cantemir, or Kantemir (kăn'tch-meer kän'tē-meer') Cannte (ka-nūt/) Cap'el Ca'pet (Fr. pron. kä/pa') roo/) Carew (generally ka-Carlisle (kar-līl') Carly le (kar'lil or kar-111/) Carmichael (kar-mī/kel or karmi-kel) Carteret (kar/ter-et) Casaubon (ka-saw/bon) Casimir (kăs²e-meer) Cassini (käs-see/nee) Castlereagh (käs/sl-rā/) Cavaignac (kä/věn/yak/) Cav'eu-dish Cecil (sēs/il or sis/il) Cellini (chěl-lee/nee) Cenci (chěn/chee) Centilivre (sent-lee/ver or sent-liv/er) Cervantes Saavedra (scr-van'tez sä-ved'-Chalmers (chal'merz; Scot. pron. chaw'merz) Chamisso (shä/me/so') Champollion (shampol/le-on, or shon/pol/le-on/) Charlemagne (shar/le-Fr. pron. mān'; sharl/man') Châteaubriand (shä'to/bre/ox') Chatham (chat'am) Chauncey (chän'sĭ or chawn'si) Cherubini (kā-roobee/nee) Ches/cl-den Cheyne (chān or chīn) Childebert _(chil/de-

Chil/per-ic Chisholm (chiz/om) Chlopicki (klo-pit/skee) Cholmondely (chum'li) Cimabue (che-mä-boo'-(82) Cimarosa (che-mä-ro/-Cinq Mars (sank mans') Claverhouse (klav'cris or klav'ers) Clotaire (klo'têR') Clough (kluf) Clo/vis Cochrane (kok/ran) Cockburn (ko/burn) Cœur de Lion (kur de li'on) Coke (kook or kok) Colbert (kol/ber') Col'by Co-len/so Coleridge (köl'rij) Coligny, or Coligni (ko'lën/ye', or kol'ën/ye') Col'mau Colquhoun (ko-hoon') Col'ton Combe (koom) Comstock (kiim'stok) Condé (kồn/dã; Fr. pron. kôn/dã') Confueius (kon-fū'shī-Congreve (kong'grav) Cony beare (kun'i-bêr) Copernicus (ko-per'nī-kŭs) Coquerel (kok/rel') Corday (kor/da') Corneille (kor'nāl': Fr. pron. kon nal' kor/nay") [lis) Cornwallis (korn-wol'-Correggio (kor-red'jo) Cor'tez (Sp. Cortes, kon-tes') Cousin (koo'zax') Coutts (koots) Cowper (kow/per or koo/per) Crad/ock Crash'aw Crichton (krī'ton) Cromwell (krum'wel or krôm/wel) Cunard (ku-närd/) Cuvier (kü've-ā' or ku/ve-er)

D.

Dagobert (dăg'o-bert or dä'go'ber') Daguerre (dä/ger') Dalhousie (dăl-hoo'zi)

[bert)

Dalton (dawl/ton) Dalzell (da-ěl/) Damiens (dä/me-ăn'); Anglicized Da'miens. Dampier (dam/peer) Dandolo (dän/do-lo) (dăn/te; Dante pron. dan'ta) Danton (dăn/ton don'ton' D'Arblay (dar/blā) Daubigné (dō/bēn/yā/) Dăv'en-ant Dăv'ện-port Davila (dä/ve-lä) [dol') De Candolle (deh kon'-De-ca/tur Delaroche (d'lä/rosh') Deniua (dā-nee'nä) [bǐ) Derby (der'bi or dar'-Derzhavin (děn-zhä/vin) Deseartes (da/kart') Devereux (dev/er-oo) Dewees (de-weez/) D'Ewes (důz) (dēd/ro' Diderot dê/deh-ro' Didot (de/do') Diez (deets) Disraeli (diz-rā/el-ee) Domenichino (do-mānc-kee/no) Donizetti (don'e-zet'tee

or do-nid-zet/tee)
Don'o-van
Douce (Eng.) (dowss)
Drouyn de Lhuys
(droo'an' deh lwee)
Dueange (du-känj';
French pron. did'köxah')
Duchesne (dü'shān')
Ducless (dü'klo')
Dudevant (dü'deh-

vön' or düd'vön')
Dumas (dın'mä')
Dumont (dd'mön')
Dun-bar'
Duncan (dunk'an)
Dundas (dün-däss')
Dupont (Amer.) (du-pönt')
Durand (Amer.) (du-

rănd') Dürer (dū'rgr or dü'rgr) Duyekinek (dī'kink) Dyche (dīeh or dǐtch)

E.

Echard (Eng.) (ĕtch/ard) Egerton (ĕj/er-ton) Elgin (ĕl/gin)

Ellesmere (ĕlz/meer) Elmes (ĕlmz) [ston) Elphinstone (ĕl/fin-Elzevir (ěl'zeh-vir) Eneke (enk/ch) Enghien (ŏn/ge-ăn') Epes (eps) Erasmus (e-raz/mus) Ercilla (ĕR-theel'yä) Eric (ěr/ik) Eriesson (er/ik-son) Erskine (ers/kin) Estaing (ĕs'tăn'), d'Estaing (děs/tăn') Este (ĕs/te or ĕs/ta) Esterhazy, or Eszter-házy (ĕs'ter-hä'ze) Étienne (ā'te-ĕnn') Euler (yoo'ler; Ger. pron. oi/ler) Ewart (yoo'art) Ewing (yoo'ing) Eyre (ar)

F.

Fabyan, or Fabian (fā/bi-an) [hīt) (făr/en-Fahrenheit Faleoner (fawkingr or faw/ken-er) Falkland (fawk/land) Faneuil (fun'il) Faraday (făr'a-dā) Farnese (far-neez'; It. pron. far-nā/sā) Farquhar (far/kwar or far/kär) Fatima (fä/te-mä or făt/e-ma) Faust (fowst or fawst) Fénelon (fĕn/ch-lon; Fr. pron. fan'lon' or fā/ngh-lōn' Fichte (fik/teh) Fingal (fing/gal fing-gawl/) Firdousi, or Firdausi (fir-dow/see) Flotow (flo/to) Foix (fwä) Fontaine (fon-tan/: Fr. pron. fon'ten') Fontenelle (fŏn-tehnel': Fr. pron. font/nel') Forbes (Eng.) (fôrbz) Forbes (Seot.) (fôr/bez) Fordyce (for-dis/ Forsyth (for-sith/) Fortescue (fôr/tes-ku) Fosbroke (fos/brook) Foseolo (fos/ko-lo) Fothergill (foth/er-gil) Fouché (foo/sha') Foulis (fow'lis; Scot. pron. fowlz)

Foulques (fook) Fouqué (foo/ka/). See La Motte-Fouqué. Foureroy (foor/krwä') Fourier (foo/re-gr; Fr. pron. foo're-a') Francia (South Am.) (fran/se-a) Freiligrath (fri'le-grat/) Frelinghuysen (free'ling-hī/zen) Frémont, or Fremont (Am.) (fre-mont/) Frőb'ish-er Froila (fro'ĭ-lä) Froissart (frois'sart'; Fr. pron. frwä/säR')

Froude (frood)

Fulton (fool/ton) Fuseli (fu/se-li) G. Gainsborough (gang'b'ro) (nee) Galignani (gä-lên-yä/-Galileo (găl'i-lee'o ; It. pron. gä-le-la'o) Găl/la-tin Găl/lau-det/ Galt (gawlt) Galvani (gäl-vä/nee) Garcilasso (or Garcilaso) de la Vega (gar-the-läs/so, or gar-se-lăs/so, dā lä va/ga) Gardiner (gard/ner) Garibaldi (găr-i-băl'di or gä-re-bäl/dee) Gaseoygne, or Gaseoigne (găs-koin/) Gasparin (găs/pa-rin or gäs/pä/rǎn/ Gay-Lussac (gå'lüs'-Gell (jel) Genet (jeh-net/ zh'na) Gengis Khan, or Jengis Khau (jeng/gis kän or kän) Genlis (zhon'le') Genseric (jen/ser-ik) Geoffroy (Eng.) (jěf'-Gerard (Eng.) (jer/ard) Gerry (ger'ri) Gessler (gess/ler) Gĭb/bon Gibbs Gib'son Gifford (gif/ford and [bert) jif/ford)

Gillespie (gil-les/pi) Gil/man Gil'more Gil/pin Giotto (jot/to) Girard (Am.) (je-rard/) Gis/borne Glauber (glaw/ber or glou/ber) Gleig (gleg) Glendower (glen/dou-Glover (gluv'er) [er] Go-dol'phin Goethe. See Göthe. Goldoni (gol-do/uee) Gonzalo (gon-thä/lo). Görgei, or Gorgey (gör/gā; Ger. pron. gor'-Gi) Gortehakov, or Gortsehakow (gor/ehäkof) [teh) Göthe, or Goethe (gö/-Gough (gof) Gould (goold) [gor) Gower (gow'er Græme (grām) Granger (Eng.) (grān'-Greaves (greevz) [jer) Greenough (green'o) Gresh'am Griesbach (grees/bak) Grisi (gree/see) Grosvenor (gro/ven-Grotius (gro/shi-ŭs) Grouchy (groo'she') Guelph (gwelf) [no) Guereino (gwer-ehee/-Guiceiardini (gwetehän-dee/nee) Guido Reni (gwee'do ra/nee) Guise (gwcz) Guizot (gwe'zo' ge/zo') Günther (gün'ter) Gutenberg (goo'tenberg/ or goo'tenběrg) Guthrie (guth/ri) Guyon (gi/on or ge/-Guyot (ge/o') [ôn')

H.

H.

Hafiz (hä/fiz)

Hahnemann (hä/nghmän)

Häk/hjyt; written
also Haekluyt.

Ha-lö/ran

Hän/dgl (Ger. Händel,
hĕn/dgl) (kurt)

Harcourt (Eng.) (har/

Hardieanute (har/deka-nūt')

Hardinge (här/ding)

Gilbert (Eng.)

Gil-fil/lau

Gilchrist (gil/krist)

(gII/-

Haroun - al - Raschld | Joan (hä-roon/äl-räsh/id) Hauy (hä/we') Havelock (hav/eh-lok) Haydn (hā/dn; Ger. pron. hī/dn) Haynau (hī/now) Hearne (hern) Heeren (hā/ren) Hegel (hā/gel) Heine (hī/neh) Heintzelman (hīnt'sel-[us) Helvetius (hěl-vee/shiěm'ans Hengist (hěng/gist) Herbelot (ĕRb/lo' êR'beh-lo') Herder (her/der hěr/der) Herrera (ča-ra/ra) Herschel (her/shel) Heylin (hà'lin) Heyne (hī/neh) Heyse (hī/zeh) Hoefer (Ger. pron. ho'fer ; Fr. o'fer') Hogarth (ho/garth) Holbein (hol/bin) Holinshed, or Hollynshed (hŏl'inz-hĕd) Holmes (homz) Houdon (oo/dox') Houghton (ho'ton) ouston (popularly pronounced hū'ston) Houston Hovey (huv/i) Huger (Am.) (ū-jee') Hughes (hūz) Humboldt (hum/bolt; Ger. pron. hoom/-Hus/kis-son (bolt) Huss, or Hus (huss; Ger. pron. hooss) Huyghens (hī/genz or hoi/genz) [lee) Hyder Ali (hī/der ä/-

I.

Inchbald (inch/bald) Inez (ee'nčz) In/ge-low Ireton (ir/ton) (e-re-ar/ta) Iriarte Sun. Yriarte. [da) Iturbide (e-took/be-Ivan (Rnss.) (e-van/)

J.

Jacobl (yä-ko/bee) Jamieson (jäin/e-son or jumi-son) Jean Panl (zhow powl or jeen pawl)

of Arc (Fr. | Las Cases (läs käz) Jeanne d'Arc, zhan dark') [zhwăn'vēl') Joinville (join'vil Jomini (zho/me/ne') Joubert (zhoo'bêR') Jouffroy (zhoof/frwä') Jourdain (zhoom/dan') Jowett (jö/et) Juarez (HOO-ä/res or Hwä'rěth) Junot (zhu'no' Jussieu (jus/su'; Fr. pron. zhu'se-Uh')

K. Kantemir (kän'temeer) Kavanagh (kav'a-nä/ or kav/a-näH') Kearney (kar'ni) Keble (kěb/l) Keightly (kit/lee) Kneller (nel'ler; Ger. pron. knel/ler) Knolles (nolz); writ-Knollys ten also (nölz) Knowles (nolz) Körner, or Koerner (kör/ner) (ko) Kosciusko (kos-sĭ-ŭs/-Kossuth (kosh'shoot') Kotzebue (kot/sehbū; Ger. pron. kot'sch-boo) Krummacher (kroom'mäk-er)

L.

Lacépède (lä'sā'pĕd') Lacroix (lä/krwä' Laennec (län/nek') Ladislas (lád/is-las); written also Lad'isla'us. La Fayette, or Lafayette (lä/fä-ět') [fēt') Laffitte (läf'fit' or lä'-La Fontaine (lä főn/tīn'; Fr. pron. la'fox/tan/) Laing (lang) Lally-Tollendal (läl/lee' tol'lon'dal') Lamartine (lä/mar/tên') Lamballe (low/bal') La Motte-Fouqué (lä mot-foo/ka') La Pérouse (la pa/rooz') Laplace (lä/pläss') Maginn (ma-gin/) Jellachich (yěl/lä-kik) Las Casas (läs kä/säs)

La'tham Lavater (lä-vä'ter or lä/vä/têR/) Lavoisier (lä/vwä/ze-å/)

Layard (la/ard) Legare (Amer.) (lehgree') Legendre (leh-zhond'r/ or leh-jen/der) Lelbniz Leibnitz, or (lip/nits)

Leigh (lee) Leighton (la/ton) Lempriere (lcm/pri-er lem-preer/) Le Sage, or Lesage (leh-säzh/) L'Estrange (les-tranj') Le/ver Leverrier (leh-věr/rǐer or leh-va/re-a')

Lewes (lu'is) Liddell (lid/del) Lieber (lee'ber) Liebig (lee/big) Lingard (ling'gard) Linnæus (lin-nee'us) Linnell (lin'nel) Liszt (lĭst) Lloyd (loid) (vā/gä) Lope de Vega (lo/pa da Lopez (lo'pes or lo'-

pěth)

Lyf'ord

Lothaire (lo-thêr' Loudon (lou/don) Louis (loo'is; Fr. pron. loo/e/) Lowth (louth) Loyola (loi-o'la or lo-

(lo-têR/)

[vo/lä]

M. Mac-běth/ Macchiavelli (mäk-keä-vel/lee). Syn. Machiavel. Mac Culloch (ma-kul'luh) (vān') MacIlvaine (măk'il-Mackay (ma-ka/ and ma-ki/) Mack'in-tosh Mack/lin Mac-lau'rin Maclean (mak-lan') Macleod (ma-klowd') Maclin (ma-klin/) Maclise (ma-kleez') Macomb (ma-komb/) Macready (ma-kree'dĭ) Mad/oc Magellan (ma-jel/lan;

Sp. pron. mä-Hěl-

Mahmud, or Mahmoud (mäh/mood') Mahomet (ma-hom/et, mā/ho-met, or mä/ho-met)

Mahon (ma-hoon' or ma-hon/) Maimonides (mi-mon/e-dez)

Maintenon (maxt/non' or man'te-non) Mainwaring (man'nerlng) [dä) Malagrida (mä-lä-gree/-Malcolm (măl/kom) Malesherbes (mäl/-

zêRb') Malone (ma-lon') Malte Brun (mawlt brŭn' 07 mält/ebrun')

Marat (mä'rä') Marie-Antoinette (mä/re' ŏn/twä/net') Marie Louise (mä/re' loo/êz/) Marion (Am.) (mar'e-Marlborough (mawl'-

b'ro) Marlowe (mar/10) Martel (mag'tel') Martineau (Eng.) (mar/ti-no)

Masaniello (mä-sä-ne-Mas/sa-soit' [el/lo) Masséna (mäs-sā/nä; Fr. pron. mä/så/nä/)

Massillon (măs/sil-lon or mas/se/yon' Massinger (măs/sin-jer) Mather (math/er) Maturin (măt/yoo-rin) Mannder (mawn/der)

Maupertuis (mo'per'twe') Maurepas (mor/pa/) Maury (Am.) (maw'rl and mur'ri)

Maury (Fr.) (mō/re') Mazarin (măz/a-reen'; Fr. pron. mä/zä/răx')

Mazzini (mät-see/nee or ma-zee/nee) Meagher (ma/er) Medici (med/e-chee) Médicis (mā/de/sēss' or

med/e-sis) Meigs (mčgz) Mclanchthon (melänk/thon) (son) Mendelssohn (men'del-Mendoza (men-do'za;

Sp. pron. men-do'tha) Metastasio (met/a-stä/se-o or mā-tā'-stäse-o)

a, e, &c., long; a, e, &c., short; care, far, ask, all, what; êre, veil, term; pique, firm; son, ôr,

yän')

Metternich (met/ternik or met/ter-nik) Meyer (mī/er) Meyerbeer (mi'er-bar/) Meyrick (měr'ik (měd/šo-Mezzofanti fäu'tee) Mignet (men'ya') Mil'lin-gen Milne (Scot.) (mil) Milne (Eng.) (miln) Milnes (milz) Minié (me/ne-a') (mĭr'a-bo' Mirabeau or me'rä/bö') (lä) Mirandola (me-rän/do-Mo-ham/med Molière (mo'le-êr') Molyneux (mol'inooks/) Moncreiff (mon-kreef') Monroe (mon-ro/) Monstrelet (mons/treh-la') (gū) Montague (mon/ta-Montaigne (mon'tan'; Fr. pron. mon'tan') Montalembert (mon'tä/lŏn/bêr') Montcalra (montkäm/) Montecuccoli (mon/takook/ko-lce) (mon'tes-Montespan Fr. păn'; pron. mon/tes/pon/) Montesquieu (mon/tes-kū'; Fr. pron. mon'tas/ke-uh') Montgolfier (mon/gol/fe-a' or mont-gol/fi-Montgomery (Eng.) (mont-gum/cr-1) Montrose (mont-roz/) Moore (Eng.) (mor) Moreau (mo'ro') Morel (mo/rel' Morell (mo-rěll/) Morrell (Am.) (mor/-Môr/ton Mos/by Mosheim (mos/him) Motteux (mot-too') Moultrie (moo'tri) Mow/att Mozart (mo-zart/: Ger. pron. mot/sart) Müller (mül/ler, almost mil/ler) (mun-Münchhausen chaw/sen; Ger. münk-how/-[rat/) zen) Murat (mü'rä' or mu-Murillo (moo-reel/yo or mū-rīl/lo)

Mylne (miln)

N.

Napier (nā/pe-er) Narvaez (nar-vä/eth) Něck'er (Fr. pron. něk/kêr/) Ney (na) Niebuhr (nee/boor) Noailles (no'al' or no'ăy") Nos/tra-dā/mus Novalis (no-va/lis)

0.

Oberlin (o/ber-lin) Ogilby (o/g'l-bĭ) Ogilvio (ō/g'l-vĭ) Ohlenschläger, or Oehlenschläger (ö'lenshla/ger) [om/sted) Olmstead (um'sted or Orsini (on-see/nee) Ossian (ŏsh'an) Ossoli (os'so-lee) Oudinot (oo/de/no') Ousely (ooz/lĭ) Oxenstiern (oks'enstern/)

P. Paesiello (pi-ā-še-el/lo), or Paisiello (pä-e-seel'lo, almost pi-ze-el'lo) Palafox (păl'a-foks'; Sp. pron. pä-lä-föh') Palestrina (pä-les-tree/nä) Pal'grave Palmerston (päm/grston) [lee] Paoli (pa/o-lee or pow/-Păr/a-çĕl/sŭs Pardoe (par/do) Par/ngll Pascal (păs/kal; Fr. pron. pas/kal') Pearce and Pearce Pear'son and Pear'son Pellico (pel/le-ko) Pepin (pepin or pipin; Fr. pron. pehpăn/) Pepys (pěps) Pestalozzi (pěs-tä-lőt/-Petrarch (pee/trark) Piccolomini (pik-kolom/e-ncc) Pichegru (pēsh/gru') Picrce (peerss or perss) Piozzi (pe-ot/see or peŏz/zĭ)

Plantagenet (plan- Rives (Amer.) (reevz) tăj/e-net) Plevel (plī/el); or Pleyl (plil) Po/ca-hon'tas Po/côcke Poin-sett' Polk (polk or pok) Pombal (pom-bal/) Pompadour (pom/pa-door or pom/padoor')

Ponce de Leon (pon'tha da la-on') Poniatowski (po-ne-ätov/ske) Porteus (porte-us) Poussin (poo'san') Powell-(pou'el) Pow/hat-tan/ Praed (prad) Prichard (pritch/ard) Prideaux (prid'o and prid/ŭx) Priessnitz (preess/nits) Pughe (pu) Pugin (pū/jin) Pulaski

(pū-lăs/kce: Pol. pron. poo-läs/kec) Pulci (pool/chee) Pulteney (pult/ni)

Pusey (pū/zĭ)

Q.

Quarles (kwärlz) Quevedo (kā-vā/Do) (kwin'si or Quincy kwĭu'zĭ)

R.

Rabelais (rä'beh-lä' or räb/lä/) Rachel (Fr.) (rä/shcl') Racinc (rä/sēn' or răsseen/) Raffaelle (räf-fä-el/là) Sun. Raphael. Raleigh (raw/lĭ) Ranke (ränk/ch) Raphael (rā/fā-el or raffa-el) [pan) Rapin (răp'in or rä'-Réaumur (rā/o/mur' or ro'mur) [brant) (rem/-Rembrandt Renan (reh-non/) Ren/nell Reuchlin (roik/lĭn) Revnolds (ren'oldz) Sepulveda (sā-pool/vā-Ser-ve/tus Riccio (ret/cho) Richelieu (rêsh/eh-loo; Sévigné (sā-veen/yā or Fr. pron. resh/le-uh/) Richter (rik/ter) Rienzi (re-en/zee), or Seward (su'ard) Seymour (see'mgr) Rienzo (re-cn'zo) Shākes/pēare:

Rizzio (ret/se-o or rit/se-o) Robespierre (robespeer or rob'es-pe-(shon/bo') er') (ro/-

Rochambeau Rochefoucauld (rosh'foo-kō' or rosh/foo/-[zhā') Roget (ro'zbā or ro'-Romilly (Eng.) (rom'il-ĭ)

Ronge (rong/ch) Rosecrans (roz/krants) Rothschild (ros/child; Ger. pron. rot/shilt) Rousseau (roo'sō') Routledge (rut/lij) Rowe (ro) Rowley (rou/li) Rutgers (rut/gers) Rutherford (ruth/erford)

S.

[jer)

(sil/lin-

(sent-

(dä)

mrit.

Saadi. See Sadi. Sabine (săb/ĭn) [er-el) Sacheverell (sa-chev'-Saintine (săn'tên') Saint-John (sĕnt/-jŏn or sin'jen) Saint Leger Saint-Pierre peer or san/pe-er') Saint-Simon (sent-si'mon or san/se/mon') Saladiu (săl/a-dĭn) Sand (Fr.) (son) Săn'dys (or săndz) Saunderson (sän/derson) Saussure (ső/sűr/ so/sur/) Savile, or Saville (sav'-Savonarola (sä-vo-näro/lä) Scaliger (skal/i-jgr) Schelling (shel'ling) Schenck (skenk) Schiller (shil/ler) Schlegel (shlä/gel or shla/gel) Schleiermacher (shlī'gr-mäk/gr) Schmidt (shmit) Schuyler (skī/lgr) Scoresby (skorz/bi) Scougal (skoo/gal) Scribe (skreb)

sa'vēn'yā')

(pe-zăr/ro;

Sp. pron. pe-thär/-

Pizarro

RO)

376 ten also Shakspeare | Talfourd(tawl/ford) and Shakspere. Sheil (sheel) Sidmouth (sid/muth) Sieyes (se-ës', se-a', or se-ā/yā') Sigel (see'gel) [mind) Sigismund (sij'is-Sigourney (sig/or-ni) Sismondi (sis-mon'di; It. pron. ses-mon'-Slidell (slī-del') [dee) Sturluson Suorri (snor/ree stoor/loo-Soane (son) (son) Sobieski (so-be-ĕs/kee) Socinus (so-sī/nus) Somers (sum/erz) (son/tag Sontag son/tag) Sotheby (suth'e-bi) [lå') Soule (sol) Soulé (soo-la' or soo'-Sonlouque (soo/look') Soult (soolt) Southard (suth/ard) Southern (sath/grn) Southey (sowth/i) Sowerby (sou/er-bi) Sover (soi/er or swa/ya") Spalding (spawl/ding) Spinola (spee/no-lä) Spinoza (spe-no/zä) Spurtzheim (spoorts/him or spurz'im) Staël (stäl or stawl) Stanhope (stan/op) Stanislaus (stan-is-la/ŭs or stan-is-la/us) Staunton (stän/-ton) Steuben (Am.) (stū/-Storrs (storz) [ben) Stowell (sto/el) Strahan and Strachan (strawn) Straparola (stra-pa-ro/lä), or Strap'a-röle Strauss (strouss) [sant) Stuyvesant (sti/ve-Sue (sū; Fr. pron. sū) Suleyman (soo-lamān/). Syn. Soliman. [sü/ye') Sully (sŭl/li; Fr. pron. Suwarrow (soo-or/ro); written Souvoroff or Suworow (Russ. pron. soo-vo/rof)

pron. swa/den-bong) T. Talbot (tawl/bot)

(Sw.

Swe'den-borg/

(töl/1-ver, Taliaferro sometimes tel'fer) (tāl/lǐ-Talleyrand rand; Fr. pron. tal/la/ron') Tallmadge (tăl/mǐj) Tamcriane (tăm/gr-lân or tam/gr-lan') Taney (taw'nĭ) [80) Tăs'so (It. pron. tas'-Tassoni (täs-so/nee) Te-cum/sch Tegner (teng-neR/) Teignmouth (tin/muth) Teniers (těn/yerz; Fr. pron. teh-ne-a/ or ten-yā/) Thackeray (thak/er-ri) Thalberg (tal/berg) Theobald (thee'obawld or tib/bald) Thierry (te-ĕr/rĭ or tea'rce' Thicrs (te-êR/) Tholnck (to/look) Thom (tom) Thoresby (thorz/bi) (tor/-Thorwaldsen wald-sen or toR/vald-sen) Tighe (ti) [te/ye/) Tilly (til'le; Fr. pron. Timur, or Timour (tce/moor') (to) Tintoretto (ten-to-ret'-Tippoo Sahib (třp/po sa/hib; almost sa/ib) Tiraboschl (te-rä-bos'-[doRf) kee) Tischendorf (tish/-en-Titian (tish/an) Tocqueville (tok'vn; French pron. tok'-

vel'

Torquato (ton-kwä/to) Torquemada (tor-kāmä/pä)

Toucey (tou'sĭ) L'Ouver-Toussaint ture (too'sax' loo'-[end) věr/tur') Townshend (townz/-Trowbridge (tro/-brij) Tyndale (tin/dal) Tyrwhitt (ter'it ter/wit)

υ. Uhland (oo'lant or yoo/land) Ulfilas, Ulphilas (Il/fi-las)

Upham (up/am) Urquhart (Ork/art) Uwins (yoo/inz)

Van Buren (văn bū/-Vanbrugh (văn broo) Vancouver (ván-koo'ver)

Vandyke (vău-dīk') (Dutch Vandyck, or Vandjik, vän-dik/) Van Rensselaer (van ren'sel-ar) [tel') Vattel (vat-tel' or vat'-Vauban (vo/bon') Vaughan (vaw'n vaw/an)

Vaux (Eng. & Amer.) (vawks) Vega (vā/gii) (vā-läs/kĕz Velasquez or vä-läs/kěth) Vernet (věr/na/) Verplanck (ver-plank/) Ver-ste/gan Věr'n-lam (včs-poot/-Vespucci

chee) Vicente (ve-sen'ta) Vida (vee/da) Vidocq (ve'dok') Villiers (vil/ygrz) Vinci (vin/chee ven/chec) Vladimir (vlad/e-mer) (včl/nī; Volney pron. vol'na'

Voltaire (vol-ter/ or vol'têR') (gern) Vortigern (vor/te-Voss (Ger.) (foss)

W.

Waldemar (wol/demar wal'deh-(stin) mär) Wallenstein (wŏl/len-War/bur-ton Wargentin (wär'gen-[ing-ton) teen) Washington (wosh/-Watteau (vät/tō') Weber (wa'ber or wa'-

ber) Wellesley (wělz'lĭ) Wemys (weemz or wimz) Werner (wer'ner wer/ngr)

Whalley (hwol/ll) Whewell (hu/cl) Whitefield (hwit/feeld)

wool/kot) Wollaston Wollstonecraft (wool'ston-kraft) Wolsey (wool'zi)

Wieland

länt)

cl-man) Windham (wind/am)

(wee/land;

(ton)

(wool/ns-

German pron. wee'-

Willoughby (willig-bi)

Willughby (wil/10-bi)

Winckelmann (Wink/-

Wolcott (wol'kgt or

Worcester (woos/ter) Wordsworth (wardz'wûrth) Wouverman |wow/ver-

män) Wraxall (raks/al or raks/al)

Wycherley (witch'er-li) Wycliffe (wik'lif): also

Wyclif, Wielif, and Wickliffe. [thin] Wythe (with; th as in

Xavier (zăv/ī-çr; Sp. pron. Ha-ve-aR/) Ximenes (zĭ-mee/nêz; Sp. pron. He-mā/něs)

Y.

Yonge (yung) Youatt (yoo'rt) Youmans (yoo/manz) Yriarte (e-re-ar/ta) Ysabean (e'zä/bō')

Z.

Zim'mer-männ (Ger. . pron. tsim/mer-män) Zinzendorf (tsint/sendonf)

Zollikofer (Ger.) (tsol'le-ko/fer) Zöl'li-kof'fer (Amer.) Zouch (zooch) Zschokke (tshok/keh)

Zumala - Carregui (thoo-mä/lä-kän-nä/-

gce). Zumpt (tsoompt) Zuñiga (thoon-yee'ga) Zwin'gll (Ger. pron. tswing/lee) (Lat. Zwin'gli-us or Zuin'-

gli-us); written also Zwingle (zwing'gl)

ā, ē, &c., long; ă, č, &c., short; câre, fär, ask, all, what; êre, veil, term; pique, fīrm, son, ôr, do, wolf, too, took; Orn, rue, pull; c, g, soft; c, g, hard; az; exist; n as ng; this (see p 2)1.)

PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES.

** The "Exercises" given below are designed to furnish material for instruction and practice in the etymological analysis of English words. It is suggested that a certain number of prefixes or suffixes be assigned as a lesson for study, and that the pupil be required to ascertain and explain the literal meaning of the examples appended to them, including the root as well as the formative syllables. To aid in this, the use of Webster's Quarto or Octavo ("National") Dictionar will be necessary.

PREFIXES.

A, a prefix to many English words, is in some cases a contraction of on, in, at, of, to, for; as, ablaze for in a blaze, aboard for on board, afoot for on foot, aground for on the ground, ado for to do, await for wait for. In other cases, it is contracted from the A.-S. inseparable particle ge-, which forms verbs from verbs, substantives, adjectives, and is a sort of augment to the past participle. In some cases, it only increases the force of the word. without any essential addition of meaning. - In some words of Greek origin, a gives them a negative seuse; before a vowel it becomes an. In a few words of Latin origin, it is another form of the prefix ab.

Exercise. — Awake, asleep, ahead, aside, afar, aweary; apathetic, amorphous, atheist, abyss, aorist, anouymous, anomaly, anecdote, anarchy; abate, avert.

Äb, a prefix to words of Latin origin, and a Latin preposition, is the same as the Greek ἀπό, Goth. af, Λ.-S. and Eng. of. It denotes from, separation, or departure. Before c and t, it is generally changed into abs. See A.

EXERCISE. — Abduct, abject, abjure, abrupt, abrogate, absurd, abuse, abrade, absolve; abscess, abscond, abstenious, abstain.

Ad. [Cf. W. at, to, toward, Goth. and Eng. at.] A Latin preposition, signifying to. In composition, the last letter is usually changed into the first letter of the word to which it is prefixed.

Exercise. - Adherc, adjoin, addict, adjure, admit, admonish, adorn, advent, acclaim, ag-

gravate, affirm, allege, applaud, arrogate, ascribe, attain.

Al. 1. In Arable, an article or inseparable prefix, answering to the Italian il, and the Sp. el. Its use is to render nouns definite, like the English the.

Exercise. — Alcove, alchemy, alembic, almanac, alcohol, alkali.

2. A form of the prefix ad. See AD.

Am'bi. [Lat. ambi, amb, am, an (as ambidens, ambages, amicire, anhelare), Gr. àubi, A.-S. emb, ymb.] About; around;—a prefix used in composition in words derived from the Latin.

Exercise.—Ambidexter, amblent, ambition, ambiguous; anhelation.

Am'phi, n. [See supra.] A prefix in words of Greek origin, signifying about, around, on both sides, on all sides, &c.

Exercise.—Amphibious, amphitheater, amphibology, amphibrach.

Â'nà. [Gr. ἀνά.] A prefix in words from the Greek, denoting on, upward, up to, throughout, backward, back to, again, previously, or against.

Exercise. — Analogy, analytic, anatomy, anabaptist, anachronism, anagram, anapest, anathema.

Änt-, [Gr. åvrí, against.] Än'ti-. A prefix in words from the Greek, meaning against, over against, or opposed to.

Exercise. — Antarctic, anthelmintic, antidote, antipothy, antithesis.antifebrile, antipodes, antichristian, antitypc.

Ān'te. A Latin preposition, the Gr. ἀντί, A.-S. & Goth. and (cf. ANSWER); used in the composition of English words, esp. in words from the Latin and Greek. It signifies before in place, in front; and figuratively, before in time.

Exercise. — Antechamber, antecedent, antedituvian, antemundane, autedate, antepenult.

Ā'po. [Gr. ἀπό. See AB.] A Greek preposition used in composition, and signifying from, away from, off, or asunder. It sometimes has the contracted form ap.

EXERCISE.—Apoplexy, apothecary, apologue, apostacy, apostrophe, apostle; aphelion, aphorism.

Bē, is originally the same word as by, A.-S. be and bi or big, Goth. bi. It denotes nearness, closeness, about, on, at, and generally has an intensive force.

EXERCISE. - Beset, bedeck, become, bestow, bedim, becalin, becalin, becloud, befriend, because, before, betimes.

BI. [From Lat. bis, twice, which in composition drops the s.] In most branches of science, bi in composition denotes two, twice, doubly. In chemistry, it denotes that the compound contains two parts of the first-mentioned ingredient to one of the other; thus, a bichromate of potash contains two parts of chromic acid to one of potash potash.

Exercise. — Bidentate, biternate, biaxal, bicapsular, bicephalous, bicipitous, bifoliate, bisect, biweekly, binominal.

Bis, adv. [Lat. bis, twice, for duis, from duo, two, like bellum from duellum.] Twice. See Bt.

Exercise. - Bissextile.

€ā/tà. [Gr. κατά.] The Latin and English form of a Greek (377) preposition used in composition to signify down, downward, down upon, downright, completely, &c. It sometimes drops the final vowel, and is sometimes changed to cath.

EXERCISE.—Cataclysm, catacomb, catalogue, catarnet, catacaustic, catalogue, catastrophe: catoptric, category; cathartic, catholic, cathedral.

Çir'eum. [Accusative of circus, a circle, Gr. κίρκος.] A
Latin preposition, used as a
prefix in many English words.
In a few words the m is
dropped.

Exercise. — Circumscribe, circumspect, circumvent, circumvent, circumpacent, circumnavigate, circumlocution; circuit, circuitous,

circulate.

Com- or Con-. [The same as cum, which is akin to Gr. of v.] A Latin preposition signifying with or against, used in composition as an inseparable prefix. The form com is used before b, p, and m, and con before the other consonants. Before l, however, con or com is changed into col; before r into cor; while before a vowel or h, the n or m is dropped.

EXERCISE. — Compose, commotion, commerce, command, compact, concur, construct, convoke, contract: collect; corrupt; coalesce, cohabit, co-operate, cohere.

Con'trà. A Latin preposition, signifying against, in opposition, entering into the composition of some English words. In old English, it took the form counter.

EXERCISE. — Contradict, contravene, contradistinguish, contravallation: counteract, countermarch, counterpart, countercharm, counterbalance.

Co. See CON. Coun'ter. See CONTRA.

De. A Latin prefix denoting a moving from, separation. Hence, it often expresses a negative. Sometimes it angments the sense. It coincides nearly in sense with the French des and Latin dis.

EXERCISE.—Debark, decline, decense, deduct, decamp. deject, deter, descend, detain, depart, detract, denude, denominate, denounce, derange, deprave, despoil.

Di. 1. [Gr. &is, twice.] In chemistry, a prefix denoting

two equivalents of the substance indicated by the noun following that of which the prefix forms a part; as, dichloride of mercury; i. e., a compound formed of two equivalents of mcrcury and one of chlorine. 2. See DIS. Dich. [Gr. Sch. akin to Lat. dis.]

Di'à. [Gr. διά, akin to Lat. dis.]

A prefix denoting through,
right through.

EXERCISE. - Diameter, diagram, dialogue, diagonal, diacritical, diatribe, dialect.

Dis. An inseparable prefix, from the Latin (whence Fr. des), denoting separation, a parting from; hence it generally has the force of a negative. It sometimes passes into the forms di and dif.

Exercise. - Distribute, disconnect, disarm, disoblige, disagree, disorder, dispel, discover; divert; differ, diffuse.

Dys-. An inseparable prefix, from the Greek &vo-, hard, ill, and signifying ill, bad, hard, unlucky, dangerous, &c.

EXERCISE. - Dysentery, dyspepsy.

E. A Latin prefix; the same as Ex. Em. See En.

En. A prefix to many English words, chiefly borrowed from the French; it coincides with the Latin in, Gr. έν. For ease of pronunciation, it is changed to em, particularly before a lablal.

EXERCISE. — Enchant, enamor, encore, encamp, engrave, enjoy, enlarge, emoble, enrich, employ, empower, emboss, embraca.

Ep, [Gr. ἐπί. See OB.] A Ep'i. | prefix, signifying on, above, toward, by, to, among, near, &c.

EXERCISE. — Epilogue, epithet, epidemic, epitaph, epidermis, epitomize, ephemoral.

Eū. A prefix from the Gr. ev, well, signifying well, easy, advantageous, good, and the like.

EXERCISE. — Eulogy, cuphony, ewcharist, euphemism.

EX. A Latin preposition or
prefix (Gr. & or & e.), signifying out of, out, proceeding
from. Hence, in composition,
it signifies sometimes out of;
sometimes off, from, or out;
sometimes beyond. In some
words, it intensifies the mean-

ing. The x regularly remains

only before the vowels and before c, h, p, q, s, t; it is assimilated to a following f, and drops away altogether before the other consonants. In a few words it changes into c. Prefixed to names of office, it denotes that a person has held that office, but has resigned it, or been left out, or dismissed.

EXERCISE. — Exhale, exclude, exscind, exceed, excel, exact, exact, excet, exist, exonerate, exult, exhaust, expend, exquisite, exiscant, exhaust, expend, exquisite, exiscant, exit, effect, effinion; elect, event, edition, emigrate, eject; eccentric; ex-chancellor, ex-governor, ex-president.

Extra. [Court from extera (parte), from exter, being on the outside, from ex, out of, from.] A Latin preposition, denoting beyond or excess, often used in composition as a prefix signifying outside of, or beyond the limits or jurisdiction of that denoted by the word to which it is joined.

EXERCISE. — Extradition, extravagant, extraneous, extra-ordinary, extrajudicial.

For. [A.-S. for, allied to Goth. fair, Ger. ver.] As a prefix to verbs, for has usually the force of a negative or privative, denoting forth, away, out, without.

EXERCISE. - Forbid, forsakc, forswear, forego.

Fore. [A.-S. fore, kindred with for, prep.] An adjective used in composition, to denote advancement in place or time.

EXERCISE. — Forebode, forefather, foreshorten, foreordain, foresee, foretell, forernner, foreground, foreshow, forestall, forearm, foreknowledge, forewarn.

Hỹ/per. [Gr. ὑπέρ, allied to Lat. super, Skr. upare, Eng. over.] A prefix used in composition to denote excess, or something over or beyond.

EXERCISE. — Hyperbolical, hypertrophy. hyperborean, hypercritical, hyperbole.

Hȳ'po. A prefix from the Greek preposition bnó [allied to Lat. sub, Skr. upar], under, beneath, frequently used in composition to signify a less quantity, or a low state or degree of that denoted by the word with which it sjoined, position beneath it, &c. In ehemistry, prefixed to the name of a compound con-

taining oxygen, it designates another compound containing less oxygen; as hyponitrous acid, which contains less oxygen than nitrous acid.

Exercise.—Hypochondriae, hypostatic, hypothesis, hypotenuse; hyphen.

II. The form of in when used before words beginning with

In. A prefix from the Latin in, n being changed to m, before a labial, for the sake of easy utterance. The same prefix is sometimes used in compounds not of Latin origin. For im, the French write em, which is used in words introduced into English from the French language. See EM.

EXERCISE. — Imbibe, immuse, impartial, immoral, import, imprint, imbank, imbitter, imprison.

in. 1. [Allied to Gr. èv, Skr. ina.] A prefix from the Latin in, often used in composition, and signifying within, into, or among, or serving to render emphatic the sense of the word to which it is prefixed.— In before l is changed into it; before r, into ir; before a labial, into im. 2. [Allied to Eng. un. See UN.] A Latin particle of negation. Before b and p, it becomes im; hefore l, m, r, the n assimilates itself to these consonants. In a few words in is changed into ig.

EXERCISE.—1. Inbred, incase, inject, inspect, induce, influs, inclose, increase; illution, illumine, illusion; irradiate, irruption, irrigation; imbitter, immersion, implement.—2. Inactive, incapable, invincible, intolerable, infirm, impassable; illicit, illimitable, immorali irrepressible, irresolute; ignoble, ignorant.

In'ter. [From in, with an adverbial ending.] A Latin preposition, signifying among or between; — used as a prefix.

Exercise. — Intercept, interfere, interrupt, intercede, interpose, interchange, intermingle, interview, interpose, intervene, intersperse.

In'tro. [Lat., contr. from intero (loco).] A prefix signifying within, into, in, and the like.

EXERCISE. — Introduce, intromission, introvert, introit, introspection.

Mět'a. [Gr. μετά, allied to μέσος, Lat. medius, Eng. mid, middle.] A prefix in words of Greek origin, signifying in the midst of; also, beyond, over, after, behind, with, between, reversely.

EXERCISE. — Metaphor, metaphysics, metamorphose, metaphrase.

Mis. [A.-S., having the same origin with the verb to miss.] A prefix denoting error, wrong, defect, unlikeness, &c.

EXERCISE. — Mistake, mismanage, mispronounce, mistrust, misbehave, misbellever, miscreant, misdemeanor.

Non, adv. [Lat. non, O. Lat. nænum, nenum, from nænum, or ne-unum, not one.]
Not; — used in English as a prefix, generally and properly to substantives and verbs ouly, giving them a negative sense, ordering and varying their meaning, as do the prefixes un and in those of adjectives; also, in some cases, prefixed to adjectives.

EXERCISE. — Non-residence, non-performance, non-arrival, non-intercourse, non-intervention, non-conductor, non-acid, non-electric, non-existent, non-commissioned.

Öb. [Kindred with Gr. em.] A Latin preposition, signifying, primarily, in front, before, and hence against, toward. In composition the b is often changed into the first letter of the word to which it is prefixed. In a few cases the b becomes s. It means reversed or backin obovate, occiput, &c.

Exercise. — Object, objurgatory; occasion; offer; oppose; ostentation.

Pā'rā. [Gr., prob. akin to Lat. præ and præter.] A prepositiou, used in composition, and signifying beside, to the side of, to, amiss, wrong, beyond, contrary to, &c. It is sometimes contracted into par.

Exercise.—Paradox, paragon, paralysis, parasite, paralelel, paragraph, paraclete, paraphrase; parody, paroxysm, parhelion.

Per. A Latin preposition often used in composition as a prefix denoting through, passing, or over the volude extent. The r is sometimes assimilated. In chemistry, it signifies very, fully, or to the ut-

most extent; as in peroxide, a substance oxidated to the utmost degree.

EXERCISE. — Perambulate, perfunctory, persecute, perforate, permanent, permit, percussion, pervade, peruse, perfection, perdition, peroxide; pellucid.

Pěr'i. [Gr. περί, Skr. pan.] A prefix used in many words derived from the Greek, and signifying with, around, about, near, and the like.

EXERCISE. — Pericarp, period, periphrase, peripatetic, periphery, perihelion, perimeter.

Post. A Latin preposition, used in composition as a prefix, signifying after.

Exercise. — Postpone, postscript, posterior, posthumous, postobit.

Prē. An English form of the Latin prefix, præ, hefore. It expresses priority of time, place, or rank.

EXERCISE. - Preclude, predict, prefer, preponderate, precursor, precede, prefix, prelude, pre-eminent.

Prêtter. A prefix, from the Lat. præter (from præ, with the adverbial termination ter), used in the composition of some English words, and having the signification of past, beyond; hence, beside, more.

EXERCISE. — Preterit, pretermit, preternatural.

Prö. [Originally neuter dative for proi, Gr. πρό.] A Latin preposition, used in composition as a prefix, and denoting fore, forth, forward, in front of, in favor of, for, in the place of.

Exercise. — Produce, project, profess, promise, protract, pronoun, proceed, provoke, promote, protrude.

Prös. (Gr. πρόs. Cf. Skr. prati.) A Greek preposition, used in composition, and signifying motion towards, a being on, at, by, or beside, a remaining beside, and hence connection and engagement with any thing.

EXERCISE. - Proselyte, pros-

Pseū'do (sū'do). [From Gr. ψευδής, lying, false, from ψευδειν, to belie.] A prefix used in words from the Greek, and signifying false, counterfeit, pretended, or spurious.

EXERCISE. - Pseudo-martyr, pseudo-philosophy, pseudonym.

Ra. An inseparable prefix or preposition in words from the French and Italian, coming from the Lat. re and ad combined. See RE and AD.

Exercise. - Rally, ramble.

Rē. [Lat.] A prefix or inseparable particle in the composition of words, denoting return, repetition, or iteration. It is abbreviated from red, which the Latins retained in words beginning with a yowel.

Exercise. — Recur, reduce, refrain, retract, revert, rebuild, reform, restore, resound, resist, renew, recall, remove, resume, revolve; redeem, redintograte.

Rē'tro. [Lat., from re, and the adverbial termination ter.] A prefix in words from the Latin, signifying back or backward.

EXERCISE. - Retrocede, retrospect, retrograde, retroact.

Se. [Original form of sine.]
An inseparable preposition used in some words from the Latin, and signifying without, aside, by itself.

Exercise. — Secure, seduce, seclude, secede, sequester, separate, seditiou.

Si'ne. A Latin preposition signifying without, and used in composition. It drops the final e in sincere, and also changes the n into m in simple.

EXERCISE. - Sinecure.

Stěp. A.-S. steóp, fr. steópan, stěpan, to bereave.] A prefix used in composition before father, mother, brother, &c., to indicate that the person thus spoken of is not a bloodrelative, but is a relative by the marriage of a parent.

EXERCISE. - Stepson, stepsister, stepchild.

Sub. [Allied to Gr. \$\sigma r \cdot\). A Latin preposition, denoting under or below, used in English as a prefix, to express an inferior position, or intention, and also a subordinate degree, or imperfect state of a quality. Before c, f, z, p, r, and m, the b is changed into those letters.

Exercise. — Subscribe, subsubmits, submarine, submerge, submit, subtract, subscil, substitute, subside, subordinate, subterranean, succeed, suffer, suggest, suppose, surrogate, summon.

Sub'ter. [From sub, and the

adverbial termination ter.] A Latin preposition, signifying under, used as a prefix in English with the same meaning as sub; but it is less general in its application.

EXERCISE. - Subterfuge.

Sū'per. A Latin preposition (same as Gr. $\dot{v}\pi\dot{\epsilon}\rho$), used as a prefix, and signifying above, over, or in excess.

Exercise. — Superfine, superintend, supervise, supernumerary, superadd, superhuman, superfinous, superlative, superstructure.

Sū'prà. [Orig. supera, from super.] A Latin preposition, signifying above, over, or beyond, and used in composition.

EXERCISE.—Supralapsarian.
Sûr. A prefix, from the French, contracted from the Latin super, supra, and signifying over, above, beyond, upon.

Exercise. — Surcharge, surmount, surprise, surfeit, surmise, surcoat, surface, surplus.

Sỹn. A prefix from the Greek preposition σ^{ij} [Lat. cum, akin to Lat. simul, Skr. sa-, sam], with, along with, together with, at the same time. Before b, m, p, ph, it changes into syn; before l, into syl; and sometimes the n is dropped.

EXERCISE. — Symonym, syntax, synthesis, synod, synopsis, synchronous, synovial, symbol, symmetry, sympathy, symphony, syllogism, system.

Trăns. A Latin preposition, used in English as a prefix, signifying over, beyond, through, on the other side. Hence, in a moral sense, it denotes a complete change. It sometimes drops the last consonant, and sometimes the two last consonants.

EXERCISE. — Transalpine, trans-Atlantic, transport, transfer, transmit, transit, transgress, transform, transcend, tradition, traduce.

Trī. A prefix, signifying three, thrice, from Gr. τρίς, thrice, τρείς, τρία, Lat. tres, tria, three.

EXERCISE. — Triangle, trident, triennial, tricennial, tricuspid, triune.

Ul'tra. [Lat., originally fem. of ulter, being beyond.] A prefix from the Latin, having in composition the signification beyond, on the other side,

chiefly when joined with words expressing relations of place. In other relations, it has the sense of excessively, exceedingly, beyond what is common, natural, right, or proper.

EXERCISE. — Ultramarine, ultramontane, ultramontane, ultramondane, ultratropical; ultra-conservative, ultra-despotic.

Ūn. [A.·S un, and sometimes on, allied to Gr. ἀν, ἀ, Skr. an, α, Lat. in.] A negative prefix attached at will to almost any English adjective, or participle used adjectively, and to less numerous classes of nonns and verbs. See UN in the Dictionary.

EXERCISE. — Unable, unfriendly, uncertain, undo, unbariuntruth, unworthy.

With. [A.-S. widh, wid, with, at, against, Icel. vidh, against. Compare A.-S. mid, midh, Goth. mith, Ger. mit, with.] An English preposition, used in composition, and signifying opposition, privation, separation, or departure.

Exercise. - Withdraw, withstand, withhold.

SUFFIXES.

Ae. [Gr. -aκός.] A suffix signifying of or pertaining to.

Exercise. — Demoniac, hypochondriac, cardiac, elegiac, prosodiac.

Age. [Fr.] A termination of nouns having a collective or abstract meaning.

Exercise. — Advantage, everage, herbage, feliage, pillage, vassalage, appanage, homage, parentage, fruitage, anchorage.

Al. [Lat. -alis.] A termination of words from the Latin, denoting of, or pertaining to. See CAL.

Exercise. — Annual, cordial, final, legal, martial, regal, frugal, filial, carnal, casual, floral, manual, judicial, local, decennial.

An. [Lat. -anus.] A termination of some nouns and adjectives from the Latin, denoting office, profession, or character.

EXERCISE. — Christian, comedian, tragedian, elysian, tertian, hyperborean, sylvan, republican, pagan, Roman.

Änçe, [[Lat.-antia.] Termi-Än-cy.] nations of some nouns having an abstract signification. Exercise.—Elegance, abundance, brilliancy, vacancy, dissonance, tolerance, ignorance, circumstance, repentance, infancy, necromancy.

Ant. [Lat. -ans, -antis.] A termination of adjectives from the Latin, expressing quality or habit; and of nouns denoting the doer of a

EXERCISE .- Vagrant, abundant, verdant, extravagant, tri-umphant, vigilant, dominant, exorbitant; assistant, com-mandant, dependant, intendant.

. Ar. [Lat. -aris.] A termination of adjectives derived from the Latin, and denoting of, or pertaining to.

EXERCISE. — Angular, jocu-lar, perpendicular, similar, linear, familiar, solar, secular, regular.

Ard, the termination of many English words, is taken from the Goth. hardus, A .- S. heard, Icel. & Eng. hard, and appears in proper names; as, Renard, strong in counsel; Goddard, strong in, or through, God, &c. We find it also in appellatives, usually with a bad signification.

Exercise. - Drunkard, dot-ard, bastard, niggard, slug-gard, dullard, coward, wizard, laggard, dastard.

A-ry. [Lat. -arius.] A termination of adjectives from the Latin, denoting of, or pertaining to; and of nonns, denoting the doer of a thing.

EXERCISE. - Auxiliary, mil-EXERCISE.— Advantary, blary, bilary, biliary, stipendiary, pe-cuniary, primary, plenary, or-dinary, sublunary, adversary, mercenary, vocabulary, lapimercenary, vocabulary, dary, boundary, granary.

Ate. [Lat. -atus.] A termination; —1. Of verbs. 2. Of adjectives, implying nature, likeness, quality, agree-ment, effect, &c. 3. Of nouns, denoting (a.) office or dignity; (b.) the possessor of an office or dignity; (c.) salts containing one degree or more of oxygen.

EXERCISE. - 1. Deliberate, initiate, extricate, permeate, Initiate, extricate, permeate, sufficate, navigate, ventilate, fascinate, anticipate, venerate. 2. Moderate, ultimate, temperate, obdurate, fortunate, insensate, passionate, effeninate, immaculate. 3. Pontificate, electorate, palatinate; ningistrate, delegate, legate, candidate, advocote, laureate, surrogote, sulphate, phosphate.

Ble. [Lat. -bilis.] A termina-

tion of adjectives derived from the Latin, or formed on the same model, and signifying capable of being, or worthy to be.

EXERCISE. — Flexible, muta-ble, sensible, warrantable, capa-ble, curable, blamable, com-mendable, incredible, accessible, excusable.

£al. [Lat. -cus.] A termina-tion of adjectives derived from the Latin or following the analogy of such, and signifying of or pertaining to.

exercise. — Anatomical, comical, magical, practical, technical, classical, analytical, botanical, practical, dogmatical, periodical.

Dom. A termination denoting jurisdiction, or property and jurisdiction. It was origjurisdiction. It was originally doom, judgment. Hence it is used to denote state, condition, or quality.

EXERCISE. — Klngdom, sher-iffdom, dukedom, earldom, Christendom, wisdom, freedom, thralldom.

E-an. [Gr. -alos, or -elos, Lat. -æus, -eus.] A termination of adjectives derived from Greek adjectives, or formed on the pattern of such adjectives, and denoting of or pertaining to.

- Cerulean, her-EXERCISE. culean, hyperborean, subterraepicurean, adamantean, tartarcan, empyrean.

Ee. A termination of nouns, denoting one on or to whom something is done.

EXERCISE. - Appellee, donce, referee, trustee, lessee, grantec, legatce, patentee.

Eer. See IER. En. A plural termination of nouns and of verbs formerly in use, as in housen, escapen, and retained in oxen and children. It is also still used as the termination of some verbs, as in hearken, from the Anglo-Saxon infinitive. It is also used to form from nouns adjectives expressing the material of which a thing is made.

Exercise. — Glisten, listen; leaden, wooden, golden, birchen, earthen, oaken, heinpen, oaten, flaxen, waxen.

Ence, [Lat. -entia.] A ter-En-cy. mination of abstract mination of abstract nouns from the Latin, or of nouns that follow the analogy of nouns so derived.

EXERCISE. - Abstinence, circumference, reticence, inno-cence, coalescence, diffidence, providence, intelligence, prudence; agency, contingency, presidency, tendency, despondency, exigency, clemency, transparency, solvency.

[Lat. -ens, -entis.] A Ent. termination of nouns from the Latin, denoting the doer of a thing; or of participial adjectives expressing quality or habit.

EXERCISE. - Dependent, recipient, student, president, agent, adherent; fervent, urdent, indolent, esculent, refulgent, incumbent, evaucscent, evident, omnipotent.

A termination of many English words, and the Teutonic form of the Latin or. It denotes an agent, and was originally of the masculine gender, but is now applied to men or things indifferently. At the end of names of places, er signifies a man of the place; thus, Londoner is the same as London man.

EXERCISE. — Hater, former, heater, grater, builder, waiter, lover, doer, maker, strainer, poker, ruler, pointer, painter, voter.

Es'cent. [Lat. -escens, -escentis.] A termination of parti-cipial adjectives from the Latin, denoting progression, growing, or becoming.

EXERCISE. - Convalescent, putrescent, quiescent, efferves-cent, phosphorescent, incandescent.

Ess. [Fr., from Lat. -ix.] A termination of nouns feminine, distinguishing them from correspondent nouns masculine.

EXERCISE. - Authoress, lion-ess, negress, shepherdess, actress, giantess, sorceress, tigress, huntress. countess, priestess, hostess, poetess.

Ful. [The same as full.] A termination of adjectives denoting plenitude or abund-ance, and generally formed from substantives.

EXERCISE. —Artful, beautiful, peaceful, grateful, careful, useful, bashful, fanciful, painful, powerful, doubtful.

Fy. [Lat. facere, fieri, Fr. fier.] A termination of verbs, denoting to make, to become.

EXERCISE. - Amplify, deify, gratify, liquefy, rarefy, stupefy, pacify, qualify, signify, glorify, ratify, testify, rectify.

Hood. [A.-S. had, from had, state, sex, order, degree, person, form, manner, Goth. haidus.] A termination denoting state or fixeduess, condition, quality, character, totality. Sometimes it is written head.

EXERCISE.—Manhood, childhood, knighthood, brotherhood, boyhood, widowhood, neighborhood; godhead.

Te. [Gr. -ικος, Lat. -icus.] A termination of adjectives denoting of, or pertaining to.

Exercise. — Authentic, concentric, magnetic, seraphic, academic, dogmatic, per odic, theoretic, botanic, cubic, prosaic, apostolic.

Ies. A termination of nouns, plural in form but singular in signification, applied to certain arts or sciences.

EXERCISE. - Optics, mathematics, hydraulics, mechanics, physics, acoustics, statics, hermeneutics.

Id. [Lat. -idus.] A termination of adjectives denoting quality.

quanty.

EXERCISE. — Acid, liquid, rigid, sordid, nrid, fervid, fluid, horrid, humid, torpid, timid, rancid, torrid, vivid.

Ier, | [Fr. -ier, -iere.] A ter-Eer. | mination of nouns denoting men from their occu-

pations or employment.

EXERCISE. — Brigadier, grenadier, financier, mountaineer, volunteer, engineer, auctioneer, buccaneer.

Ile. [Lat. -ilis.] A termination of adjectives from the Latin, denoting of, or pertaining to.

EXERCISE. - Agile, versatile, doeile, tragile, facile, puerile, volatile, fertile, hostile, futile, mercantile.

Ine. [Lat. -inus.] A termination of adjectives from the Latin, denoting of, or pertaining to.

EXERCISE. - Adamantine, fenninine, pristine, aquiline, canine, clandestine, alpine, serpentine, genuine, equine.

Ion. [Lat. -io, genitive -ionis.] A termination of abstract nouns derived from the Latin, or formed after the same analogy.

EXERCISE. — Ambition, conception, probation, evasion, version, crucifixion, union, action, addition, compassion, extension, opinion, vermilion.

Ish. [A.-S. -isc, Goth. -isk, N. H. Ger. -isch] A termination of English words denoting diminution, or a small

degree of the quality. Ish annexed to proper names forms a possessive adjective. Annexed to common nouus, it forms an adjective denoting a participation of the qualities expressed by the nouu.

EXERCISE.—Whitish, yellowish; Swedish, Danish, English,
Spanish, Scottish, foolish, reguish, brutish, childish, doltish,
boorish, slavish, feverish, knavish, girlish, womanish.

Ism. [Gr. -ισμος.] A termination of norms from the Greek, or of nouns formed on the same model as these, denoting tenets, doctrines, or principles.

EXERCISE. — Atheism, catechism, heroism, mechanism, sophism, skepticism, archaism, barbarism, heathenism, egotism, magnetism.

Ist. [Gr. -ιστης.] A termination of nouns denoting men from their occupations, pursuits, or principles.

Exercise. — Baptist, chemist, eulogist, theist, coulist, moralist, novelist, philologist, sophist, annalist, chemist.

Ite. [Lat. -itus.] A termination of nouns and adjectives. It is often used to form collective or gentile names.

Exercise — Appetite, exquisite, favorite, recondite, definite, opposite, requisite, bedlamite, Jacobite.

I-ty. See TY.

Ive. [Lat. -ivus.] A termination of nouns and adjectives from the Latin, denoting ability, power, or activity.

EXERCISE. — Authoritatire, incentire, persuasire, vindictive, convulsire, delusire, negatire, formatire, conducire, furtire, derisire.

Īze, } [Gr. -ιζειν.] A termina-Īṣe. } tion of verbs from the Greek, or of verbs formed on the same model, and denoting to make, to cause to be, to become.

EXERCISE. — Agonize, characterize, tantalize, criticize, exercise, equalize, civilize, enfranchise, exorcise, memorize, organize, satirize.

Kǐn. [A.-S. cyn, cynd, kin, kind, offspring, race; allied to Lat. genus, Gr. yévos] A diminutive termination, denoting small, from the sense of child.

Exercise. — Lambkin, manikin, napkin, plpkin, bodkin.

degree of the quality. Ish Le. A diminutive termination

EXERCISE. — Crumble, bundle, girdle, joggle, fondle, throttle, thimble, canticle, ruffle, speekle, suckle, sparkle, stopple.

Less. A terminating syllable of many nouns and some adjectives. It is the A.-S. Leás, allied to Eng. loose, from A.-S. Leósan, to lose. Hence, it is a privative word, denoting destitution; as, a witless man, a man destitute of witchildless, without children.

EXERCISE.—Fatherless, faithless, penniless, lawless, boundless, needless, lifeless, nameless, careless, hopeless, nerveless, worthless, pittless.

Let. [French dim. termination et, as in islet, eaglet, cir. clet, goblet, floweret, baronet; with l inserted, as in streamlet, branchlet.] A termination of diminutives; as, hamlet, a little house; rivulet, a small stream.

EXERCISE. - Eyelet, frontlet, tablet, ringlet.

Ling. [A.-S.] A termination denoting condition, off spring, or progeny.

EXERCISE. - Hireling, earthling, worldling, foundling, darling, firstling, underling, starling, groundling, gosling, sapling, changeling, failing, nestling.

Ly. [O. Eng. lich, being an abbreviation of A.-S. lic, Goth. leiks, Eng. like.] A termination of adjectives, as in lovely, manly, that is, love-like, man-like. It is also a termination of sdverbs [O. Eng. lich, A.-S. lice].

EXERCISE. — Courtly, costly, priestly, portly, gristly, hilly, shelly, bravely, coarsely, purely, chiefly, rashly, tardily, sillily, augrily, meekly.

Měnt. A termination of nouns (formed often from verbs), denoting condition, state, or act.

EXERCISE. — Engagement, management, impediment, embarrassment, judgment, amusement, investment, arbitrament, infringement.

Mo-ny. [Lat. -menium, -monia.] A termination of nouns from the Latin, signifying action, or an active faculty, being, or a state of being, viewed abstractly.

EXERCISE. — Allmony, matrimony, testimony, eeremony, parsimony, acrimony, sanctimony, patrimony.

Ness. [A .- S. -ness, -niss, Goth. -nassus.] A termination of abstract names, state, or quality.

EXERCISE. — Blindness, good-ness, greatness, sweetness, godli-ness, weariness, stiffness, rush-ness, boyishness, blackness, usefulness, zealousness.

Ock. [A.-S. -ca or -uca.] -A diminutive termination of

EXERCISE.-Bullock, hillock, mattock, paddock, pollock.

A termination of Latin nouns, denoting an agent. It is annexed to many words of English origin; as in lessor. In general, or is annexed to words of Latin, and er to those of English, origin. See ER.

Exercise. — Actor, creditor, editor, captor, conductor, pastor, inspector, pretor, orator, dictator, professor.

O-ry. [Lat. -orius.] A ter-mination of words from the Latin, denoting of, or pertaining to.

EXERCISE. — Amatory, consolatory, promissory, satisfactory, compulsory, cursory, prefatory, nugatory, valedictory.

Öse, [[Lat. -osus, -us.] A ter-Ous.] mination of English A teradjectives (many of which are derived directly from the Latin), denoting quality or property.

EXERCISE. - Dubious, selous, atrocious, conspicuous, onerous, generous, dangerous, populous, morose, comatose, operose, verbose.

Rie. [A.-S. rice, ric; fr. the same root as Lat. regere, to rule, and regio, region.] A termination signifying juris-diction, or a district over Tion. See ION.

which government is exer- Tude. [Lat. -tudo.] A ter-cised.

EXERCISE. - Bishopric.

Ship. [A.-S. scipe, scype, fr. scyppan, to mold, form, shape.] A termination denoting state, office, dignity, profession, or art.

EXERCISE. - Lordship, friendship, chancellorship, steward ship, horsemanship, copartner-ship, hardship, clerkship, wor-ship, scholarship, censorship.

Sion. See ION. Some. [A.-S. sum. Goth. sama, like, the same.] A termination of certain adjectives. It indicates a considerable degree of the thing or quantity; as, mettlesome, full of mettle or spirit; gladsome, very glad or joyous.

EXERCISE. — Blithesome, wearisome, loathsome, troublesome, wholesome, lonesome.

Ster. [A.-S. -estre, -istre.] termination denoting skill or occupation. It was originally applied to denote the female agent in an action. Thus, songster signified, at first, a female who sings; but the ending ster having at length, in a measure, lost its peculiar force, the feminine termination ess was appended to it; thus, songster became songsteress, or song-stress, with a double ending.

EXERCISE. - Drugster, gamester, songster, spinster, young-ster, punster, maltster, tapster.

T, [A.-S.] A termination of Th. abstract nouns of Anglo-Saxon origin.

Exercise. — Depth, growth, strength, wealth, width, warmth, birth, breadth, depth, mirth, loalth, truth; draft, joint, flight, height, drift, gift, theft.

from the Latin, signifying action or an active faculty, being, or a state of being.

EXERCISE. — Amplitude, for-titude, gratitude, solitude, infini-tude, turpitude, altitude, rectitude, servitude, aptitude, magnitude.

Ty. [Lat. -tas, -tatis, Fr. -té.]
A termination of words denoting action or an active faculty, being, or a state of being, viewed abstractly.

Exercise. — Antiquity, diffi-culty, humility, necessity, prob-ability, laxity, impiety, society, modesty, majesty, liberty, fa-

Ure. [Lat. -ura.] A termination of words derived from the Latin (often through the Italian or French), and denoting action or an active faculty, being, or a state of being, viewed abstractly.

EXERCISE. - Creature, fracture, legislature, nature, super-structure, lecture, fissure, fiex-ure, exposure, tenure, juncture, verdure.

Ward, or Wards. [A.-S. Goth. -vairths, allied to Lat. vertere, to turn, versus, toward.] A suffix used in the composition of a large class of words, and denoting direction, or tendency to, motion toward, and the like.

Exercise. — Upward, on-wards, westward, backwards, forward, homeward, downwards, inward.

Wise. [A.-S. wise, allied to guise.] A termination of adverbs implying in the direction or manner of.

EXERCISE. - Endwise, wise, lengthwise, likewise.

ABBREVIATIONS.

(See page xxiv.)

a., or @. (Ad.) To or at. å., or åå. (ana., Gr. åvà.) In med., Of each the same quantity. A. A. G. Assistant Adjutant

General.

A. A. S. (Academiæ Americanæ Socius.) Fellow of the

American Academy. A. B. (Artium Baccalaureus.) Bachelor of Arts.

A. B. C. F. M. American Roard of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Abp. Archbishop.
A. C. (Ante Christum.) Before Christ.

Acc. or Acct. Account. Act., or act. Active. A. D. (Anno Domini.) In the year of our Lord.

Ad lib. (Ad libitum.) pleasure.

Adm. Admiral. Admr. Administrator. Admx. Administratrix. Æ., or Æt. (Ætatis.) Of age; aged.

Agt. Agent. Al., or Ala. Alabama. Alex. Alexander.

M. (Artium Magister.) Master of Arts. - (Ante Meridiem.) Before noon. Am. Amos; Americau.

Amer. American. Amt. Amount.

An. (Anno.) In the year. Anon. Anonymous.

Ans. Answer.

Apr. April.

Ark. Arkansas.

Asst. Assistant.

A. U. C. (Ab Urbe Condità.)

In the year from the building of the city, i. e., Rome.

Aug. August.

B.

boru. A. British America : Bachelor of Arts. Bart., or Bt. Baronct.
Bbl. Barrel, barrels.
B. C. Before Christ.
B. C. L. Bachelor of Civil Law. (334)

B. D. Bachelor of Divinity. Bd. Bond; Bound. Benj. Benjamin.
Bk. Bank; Book.
B. L. Bachelor of Laws. Bl. Barrel. Bp. Bishop. Br., or Bro. Brother. Brig. Brigade; Brigadier. Brig.-Gen. Brigadier-General. Brit. Britain; British.

C. (Centum.) A hundred ; Cent. Cal. California: - (Calenda.) Calends. Cant. Canticles. Capt. Captain. Cat. Catalogue. C. A. S. (Connecticuttensis Catholic. Academiæ Sociæ.) Fellow of the Counecticut Academy. C. C. P. Court of Common Pleas. C. E. Civil Engineer. Cent. (Centum.) A hundred. Cf. or cf. (Confer.) Compare. C. H. Court-House; Custom-House. Ch. Church: Chapter. Chap. Chapter. Chr. Christopher; Christian. Chron. Chronicles. C. J. Chief Justice. Cld. or cld. Cleared. C. M. Common Meter. Co. Company; County. C. O. D. Cash (or Collect) on Delivery. Col. Colonel; Colossians. Coll. College; Collector. Comp. Compare; Comparative; Compound. Con. (Contra.) Against; In opposition. Con., or Cr. Contra; Credit. Conn., Con., or Ct. Connect-

Cor. Corlnthlans. Cor. Mem. Corresponding

Cos. Cosine.
C. P. Court of Probate;

Corresponding Sec-

[retary.

Const.

tlon.

Member.

Commou Pleas.

Cor. Sec.

Cr. Credit; Creditor. Crim. Con. Criminal Conversation, or Adultery. C. S. Court of Sessions .-(Custos Sigilli.) Keeper of the Seal.

Connecticut : Count ; Ct. Court.

Ct., or ct. Cent. - (Centum.) A hundred. Cts., or cts. Cents.

Cwt., or cwt. (Lat. Centum, a hundred, and English weight.) A hundred weight. Cyc. Cyclopædia.

D.

D., or d. (Denarius or denarii.) A penny, or pence. Dan. Danish; Daniel. D. C. District of Columbia. - (Da Capo.) Again, or From the beginning. D. C. L. Doctor of Civil for Canon) Law. D. D. (Divinitatis Doctor.)
Doctor of Divinity. Dea. Deacon. Dec. December. Deft., or deft. Defendant. Del. Delawarc; Delegate. Del. (Delineavit.) He (or she) drew it; - prefixed to the draughtsman's name. Dep. Deputy; Department. Dept. Department; Deponent. Deut. Deuteronomy. Df., or dft. Defendant. D. G. (Dei Gratia.) By the grace of God. Dict. Dictionary.
D. M. Doctor of Music. Do., or do. (Ditto.) The same. Dols., or dols. Dollars. Doz., or doz. Dozen. Dr. Debtor; Doctor; Dram. Dwt. (Lat. Denarius and English weight.) Pennyweight. Constable; Constitu-

E.

E. East; Earl. Eccl., or Eccles. Ecclesiastes; Ecclesiastical. Ecclus. Ecclesiasticus. Ed. Editor; Edition.

E. E. Errors excepted; Ells
English.
e. g. (exempli gratia.) For
example.
E. I. East Indies, or East

India.

E. I. C. East India Company.

E. Lon. East longitude.

E. N. E. East-North-East.

Eng. England; English.

Eph. Ephesians; Ephraim.

Esd. Esdras.
E. S. E. East-South-East.
Esq., or Esqr. Esquire.
Esth. Esther.

et al. (et alibi.) And elsewhere. — (et alii, or alix.) And others.

Etc., etc., or &c. (Et exteri, exterx, or extera.) And others; and so forth; and the like.

et seq. (et sequentes, or et sequentia.) And the following.

Ex. Example; Exodus.
Exec., or Exr. Executor.
Execx. Executrix.
Exod. Exodus.
Ez.. or Ezr. Ezra.
Ezek. Ezekiel.

Fahr. Fahrenheit.

F.

F. A. S. Fellow of the Society of Arts. Feb. February. Fec., or fec. (Fecit.) He (or she) did it. Flor. Florida Fo., or Fol. Folio. Fr. France; French. F. R. G. S. Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society; Fri. Friday. F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society. F. R. S. E. Fellow of the Royal Society, Edinburgh. F. R. S. L. Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature. F. S. A. Fellow of the Society of Arts. Ft., or ft. Foot, feet; Fort. Fur., or fur. Furlong.

G.

Gal. Galatians.
Gal. or gal. Gallon, gallons.
G. E. Great Britain.
G. C. B. Grand Cross of the
Bath.
Gen. Gencsis; General.
Gent. Gentleman.
Geo. George.
Geog. Geography.
Gov. Governor.

Ga. Georgia.

Gr. Greek; Gross.
Gr., or gr. Grain, grains.

H.

H., or h. Hour, hours. Hab. Habakkuk. Hag. Haggai. H. B. M. His (or Her) Britannic Majesty. Hebr. Hebrew; Hebrews. H. E. I. C. Honorable East India Company. Hhd, or hhd. Hogshead. H. I. H. His (or Her) Imperial Highness. H. M. S. His (or Her) Majesty's Steamer, Ship, or Service. Hon. Honorable. Hos. Hosea. H. R. House of Representatives. H. R. E. Holy Roman Empire. H. R. H. His (or Her) Royal Highness.

I.

Hund. Hundred.

Ia. Indiana.
Ib., Ibid. (Ibidem.) In the same place. Id. (Idem.) The same. I. e., or i. e. (Id est.) That is. I. H. S. (Iesus [or Jesus] Hominum Salvator.) Jesus the Savior of Men. Ill. Illinois. In. Inch, inches. Ind. Indiana. incog. (incognito.) Unknown. In lim. (In limine.) At the I. N. R. I. (Iesus [or Jesus] Nazarenus, Rex Iudæorum [or Judæorum].) Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews. inst. Instant. I. O. O. F. Independent Order of Odd Fellows. i. q. (idem quod.) The same

Is., or Isa. Isaiah. It., or Ital. Italian; Italic. J.

88.

J. Judge.
J. A. Judge Advocate.
Jan. January.
J. C. JESUS CHRIST.
J. C. D. (Juris Civilis Doctor). Doctor of Civil Law.
J. D. (Jurum Doctor.) Doctor of Civil Laws.

Jer. Jeremiah.
Jon. John.
Jon. John.
Josh. Joshua.
Josh. Joshua.
J. P. Justice of the Peace.
J. Prob. Judge of Probate.
Jr., or jr. Junior.
J. U. D. (Juris Utriusque
Doctor.) Dector of Both
Laws (i. e., the Canon and
the Civil Law.)
Jud. Judith.
Judg. Judges.
Jum., Jun. Junior.

K.

K. King.
Kan. Kansas.
K. B. Knight of the Bath;
King's Bench.
K. C. King's Council.
K. C. B. Knight Commander of the Bath.
Ken., or Ky. Kentucky.
K. G. C. Knight of the
Grand Cross.
Ki. Kings.
Knt., or Kt. Knight.
Ky. Kentucky.

L.

L. Lady; Latin; Lord. L., lb., or lb. (Libra.) pound, in weight. L., l., or £. A pound sterling. La. Louisiana. Lam. Lamentations. Lat. Latin. Lat., or lat. Latitude. Lb., lb., or lb. (Libra.) pound in weight. L. c. Lower case. - (loco cita-In the place before to.) cited. L. C. J. Lord Chief Justice. Ld. Lord. Lea., or lea. League. Lev. Leviticus. L. I. Long Island. Lieut., or Lt. Lieutenant. LL.B. (Legum Baccalaureus.) Bachelor of Laws. The initial letter is doubled to signify the plural. LL.D. (Legum Doctor.) Doctor of Laws. .

tor of Laws. .

Lon., Long. Longitude.

Lou., or La. Louisiana.

Lp., or Ldp. Lordship.

L. S. (Locus Sigilli.) Place of the Seal.

L. S. D., or l. s. d. (Libra, Solidi, Denarii.) Pounds, Shillings, Pence.

Lt. Lieutenant.

M.

M. Marquis; Monsieur. —
(Mille.) Thousand. — (Meridies.) Meridian, or noon.
M., or m. Mile, miles. M. A. Master of Arts. Mac., or Macc. Maccabees. Mag. Magazine. Maj. Major. Maj .- Gen. Major-General. Mal. Malachi. Mar. March. Mass., or Ms. Massachusetts. Matt. Matthew.
M. B. (Medicinæ Baccalaureus.) Bachclor of Medicine.
M. C. Member of Congress.
M. D. (Medicinæ Doctor.) Doctor of Medicine. Md. Maryland. Mdlle. Mademoiselle.
M. E. Methodist Episcopal. Me. Maine. Mem. Memorandum. Messrs., or MM. (Messieurs.) Gentlemen; Sirs. Meth. Methodist. Mi. Mississippi. Mic. Micah. Mich. Michigan. Min., or min. Minute, min-Minn. Minnesota.

Miss. Mississippi.

Mile. Mademoiselle.

MM. Their Majesties. — (Messieurs.) Gentlemen. LL.B. Mme. Madame. Mo. Missouri.

Mo. Missouri.
Mo., or mo. Month.
Mon. Monday.
Mons. Monsieur, or Sir.
Mos., or mos. Months.
M. P. Member of Parliament.
Mr. Master, or Mister.
M. R. I. Member of the
Royal Institution.
Mrs. Mistress, or Missis.
MS. Manuscript.
MSS. Manuscript.
MSS. Manuscript.
MISS. Do., Mus. Doc., or Mus.
Doct. Doctor of Music.

N.

N. North.
N., or n. Noun; Neuter.
N. A. North America.
Nah. Nahum.
Naut. Nautical.
N. B. New Brunswick. —
(Nota Benc.) Note well, or take notice.
N. C. North Carolina.
N. E. North-East; New England.

Neb. Nebraska. Neh. Nebcmiah. Nem. Con. (Net (Nemine Contra-No one contradicente.) dicting; unanimously. Nem. Diss. (Nemine Dissentiente.) No one dissenting. Neut., or neut. Neuter. N. F. Newfoundland.
N. H. New Hampshire.
N. J. New Jersey. N. Lat. North Latitude. N. N. E. North-North-East. N. N. W. North-North-West. No., or no. (Numero.) Number.
Non Pros., or Non pros.
(Non Prosequitur). He does not prosecute; — a judg-ment eutered against the plaintiff when he does not appear to prosecute. Non seq., or non seq. sequitur.) It does not follow. Nos., or nos. Numbers. Nov. November. N. P. New Providence; Notary Public. N. S. Nova Scotia; New Style (since 1752). N. T. New Testament.

0.

Num., or Numb. Numbers. N. W. North-West. N. Y. New York.

O. Ohio.
Ob., or ob. (Obiit.) Died.
Obad. Obadiah.
Obt., or Obdt. Obedient.
Oct. October.
Olym. Olympiad.
Or. Oregon.
O. S. Old Style (previously to 1752).
O. T. Old Testament.
Oz., or oz. Ounce, or ounces.

The z is here used to represent the character 3, anciently an abbreviation for terminations.

P.

P., or p. Page; Part; Pipe.
Pa. Pennsylvania.
Pass., or pass. Passive.
Pd. Paid.
P. E. I. Prince Edward
Island.
Penn. Pennsylvania.
Per an., or per an. (Per annum.)
By the year.
Per cent., per cent., Per ct., or
per ct. (Per centum.)
By the
hundred.

Ph. D. (Philosophiæ Doctor.) Doctor of Philosophy. Phil. Philippians; Philemon. Phila. Philadelphia.
Pinx., or Pxt. (Pinxit.) He (or she) painted it. Pk., or pk. Peck. Plf. Plaintiff. P. M. Post-Master. - (Post Meridiem.) Afternoon. P. O. Post-Office. Pos., pos., Poss., or poss Possessive. pp. Pages. See LL.B.
Pph., or pph. Pamphlet.
P. R. Prize Ring; Porto Rico.
Pres. President.
Prof. Professor. Pro tem., or pro tem. (Pro tempore.) For the time being. Prov. Proverbs.
Prox. (Proximo.) Next.
P. S. (Post scriptum.) Postscript. Ps., Psalm, or Psalms. Pt. Pint; Point; Port. Pwt., or pwt. Penuyweight. Pxt. or pxt. (Pinxit.) He (or

Q.

shc) painted it.

Q. Question.
Q., or Qu. Query; Question; Queen.
Q. C. Queen's Council.
Q. d. (Quasi dicat.) As if he should say.
Q. E. D. (Quod Erat Demonstrandum.) Which was to be demonstrated.
Q. M. G. Quartermaster-General.
Qr., or qr. Quarter (23 pounds); Farthing; Quire.
Qt., or qt. Quart; Quantify.
Qt. v., or q. v. (Quod vide.)
Which see.
Qy. Query.

R.

R. A. Royal Academy, or Academician.
R. E. Royal Engineers.
Rec. Sec. Recording Secretary.
Rev. Revelation; Revolution; Review; Revenue; Reverend.
R. I. Rhode Island.
R. N. Royal Navy.
Rom. Roman; Romans.
Rom. Cath. Roman Catholic.
R. R. Railroad.
Rt. Hon. Right Honorable.
Rt. Rev. Right Reverend.

S. South; Shilling. S. A. South America. Sam. Samuel. Sam. Samuel.
Sat. Saturday.
S. C. South Carolina. Sc., or Sculp. (Sculpsit.) He (or she) engraved it. Sch., or Schr. Schooner. Scil., or Sc. (Scilicet.) To wit; namely. Sculp. or sculp. (Sculpsit.) He (or she) engraved it. S. E. South-East. Sec. Secretary. Sec., or sec. Second; Section. Sen. Senate; Senator; Senior. Sep., or Sept. September. Serv., or Servt. Servant. S. H. S. (Societatis Historiæ Socius.) Fellow of the Historical Society. Supreme Judicial S. J. C. Court. S. Lat. South Latitude. Sld., or sld. Sailed. S. M. Short Meter. Soc. Society. Sq. ft., or sq. ft. Square feet. Sq. in., or sq. in. Square inches. Sq. m., or sq. m. Square

miles. SS., or ss. (Scilicet.) Namely .- (Semis.) Half. S. S. E. South-South-East. S. S. W. South-South-West. St. Saint; Street; Strait. S. T. D. (Sacræ Theologiæ Doctor.) Doctor of Divin-T. P. (Sacræ Theologiæ

Professor.) Professor Theology.

Su., or Sun. Sunday. Subj., or subj. Subjunctive.

Supt. Superintendent. Surg. Surgeon; Surgery. S. W. South-West.

T.

Ten., or Tenn. Tennessee. Tex. Texas. Theo. Theod Theodorc. Thess. Thessalonians. Thurs. Thursday. Tim. Timothy.
Tit. Titus.*
Tr. Transpose.
Tu., or Tues. Tuesday.

U.

Ult., or ult. (Ultimo.) Last, or of the last month. U. S. United States.
U. S. A. United States of America; United States U. S. M. United States Mail; United States Marine. U. S. N. United States Navy. U. S. V. United States Vo United States Volunteers. U. T. Utah Territory.

v.

Verb; Verse. V. a., or v. a. Verb active. Va. Virginia. Vice Pres. Vice President. Vid., or vid. (Vide.) See. Vis., or Visc. Viscount. (Videlicet.) Viz., or viz. Namely; to wit. [See Note under Oz.] V. n., or v. n. Verb Vol., or vol. Volume. Verb neuter. V. R. (Victoria Regina.) Queen Victoria.

Vs., or vs. (Versus.) Against, or In opposition. Vt. Vermont.

W. West; Welsh. Wed. Wednesday. W. I. West Indies. Wis., or Wisc. Wisconsin. W. Lon. West Longitude. Wm. William. W. N. W. West-North-West. W. S. W. West-South West. Wt., or wt. Weight. W. Va. West Virginia.

X.

X., or Xt. Christ. Xmas. Christmas.

Yd., or yd. Yard. Ye, or ye. The.

The y in this abbreviation is a corrupt representation of the Anglo-Saxon b, or th, introduced at the time when the Anglo-Saxon alphabet was superseded by the Old English or Black Letter. in which p(y) bore a considerable resemblance in form to

Z.

Zach. Zachary. Zech. Zechariah. Zephaniah. Zeph. Zool. Zöology.

THE METRIC SYSTEM

OF

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

METRIC DENOMINATIONS AND VALUES.	EQUIVALENTS IN DENOMINATIONS IN USE.
Myriameter . 10,000 meters, Kilometer . 1,000 meters, Hectometer . 100 meters, Dekameter . 10 meters, Meter . 1 meter, Decimeter . 10 of a meter, Centimeter . 100 of a meter, Millimeter . 100 of a meter,	. 6.2137 miles 0.62137 mile, or 3280 feet and 10 inches 328 feet and 1 inch 393.7 inches 3.937 inches 0.3937 inch 0.0394 inch.

MEASURES OF SURFACE.

ME	TR	IC	DE	NO	IIN	AT1	ONS	AN	D VALU	ES.	E	UIV	AL	ENT	SI	N I	DEN	MO	INA	TIONS	IN	USE.
Hectare							10,	000	square	meters,										2.47	1 ac	res.
Are .						٠		100	square	meters,									1	19.6	squa	re ya
Centare								. 1	square	meter,	٠								1,5	50 sq	uar	inch

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

METRIC DEN	OMINAT	IONS AND VALUES.	EQUIVALENTS IN DENOMINATIONS IN USE.						
Names.	No. of liters.	Cubic Measure.	Dry Measure.	Liquid or Wine Measure.					
Kiloliter, or Stere	1,000	1 cubic meter	1.308 eubic yards	264.17 gallons.					
Hectoliter	100	1 of a cubic meter .	2 bushels and 3.35 pecks .	26.417 gallons.					
Dekaliter			9.08 quarts	2.6417 gallons.					
Liter	1	1 cubic decimeter .	0.908 quart	1.0567 quarts.					
Deciliter	10	of a cubic decimeter	6.1022 cubic inches	0.845 gill.					
Centiliter		10 cubic centimeters.	0.6102 cubic inch	0.338 fluid oz.					
Milliliter	1000	1 cubic centimeter .	0.061 cubic inch	0.27 fluid dram					

WEIGHTS.

	METRIC DENOMINATIONS AND VALUES.	EQUIVALENTS IN DENOM-
Names.	Number of grams. Weight of what quantity of water at maximum density.	Avoirdupois Weight.
Millier, or Tonneau .	. 1,000,000 1 cubic meter	. 2,204.6 pounds.
Quintal	100,000 1 hectoliter	. 220 46 pounds. . 22.046 pounds. . 2.2046 pounds.
Hectogram	100 1 deciliter	. 3.5274 ounces.
Gram Decigram	1 cubic centimeter $\frac{1}{10}$ of a cubic centimeter $\frac{1}{10}$ of a cubic centimeter $\frac{1}{10}$	15.432 grains 1.5432 grains.
Centigram Milligram	10 cubic millimeters	0.1543 grain 0.0154 grain.

OF Evans

ARBITRARY SIGNS.

I. ASTRONOMICAL.

1. SUN, GREATER PLANETS, ETC.

O, or (1) The Sun. 1, D, or (The Moon. New Moon. First Quarter. (), or D O, or 3 Full Moon. (, or (Last Quarter. ŏ Mercury. Q Venus. The Earth. ⊕, ⊖, or 8 Mars. ð 4 Jupiter. Satnrn. H, or 3 Uranus. Neptune. Comet. *, or * Fixed Star.

The asteroids are now designated by numbers indicating the order of their discovery, and their symbol is a small circle inclosing this number; as, ①, Ceres; ②, Pallas; ③, Juno; ④, Vesta; and the like.

2. SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

Aries, the Ram. Spring Taurus, the Bull. 8 Signs. 3. Gemini, the Twins. 4. Cancer, the Crab. Leo, the Lion. 50 Summer 5. Om m Signs. Virgo, the Virgin. 6 7. Libra, the Balance. Autumn Scorpio, the Scorpion. m Signs. Sagittarins, the Archer. To 10. Capricornus, the Goat.
Aquarius, the Waterman. Winter Signs. Pisces, the Fishes.

3. ASPECTS AND NODES.

Conjunction; — indicating that the bodies have the same longitude, or right ascension.
 Sextile; — indicating a difference of 60° in longitude, or right ascension.

☐ Quadrature; — indicating a difference of 90° in longitude, or right ascension.

△ Trine; — indicating a difference of 120° in

longitude, or right ascension.
(390)

8 Opposition; — indicating a difference of 180° in longitude, or right ascension.

Ascending Node; — called also Dragon's Head.

Descending Node; — called also Dragon's Tail.

II. MATHEMATICAL.

THE RELATIONS OF QUANTITIES.

Plns; and; more; —indicating addition.
Minus: less: —indicating subtraction.

— Minus; less; — indicating subtraction. ±, or ∓ Plus or minus.

Multiplied by. ÷, or: Divided by.

+, or: Divided by. = Is equal to; equals.

> Is greater than. < Is less than.

· · · Because.

— Noot; — indicating, when used
without a figure placed above it, the square
root. To denote any other than the square
root, a figure expressing the degree of the required root is placed above the sign.

Integral; integral of; — indicating that the expression before which it is placed is to be integrated.

Degrees.

/ Minutes of arc. // Seconds of arc.

/, ", "", &c. Accents used to mark quantities of the same kind which are to be distinguished; as, a', a", a", &c., which are usually read a prime, a second, a third, etc.

1, 2, 3, &c. Indices placed above and at the right hand of quantities to denote that they are raised to powers whose degree is indicated

by the figure.

III. MEDICAL.

āā (Gr. avá), of each. R (Lat. Recipe). Take.

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHTS AND MEAS-URES.

Ponnd.
Ounce.
Drachm.

O Scruple.
O, or 0 (Lat. Octarius)
Pint.

Minim, or drop.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS.

&, §, & And. — &c. (Et catera.) And the rest; and so forth; and so on; and the like.

y, or + A character customarily made by persons unable to write, when they are required to execute instruments of any kind, as deeds, affidavits, &c. The name of

as deeds, affidavits, &c. the party is added by someone who can write;

John X Smith

4to, or 4°. Quarto; four leaves, or eight pages, to a sheet.

as,

8vo, or 8°. Octavo; eight leaves, or sixteen pages, to a sheet.

12mo, or 12°. Duodecimo; twelve leaves, or twenty-four pages, to a sheet.

16mo, or 16°. Sexto-decimo; sixteen leaves, or thirty-two pages to a sheet

thirty-two pages, to a sheet.

18mo, or 18°. Octavo-decimo; eighteen leaves, or thirty-six pages, to a sheet.

Other sizes are 24mo, or 24° (Vigesimoquarto), 32mo, or 32° (Trigesimo-secundo), 36mo, or 36° (Trigesimo-secundo), 36mo, or 36° (Trigesimo-sexto), 48mo, or 48° (Quadrigesimo-octavo), 64mo, or 64° Sexagesimo-quarto), 72mo, or 72° (Septuagesimo-secundo), 96mo, or 96° (Nonagesimo-sexto), 128mo, or 128° (Centesimo-et-vigesimo-octavo). These sizes are of rare occurrence, and are not commonly known by their Latin names, but are colloquially called twenty-four-mo, thirty-two-mo, &c., or twenty-fours, thirty-twos, &c.

7ber, September; 8ber, October; 9ber, November; 10ber, December.

V. COMMERCIAL.

- \$ Dollar, or Dollars.
- ¢ Cent, or cents.
- £ Pound, or pounds (sterling).
- h Pound, or pounds (in weight).
- @ At, or to.
- ₩ Per.

% Per cent.

% Account.

XX Ale of double strength.

XXX Ale of triple strength.

A1 The designation of a first-class vessel; the letter denoting that the hull is well built and sea-worthy, and the figure the efficient state of her rigging, anchors, cables, stores, &c.

VI. TYPOGRAPHICAL.

Comma. Semicolon.

Colon. Period.

Dash.
 Interrogation.

Exclamation.
() Parenthesis.

Brackets, or Crotchets.

Apostrophe.

Hyphen.
- Acute Accent.

Grave Accent.

Circumflex Accent. Circumflex, or Tilde.

The Long, or Macron.
The Short, or Breve.

Diæresis.

A Caret.

Brace.

*** Ellipsis.

Ellipsis; also, Leaders.

* Asterisk.
† Dagger, or Obelisk.
† Double Dagger.

Double Dagger.

Section.

Parallels

Parallels.
Paragraph.
Index.
**, or **, Asterism.

WORDS, PHRASES, PROVERBS, ETC.,

FROM

THE GREEK, THE LATIN, AND MODERN FOREIGN LANGUAGES, RENDERED INTO ENGLISH.

NOTE. - L. Latin; Fr. French; Ger. German; It. Italian; Sp. Spanish; Gr. Greek.

A.

A la Française. [Fr.] After the French mode; — la mode, in fashion; — l'Anglaise, after the English fashion.

A fortiori. [L.] With stronger reason; —menda et thoro, from bed and board; —posteriori, from the effect to the cause; —priori, from the cause to the effect; —vinculo matrimonii, from the tie of marriage.

Abandon. [Fr.] Disregard of self, or of appearances.

Ab extra. [L.] From without;

Ab extra. [L.] From without;

—initio, from the beginning;—intra, from within;

—uno disce ownes, from one learn all; from a single instance infer the whole.

Ad eundern (sc. gradum). [L.]
To the same degree; —hominem, to the man; that is, to
his interests and passions; —
infinitum, to infinity; — interim, in the mean while; —
libitum, at pleasure; —nauseam, to disgnst.

seam, to disgnst.

Adscriptus glebz. [L.] Belonging or attached to the soil.

Agenda. [L.] Things to be

done.

Alere flammam. [L.] To feed

the flame.

Alis volat propriis. [L.] She flies with her own wings; — motto of Oregon.

Allons. [Fr.] Let us go; come. Alma mater. [L.] A fostering mother.

Alter ego. [L.] Another self. Amende honorable. [Fr.] Satisfactory apology.

Amour propre. [Fr.] Selflove; vanity.

Anglice. [L.] According to the English manner.

Anno metatis sum. [L.] In the year of his (or her) age; — Christi, in the year of Christ; — Domini, in the year of our Lord; — mundi, in the year of the world; — urbis con-

ditæ, in the year the city (Rome) was built.

Ante bellum. [L.] Before the war; — meridiem, before noon.

Appui. [Fr.] Point of support.

Aqua vitæ. [L.] Brandy;

spirit; alcohol.

spirit; alcohol.

Arbiter elegantiarum. [L.] An
umpire in matters of taste.

Argumentum ad hominem. [L.]
An argument deriving its
force from the situation of
the person to whom it is addressed.

Atélier. [Fr.] A workshop, or artist's room.

Au contraire. [Fr.] On the contrary; — fait, well instructed; expert; — revoir, adieu until we meet again.

B.

Bas bleu. [Fr.] A blue-stocking. Beau mon/le. [Fr.] The fashionable world.

Beaux esprits. [Fr.] Gay splrlts; mcn of wit. Bel esprit. [Fr.] A brilliant

mind.

Ben trovato. [It.] Well found;

a happy invention.

Bête noir. [Fr.] A bugbear.

Bete notr. [Fr.] Adugear.
Bijou. [Fr.] A jewel.
Billetdoux. [Fr.] A love-letter.
Bizare. [Fr.] Odd; fantastic.
Biasé. [Fr.] Pallid; surfeited;
rendered incapable of continued enjoyment.

Bona fide. [L.] In good falth.
Bon bon. [Fr.] A sugar-plum;
— jour, good day; good morn-

— jour, good day; good morning; — soir, good evening.

Bonhomie. [Fr.] Good-natured simplicity.

Boulevard. [Fr.] A public walk or street occupying the site of demolished fortifications. Bouleversement. [Fr.] An over-

turning; snbversion.

Bourgeois. [Fr.] A man of middle rank in society.

Bourgeoisie. [Fr.] Middle class-

es of society; traders.

Brochure. [Fr.] A pamphlet. Brusque. [Fr.] Rude; blunt. Brutum fulmen. [L.] A harmless thunderbolt.

C.

Cacocthes loquendi. [L.] A rage for speaking; — scribendi, an ltch for scribbling. Cæteris paribus. [L.] Other

things being equal.

Cafe. [Fr.] A coffee-house.

Calèche. [Fr.] A half-coach
or calash.

or calash.

Calembour. [Fr.] A pun.

Canaille. [Fr.] The rabble.

Cantatrice. [It.] A female pro-

Cantatrice. [It.] A female professional singer. Caput mortuum. [L.] The

worthless remains.

Casus belli. [L.] That which involves or justifies war.

Catalogue raisonné. [Fr.] A catalogue of books arranged according to their subjects.

Caveat emptor. [L.] Let the

buyer beware. [say. Cest-d-dire. [Fr.] That is to Chanson. [Fr.] A song. Chapeau bas. [Fr.] Hats off; — bras, a military cocked

hat.

Chargé d'affaires. [Fr.] An inferior diplomatic representative at a foreign court.

Charivari. [Fr.] A mock serenade of discordant music.

Châteaux en Espagne. [Fr.]
Castles in Spain, the land
of romance; castles in the
air. [piece.
Chef-d'gurre. [Fr.] A master-

air. [piece. Chef-d'œuvre. [Fr.] A master-Chère amie. [Fr.] A dear friend; a mistress.

Chevalier d'industrie. [Fr.]
One who lives by persevering fraud. [former.
Ci-devant. [Fr.] Formerly;
Circa, or Circiter. [L.] About.
Citoyen. [Fr.] A citizen; a
burgher.

Concierge. [Fr.] A porter; a door-keeper.

Coiffeur. [Fr.] A hair-dresser.

Comme il faut. [Fr.] As it | should be. Compos mentis. [L.] Of a

sound mind. Con amore. [It.] With love;

earnestly. Confrère. [Fr.] A brother; an associate.

Congè d'élire. [Fr.] A lcave [seur. to elect. Conoscente. [It.] A connois-Contretemps. [Fr.] An awk-

ward mishap or accident. Conversazione. [It.] A meeting of company for conver-

sation. Cordon sanitaire. [Fr.] A line

of troops to prevent the spreading of pestilence. Corps diplomatique. [Fr.] A

diplomatic body. Corpus delicti. [L.] The substance or foundation of the

offense.

Corrigenda. [L.] Typographical errors to be corrected.

Coup d'état. [Fr.] A stroke of policy in public affairs : - de grace, a finishing stroke; de main, a sudden enterprise or effort; - de soleil, a stroke of the sun.

Crescite, et multiplicamini. [L.] Grow, or increase, and multiply; - the motto of

Maryland. Crevasse. [Fr.] A deep crevice;

a breach. Crimen læsæ majestatis. [L.] High treason.

Crux criticorum. [L.] The puzzle of critics; - mathematiconim, the puzzle of

mathematicians. Cui bono? [L.] For whose benefit? Colloquially, but erroneously, of what use?

Cuisine. [Fr.] A kitchen; cookery.

Cum grano salis. [L.] With a grain of salt; with some allowanco; - privilegio, with privilege.

Currente calamo. [L.] With a running or rapid pen. Custos rotulorum. [L.] Keeper

of the rolls.

Débutant. [Fr.] A person who makes his first appearance before the public.

Débutante. [Fr.] A woman making her first appearance before the public.

De gustibus non est disputandum. [L.] There is no disputing about tastes; jure, from the law; by right; say nothing but good of the dead ; - novo, anew ; - profundis, out of the depths.

De trop. [Fr.] Too much, or too many; not wanted.

Dei gratia. [L.] By the grace

of God. Demi-monde, [Fr.] Disrepu-

table female society; abandoned womeu.

Denouement. [Fr.] The unraveling or discovery of a plot; catastrophe.

Deo gratias. [L.] Thanks to God; - volente, God willing. Dernier ressort. [Fr.] A last resource.

Deus ex machina. [L.] A god descending from a machine (in a theater); an unexpected and fortunate occurrence.

Dies iræ. [L.] Day of wrath; - non, a day on which judges do not sit.

Dieu défend le droit. God defends the right : - et mon droit, God and my right. Dirigo. [L.] I direct or guide; - the motto of Maine.

Scat-Disjecta membra. [L.] tered limbs or remains. Distingué. [Fr.] Distln-

guished; eminent. Distrait. [Fr.] Absent in thought.

Dolce far niente. [It.] Sweet doing-nothing; sweet idleness.

Dominus vobiscum. [L.] The Lord be with you. Double entente. [Fr.] Double

meaning; a play on words. Douceur. [Fr.] A bribe. Dramatis personæ. [L.] Char-

acters represented in a drama. Dulce et decorum est pro patrià mori. [L.] It is sweet and honorable to die for one's country.

Dum vivimus, vivamus. [L.] While we live, let us live, Durante beneplacito. [L.] During good pleasure; - vita, during life.

E.

Eau de vie. [Fr.] Water of life; brandy.

Ecce homo. [L.] Behold the man; — applied specifically to any pieture representing the Savior given up to the people by Pilate, and wearing the crown of thorns. Editio princeps. [L.] The first

edition. Egalité. [Fr.] Equality.

- mortuis nil nisi bonum, | Elève. [Fr.] A pupil; a foster child.

Elite. [Fr.] A choice or select body of persons. [tion. Eloge. [Fr.] A funeral ora-Embonpoint. [Fr.] Plumpness; fleshiness.

Emeute. [Fr.] Ariot; a mob. Employé. [Fr.] One who is

employed.

En arrierc. [Fr.] In the rear; - famille, in a domestic state; — passant, in pass-ling; by the way; — rapport, in a condition or relation of sympathy; in a condition to admit of free communication; -route, on the way.

children; a forlorn hope. Ennui. [Fr.] A feeling of weari-

ness and disgust; tedium.

Ensemble. [Fr.] The whole.

Ense petit placidam sub liber. tate quietem. [L.] With the sword she seeks quiet peace under liberty : - the motto of Massachusetts.

Entente cordiale. [Fr.] Evidences of good will, exchanged by the chief persons of two states. [ourselves. Entre nous. [Fr.] Between Entrée. [Fr.] Entry; first

course at table. Entrepôt. [Fr.] A bonded warehouse; a free port.

E pluribus unum. [L.] One

out of many; one composed of many; - the motto of the United States.

Ergo. [L.] Therefore.

Esprit de corps. [Fr.] The
animating spirit of a collective body. [perpetual. Esto perpetua. [L.] Let it be

Et cum spiritu tuo. [L.] And with thy spirit; -id genus omne, and every thing of the sort ; - sic de similibus, and so of the like; - tu, Brute! and thou also, Brutus!

Eureka (ευρηκα, hū-rē/ka.) [Gr.] I have found it; - the motto of California.

Ex animo. [L.] Heartily; - cathedra, from the bench; with high authority; - officio, by virtue of his office; - parte, on one side only; - pede Herculem, we recognize a Hercules from the size of the foot; that is, we judge of the whole from the specimen; -post facto, after the decd is done.

Excelsior. [L.] Higher; more elevated; - the motto of

New York.

Excerpta. [L.] Extraets. Exempli gratia. [L.] By way of example.

Exeunt omnes. [L.] All go out. Exposé. [Fr.] An exposition.

F.

Facile princeps. [L.] Evidently pre-eminent; the admitted chief.

Faubourg. [Fr.] A suburb.
Fauteuil. [Fr.] An easy chair.
Faux pas. [Fr.] A false step.
Fecit. [L.] He made it.
Femme converte. [Fr.] A mar-

ried woman; - de chambre, a chambermaid.

Festina lenté. [L.] Hasten slowly. [festival. Fête champêtre. [Fr.] A rural Feu de joie. [Fr.] A firing of guns in token of joy; a bonfire.

Feuilleton. [Fr.] Bottom part of a French newspaper, separated hy a line from the rest, and devoted to light literature, criticism, &e.

Fiacre. [Fr.] A hack. Fidei defensor. [L.] Defender of the faith.

Fille de chambre. [Fr.] chambermaid; - de joie, a prostitute.

Flagrante bello. [L.] During hostilities; - delicto, in the commission of the crime.

Fortiter in re. [L.] With firmness in acting.

Friseur. [Fr.] A hair-dresser. Fuit Ilium. [L.] Troy has beeu. Fusillade. [Fr.] A simultaneous discharge of fire-arms.

G.

Gallice. [L.] In French. Garçon. [Fr.] A boy, or a waiter.

Garde du corps. [Fr.] A body guard; - mobile, a guard liable to general service.

Genius loci. [L.] The genius of the place. [police. Gens d'armes. [Fr.] Armed Gloria in excelsis. [L.] Glory to God in the highest; — Patri, glory be to Father.

Γνώθι σεαυτόν (Gnothi seauton). [Gr.] Know thyself.

H.

Haud passibus æquis. [L.] Not with equal steps. Haut gout. [Fr.] High flavor; fine or elegant taste.

Haute nouveauté. [Fr.] A great |

novelty Hic et ubique. [L.] Here and everywhere; — jacet, here lies; — labor, hoc opus est,

this is labor, this is work.

Hoc age. [L.] Do this;—anno, in this year;—loco, in this place ; - tempore, at this

Honi soit qui mal y pense. [Fr.] Shame on him who evil thinks. [always time. Hora è sempre. [It.] It is Hors de combat. [Fr.] Out of condition to fight.

Humanum est errare. [L.] To err is human.

Ich dien. [Ger.] I serve.
Id est. [L.] That is; — genus omne, all of that sort.

[L.] Lct it be Imprimatur. printed; - a license to print a book, &c.

Improvvisatore. [It.] An impromptu poet. Improvvisatrice. [It.] An im-

promptu poetess.

In æternum. [L.] Forever; articulo mortis, at the point of death; - commendam, in trust; - curia, iu the court; - equilibrio, in equilibrium ; - esse, in being; - extremis, at the point of death; flagrante delicto, taken in the fact; - forma pauperis, as a poor man ;- foro conscientia, before the tribunal of conscience; — futuro, in fut-ure; henceforth; — hoc signo vinces, in this sign, or under this standard, thou shalt conquer; - limine, at the threshold; - loco, in the proper place; - loco parentis, in the place of a parent; - medias res, into the midst of things, or affairs; - medio tutissimus ibis, you will go most safely in the middle ; - memoriam, in memory; -nubibus, in the clouds; -perpetuum, forever; -posse, in possible existence; propriâ personâ, in person ; puris naturalibus, quite na-ked; - re, in the matter of; - rem, against the thing; sæcula sæculorum, for ages on ages; — situ, in its original situation ; - statu quo, in the former state; - terrorem, as a warning; - toto, in the whole; entirely; - totidem verbis, in so many words; transitu, on the passage ;-

usum Delphini, for the use of the Dauphiu; - utrumque paratus, prepared for either event; — vacuo, in empty space; — verba magistri jurare, to swear to, or by, the words of another; to adopt opinions on the authority of another ; - vino veritas, there is truth in wine.

Infanta. [Sp.] A princess of the blood royal in Spain and Portugal.

Infante. [Sp.] Any son of the king, except the eldest, or heir apparent.

Insouciance. [Fr.] Indifference; carelessness.

Inter alia. [L.] Among other things; -nos, between our-

Invità Minervà. [L.] Without genius. said it. Ipse dixit. [L.] He himself Ipsissima verba. [L.] very words.

Ipso facto. [L.] In the fact itself; - jure, by the law itself.

J.

Je ne sais quoi. [Fr.] I know not what.

Jeu de mots. [Fr.] A play on words; a pun; - d'esprit, a witticism.

Jupiter tonans. [L.] Jupiter the thunderer.

Jure divino. [L.] By divine law; - humano, by human law.

Jus civile. [L.] Civil law; - divinum, divine law; - et norma loquendi, the law and rule of speech; - gentium, law of nations. Juste milieu. [Fr.] The gold-

en mean.

L.

Labor ipse voluptas. [L.] Labor itself is pleasure; - om-nia vincit, labor conquers

every thing.

Laissez faire. [Fr.] Let alone.

Lapsus linguæ. [L.] A slip of the tongue.

Laus Deo. [L.] Praise to God. Le beau monde. [Fr.] The fashionable world; - diable boiteux, the lame devil; roi le veut, the king wills it;
- roi s'avisera, the king will consider or deliherate.

Lėse majestė. [Fr.] High treason.

L'étoile du nord. [Fr.] The star of the north; - the motto of Minnesota.

Lettre de cachet. [Fr.] A sealed letter; a royal warrant.

Lex non scripta. [L.] The common law; - scripta, statute law; - talionis, the law of retaliation.

Liaison. [Fr.] An alliance; an illicit connection. [trial. During Lite pendente. [L.] During Loco citato. [L.] In the place citcd.

Locum tenens. [L.] A deputy or substitute; a proxy.

Locus in quo. [L.] The place in which; - sigilli, place of the seal.

Longo intervallo. [L.] By or with long interval.

Lucus à non lucendo. A jeu d'esprit in etymology, which, assuming that lucus, a dark wood or grove, is de-rived from the verb lucere, to shine, supposes it must be à non lucendo, from its not being light.

Lusus naturæ. [L.] A sport or freak of nature.

M.

Macte virtute. [L.] Proceed in virtue. [faith. Ma fois. [Fr.] Upon my Magnum opus. [L.] A great work.

Magnus Apollo. [L.] Great Apollo; one of high author-

Maître d'hôtel. [Fr.] A housesteward.

Mal a propos. [Fr.] Ill-timed. Malgré nous. [Fr.] In spite of us.

[itself. Malum in se. [L.] Bad in Mare clausum. [L.] A closed sea; a bay.

Matériel. [Fr.] Materials or · instruments employed (opposed to personnel).

Maurais gout. [Fr.] Bad taste;—honte, false modesty. Me judice. [L.] I being judge. Melange. [Fr.] A medley. Mêlée. [Fr.] A hand-to-hand fight; a riot.

Memento mori. [L.] Remember death.

Memorabilia. [L.] Things to be remembered.

Mens sana in corpore sano. [L.] A sound mind in a sound body.

Mésalliance. [Fr.] Improper association; marriage with one of lower station.

Meum et tuum. [L.] Mine and thine.

Mirabile dictu. [L.] Wonder-

ful to be told; - visu, wonderful to be seen. Mittimus. [L.] We send; -

a writ to commit an offender to prison.

Modus operandi. [L.] Manner of operation. Montani semper liberi. [L.]

Mountaincers are always freemen; - the motto of West Virginia.

Monumentum are perennius. [L.] A monument more durable than brass.

Multum in parco. [L.] Much in little.

Mutatis mutandis. [L.] The necessary changes made.

Mutato nomine. [L.] The name being changed.

N.

Naive. [Fr.] Having native or unaffected simplicity. Naïvetė. [Fr.] Native sim-

plicity. Ne plus ultra. [L.] Nothing further; - quid nimis, not any thing too much or too far; - sutor ultra crepidam, let not the shoemaker go beyond his last.

Nee. [Fr.] Born; as, Madame de Staël, nee (that is, whose maiden name was) Necker. Negligée. [Fr.] An easy, un-

ceremonious attire; nndress. Nemine contradicente. [L.] No one speaking in oppositiou; - dissentiente, no one dissenting.

Nemo me impune lacessit. [L.] No one wounds me with impunity; - the motto of Scotland.

Nil admirari. [L.] To wonder at nothing; - desperandum, never despair.

N'importe. [Fr.] It matters

Noblesse oblige. [Fr.] Rank imposes obligation; much is rightly expected of one of high birth or station.

Nolens volens. [L.] Whether he will or not. [touch me. Noli me tangere. [L.] Don't Nolle prosequi. [L.] To be To be unwilling to proceed.

Nom de plume. [Fr.] A pen name; an assumed title; de guerre, a war name; a traveling title; a pseudonym. Non compos mentis. Not in sound mind : -

inventus, he has not been found; - obstante, notwith-

standing ; - omnis moriar, I shall not wholly die; sequitur, it does not follow: an unwarranted conclusion. Nosce teipsum. [L.] Know

thyself. Nota bene. [L.] Mark well. N'oubliez pas. [Fr.] Don't see. Nous verrons. [Fr.] We shall Novus homo. [L.] A new man. Nuance. [Fr.] Shade; grada-

tion; tint. Nudum pactum. [L.] A contract made without any consideration, and therefore void. [or never-Nunc aut nunquam. [L.] Now

O.

Obiit. [L.] He, or she, dled. Obsta principiis. [L.] sist the first beginnings.

Odium theologicum. [L.] The hatred of theologians. Ohe! jam satis. [L.] O, now there is enough.

Οι πολλοί (Hoi polloi). [Gr.] The many; the rabble.

Omnia vincit amor. [L.] Love conquers all things; - vincit labor, labor overcomes all things.

On dit. [Fr.] They say; flying rumor.

[L.] Onus probandi. burden of proving. Ora e sempre. [It.] Now and always.

Ora pro nobis. [L] Pray for us. Ore rotundo. [L.] With round, full voice.

O! si sic omnia. [L.] O that he had always done or spoken thus.

O tempora! O mores! O the times! O the manners Otium cum dignitate. [L.] Ease with dignity; dignified leisure.

Oubliette. [Fr.] Dungeon of a castle.

Oui dire. [Fr.] Hearsay. Outré. [Fr.] Out of the common course; extravagant. Ouvrier. [Fr.] A workman;

an artisan.

P.

Papier machée. [Fr.] Chewed or mashed paper; a hard substance made of a pulp

from rags or paper.

Par exemple. [Fr.] For example; — excellence, by way of eminence. Pari passu. [L.] With equal

pace.

Par nobile fratrum. ar nobile fratrum. [L.] A noble pair of brothers; two [of honor. just alike. Parole d'honneur. [Fr.] Word Particeps criminis. [L.] An

accomplice.

Parvenu. [Fr.] An upstart; one newly risen into notice.

Pas d pas. [Fr.] Step by step.

Passé. [Fr.] Past; out of use; faded; worn out.

Passe-partout. [Fr.] A master-key. Pâte de foie gras. [Fr.] Goose-

liver pie.

Paterfamilias. [L.] The fa-

ther of a family.

Pater noster. [L.] Our Father; the Lord's prayer; patrix, father of his country. Patois. [Fr.] Dialect of the iower classes.

Patres conscripti. [L.] Conscript fathers; the Roman

senators

Peccavi. [L.] I have sinned. Peine forte et dure. [Fr.] Strong and severe punishment. [liking. Penchant. [Fr.] Iuclination; Pendente lite. [L.] Pending the suit.

Pensée. [Fr.] Thought.

Per annum. [L.] By the year; - capita, by the head; centum, by the hundred; contra, contrariwise; - se, by itself considered.

Perdu. [Fr.] Lost. Personnel. [Fr.] Body of persons employed in some pub-

iie service. Petitio principii. [L.] A begging of the question,

Petit maître. [Fr.] A dandy; a coxcomb.

Peu de chose. [Fr.] A trifle. Pirouette. [Fr.] A whiri on the toes, as in dancing.

Pis aller. [Fr.] The last shift. Pid. [It.] More.

Pleno jure. [L.] With fuil authority. [web. Plexus. [L.] A net-work; Poco d poco. [It.] Little by iittle.

Poeta nascitur, non fit. [L.] The poet is born, not made. Point d'appui. [fr.] Point

of support; prop. Pons asinorum. [L.] Bridge of asses.

Post mortem. [L.] After death : - obitum, after death. Pot-pourri. [Fr.] A hotchpotch : a medley

Preux chevalier. [Fr.] A brave

Prima facie. [L.] On the first view.

among equals.

Principia, non homines. [L.] Principles, not men.

[L.] For Pro aris et focis. [L.] For our altars and firesides; bono publico, for the public good; — et con, for and against; — forma, for the sake of form; — hac vice, for this turn or occasion; - rata, proportion ; - tempore, for the time.

Proces verbal. [Fr.] A written statement.

Profanum vulgus. [L.] The profane vulgar.

Proh pudor. [L.] O, for shame. Propria quæ maribus. [L.] Those things which are appropriate or peculiar to men, or to husbands.

Punica fides. [L.] Punie faith; treachery.

Q.

Quantum libet. [L.] As much as you please ; - meruit, as much as he deserved; - mutatus ab illo! how changed from what he was!; - sufficit, a sufficient quantity; - vis, as much as you will. Quasi. [L.] As if; in a man-

Quelque chose. [Fr.] A trific; something; any thing. Quid pro quo. [L.] One thing for another; an equivalent: -rides? why do you laugh? Qui facit per alium, facit per se. [L.] He who does a thing by

the agency of another, does it himself.

Quis custodiet ipsos custodes? [L.] Who shall guard the guards themselves?

Qui tam? [L.] Who as well? Qui transtulit, sustinet. [L.] He who transplanted, still sustains ; - the motto of Con-

nectient. Qui vive? [Fr.] Who goes there? — hence, on the qui

vive, on the alert. Quo animo? [L.] With what mind or intention? - jure?

By what right? Quod erat demonstrandum. [L.] Which was to be demoustrated ; - vide, which

R.

Rara avis. [L.] A rare bird. Recueil. [Fr.] Collection. Reductio ad absurdum. [L.] A reducing a position to an absurdity.

Primus inter pares. [L.] Chief | Regnant populi. [L.] The people rule; — the motto of Arkansas. [Properly, Regnat populus.]

[L.] The re-Religio loci. ligious spirit of the place. Renommée. [Fr.] Renown;

fame. Requiescat in pace. [L.] May he rest in peace.

Res angusta domi. [L.] Nar row circumstances at home; poverty. [the end. Respice finem. [L.] Look to Résumé. [Fr.] A summing up; recapitulation.

Resurgam. [L.] I shall rise agaiu.

Revenons à nos moutons. [Fr.] Let us return to our sheep; iet ns return to our subject. Rifacimento. [It.] Renewal; re-establishmeut.

Robe de chambre. [Fr.] dressing-gown or morninggown.

Rouleau. [Fr.] A little roll. Rudis indigesta moles. [L.] A rude and undigested mass. Ruse de guerre. [Fr.] A stratagem of war.

Rus in urbe. [L.] The conntry in town.

S.

Salle. [Fr.] A haii.

Salon. [Fr.] An apartment for company; a fashionable party; or fashionable society. Salus populi suprema est lex. [L.] The welfare of the people is the supreme iaw; The welfare of the peo-

the motto of Missouri. Sanctum sanctorum. [L.] Holy of holies.

Sans cérémonie. [Fr.] With-out ceremony; - peur et sans reproche, without fear and without reproach.

Sauve qui peut. [Fr.] Save himself who can. Savoir faire. [Fr.] Abil — vivre, good breeding. Ability ;

Scandalum magnatum. Defamatory speech or writing to the injury of persons of dignity.

Scire facias. [L.] Cause it to be known. [session. Scionce. [Fr.] A sitting or Secundem artem. [L.] According to rule; - naturam, according to the course of nature.

Always Semper felix. [L.] fortunate; - fidelis, always faithfui; - idem, always the same; - paratus, always ready.

Senatus consultum. [L.] A] decree of the Senate.

Se non è vero, è ben trovato. [It.] If not true, it is well feigned.

Sesquipedalia verba. [L.] Words a foot and a half long. Sic itur ad astra. [L.] Such is the way to immortality; passim, so everywhere; -- semper tyrannis, ever so to tyrants, - the motto of Virginia ; - transit gloria mundi, so passes away earthly glory; - vos non vobis, thus you do not labor for your-

selves. Sicut ante. [L.] As before;
— patribus, sit Deus nobis,
as God was with our fathers, so may he be with us.

Similia similibus curantur. [L.] Like things are cured by like.

Si monumentum quæris, cir-cumspice. [L.] If you seek his monument, look around. Simplex anunditiis. [L.] Of simple elegance.

Sine curà. [L.] Without charge or eare ; - die, without a day appointed ; - qua non, an indispensable condition.

Si quæris peninsulam amonam, circumspice. [L.] If thou seekest a beautiful peninsula, behold it here; - the mette of Michigan.

Sit tibi terra levis. [L.] the earth lie lightly upon

Soi-disant. [Fr.] Self-styled. Soubrette. [Fr.] An intriguing woman.

Stans pede in uno. [L.] Standing on one foot.

Stat magni nominis umbra. [L.] He stands the shadow of a mighty name. [which. Statu quo. [L.] The state in Stet. [L.] Let it stand.

Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re. [L.] Gentle in manners, but resolute in deed

Sub judice. [L.] Under consideration; — rosa, under the rose; privately.

Sui generis. [L.] Of its own kind. Summum bonum. [L.] The

chief good. Suum cuique. [L.] Let each have his own.

Tabula rasa. [L.] A smooth or blank tablet.

Tant pis. [Fr.] So much the worse.

Tapis. [Fr.] A carpet; also, the cover of a council-table; hence, to be on the tapis is to be under consideration.

Tempora mutantur, et nos mu-tamur in illis. [L.] The times are changed, and we are changed with them.

Tempus fugit. [L.] Time flies. Terræ filius. [L.] A son of the earth; that is, a human being

Terra firma. [L.] Solid earth; a safe footing; - incognita, an unknown country. Tertium quid. [L.] A third

something; a nondescript. Tiers-ctat. [Fr.] The third

estate; commous or commonalty. To καλόν (To kalon). [Gr.]

The beautiful; the chief good. Totidem verbis. [L.] In just so many words.

Toties quoties. [L.] As often

Toto calo. [L.] By the whole heavens; diametrically opposite.

Tout-d-fait. [Fr.] Entirely; - au contraire, on the contrary; - ensemble, the whole taken together.

U.

Uberrima fides. [L.] Superabounding faith. Ubi supra. [L.] Where above

mentioned. Ultima ratio regum. [L.] The last argument of kings; war;

- Thule, utmost limit. Una roce. [L.] With one voice. Uno animo. [L.] With one mind; unanimously.

Usque ad aras. [L.] To the very altars; —ad nauseam, to disgust.

Usus loquendi. [Lat.] Usage in speaking. Utile dulci. [L.] The useful

with the pleasant. Ut infra. [L.] As below; supra, as above stated.

Uti possidetis. [L.] As you possess; state of present possessiou.

\mathbf{v} .

Vade mecum. [L.] Go with me; a constant companion. Væ victis. [L.] Wee to the vanquished. Vale. [L.] Farewell.

Valet de chambre. [Fr.] An attendant; a footman.

Veni, vidi, vici. [L.] I came, I saw, I conquered.

Verbatim et literatim. [L.] Word for word and letter for

Verbum sat sapienti. [L.] A word is enough for a wise

Vetturo. [It.] A hack.

Vetturino. [It.] A hackman. Vexata quæstio. [L.] A disputed question. Vià. [L.] By the way of.

Via media. [L.] A middle course.

Vice. [L.] In the place of; - versa, the terms being exchanged.

Vide ut supra. [L.] See what is stated above. Vi et armis. [L.] By force

and arms; by main force. Vincit amor patrix. [L.] Love of country prevails; - om-nia veritas, truth conquers all things.

Vis a vis. [Fr.] Opposite; facing.

Vis a tergo. [L.] A propelling force from behind; inertiæ, the power of inertia; resistance; - vita, the vigor of life.

Vitam impendere vero. To stake one's life for the truth.

Vivat regina. [L.] Long live the queeu; -rex, long live the king.

iva voce. [L.] By the living voice; by oral testimony. Vivà voce. Vive la république. [Fr.] Long live the republic; — la bagatelle! success to trifling; le roi, long live the king. la reine, long live the queen. Vivida vis animi. [L.]

lively vigor of genius.
Voila. [Fr.] Behold; there is, or there are.

Vox, et præterea nihil. [L.] A voice, and nothing more; -populi, rox Dei, the voice of the people is the voice of

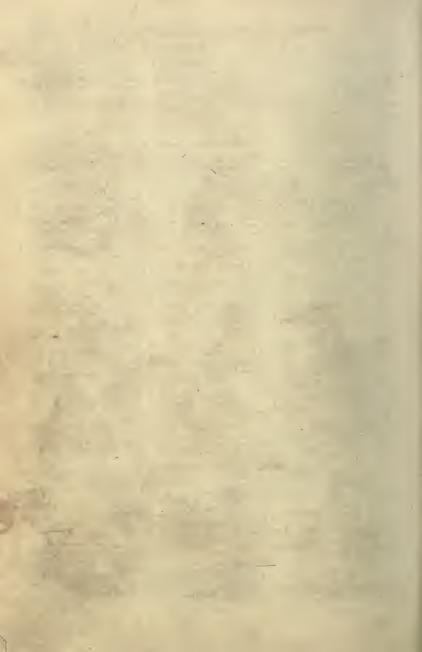
Vraisemblance. [Fr.] Appearance of truth.

Vulgò. [L.] Commonly.

Z.

Zonam solvere. [L.] To loose the virgin zone.

Zollverein. [Ger.] A union among the German states for the collection of customhouse duties.



A CLASSIFIED SELECTION OF ILLUSTRATIONS

FOR

WEBSTER'S HIGH-SCHOOL DICTIONARY.

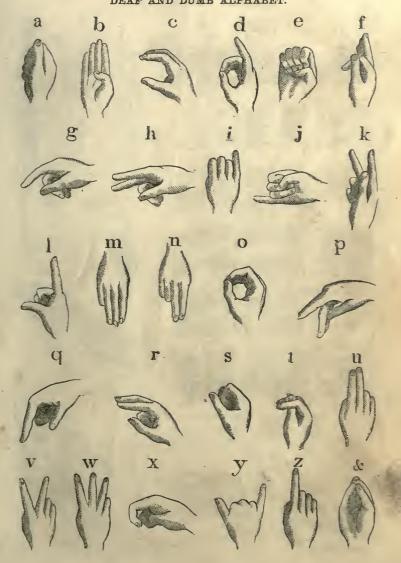
Any words in the following grouping of Illustrations not found in the body of the work, may be found explained in Webster's Unabridged Dictionary.



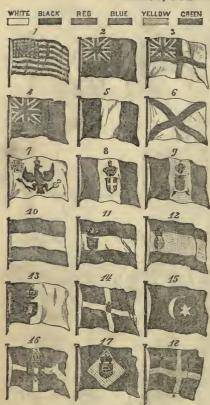
400 A CLASSIFIED SELECTION OF ILLUSTRATIONS



FOR WEBSTER'S HIGH-SCHOOL DICTIONARY. 401 DEAF AND DUMB ALPHABET.



FLAGS, BANNERS, &c.



Flags of Principal Maritime Nations.

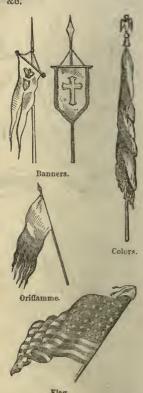
1, United States: 2, Great Britain, red Ensign; 3, Great Britain, white Ensign; 4, Great Britain, blue Ensign; 5, France: 6, Russia; 7, Prussia; 8, Italy; 9, Belgium; 10, Holland; 11, Austria; 12, Spain; 13, Portugai; 14, Greece; 15, Turkey; 16, Denmark; 17, Brazil; 18, Sweden.



American Jack.



English Jack.



Flag.

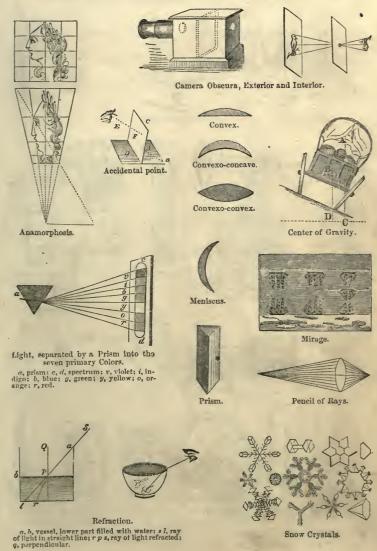


Standard.

Snow Crystals.

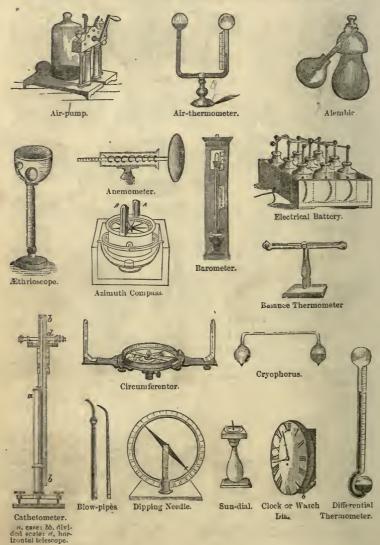
FOR WEBSTER'S HIGH-SCHOOL DICTIONARY.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, OPTICS, &c.



404 A CLASSIFIED SELECTION OF ILLUSTRATIONS

PHILOSOPHICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.



FOR WEBSTER'S HIGH-SCHOOL DICTIONARY.

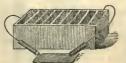
PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS. - Continued.



Hour-glass.



Discharger, and Leyden Jar.



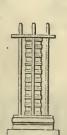
Galvanic Battery.



Hadley's Quadrant i, index-glass: h, hor izon-glass; s, sight.



Eudiometer-



Galvanie Pile.



Hydrometer.

A, scale; B, ball; C, stem; D, F, weights.



Safety Lamp.



Theodolite.



Reflecting Goniometer.



Hydrostatic Balance.



Magic Lantern.



Opera-glass.



Daniell's Hygrometer.



Gunner's Quadrant.



Sections of Submarine Telegraph Cable.

406 A CLASSIFIED SELECTION OF ILLUSTRATIONS

PHILOSOPHICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS. - Continued.



Microseope.



Rain-guage.

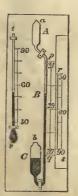
a, eylinder; b,
cork - ball and
stem; c, funnel;
d, cock.



Stereoscope.



Solar Microscope.



Sympiesometer.



Tachometer.



a, a, projections; b, b, toothed wheels; c, lever-beam; d, pole; e, rod; f, spring; g, endless screw; m, beam; n, ring.



Tentalus's Cup.



Telegraph (Morse's).



Newtonian Telescope.

PLANTS, SHRUBS, FLOWERS, AND FRUITS.









Agavo, or American Aloe.

















408 A CLASSIFIED SELECTION OF ILLUSTRATIONS

PLANTS, FLOWERS, FRUITS, &c. - Continued.



Mangel-wurzel.

Maiza.

Lungwork

FOR WEBSTER'S HIGH-SCHOOL DICTIONARY. 409 QUADRUPEDS.



410 A CLASSIFIED SELECTION OF ILLUSTRATIONS QUADRUPEDS.—Continued.



Babiroussa.





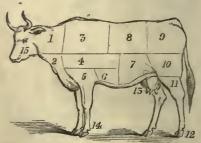
White Bear.



Indian Badger.



Beaver.



Beef.
1. neck: 2, shoulder-piece: 3, chine: 4, ribs: 5, clod; 6, brisket: 7, flamk: 8, loin, strloin: 9, rump: 10, round; 11, leg: 12, foot: 13, udder; 14, shin: 15, cheek.



Bison.



Cuban Blood-hound.



Buck, or Fallow Deer

411

RELIGION. — UTENSILS, DRESS, &c., USED IN WORSHIP AND RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES.



412 A CLASSIFIED SELECTION OF ILLUSTRATIONS RELIGION. — UTENSILS, DRESS, &c. — Continued.



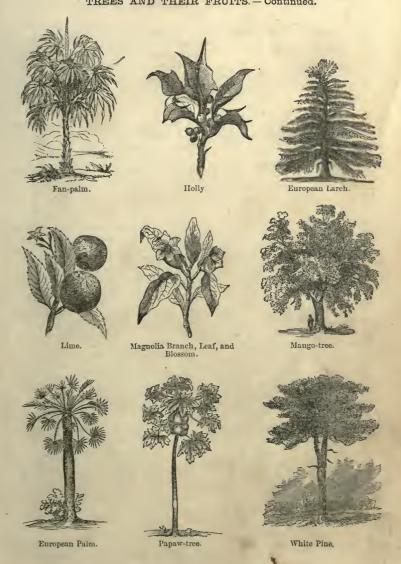
FOR WEBSTER'S HIGH-SCHOOL DICTIONARY. 4 3 REPTILES.



414 A CLASSIFIED SELECTION OF ILLUSTRATIONS TREES AND THEIR FRUITS.



FOR WEBSTER'S HIGH-SCHOOL DICTIONARY. 415 TREES AND THEIR FRUITS.—Continued.



* 8 + 6 (17)

WEBSTER'S SCHOOL DICTIONARIES.

These popular School Dictionaries, having been thoroughly revised, and being extensively regarded as the standard authority in Orthography, Definition, and Promunciation, and as the BEST Dictionaries in use, are respectfully commended to teachers and others. They are much more extensively sold and generally used than all others combined.

- Webster's Primary School Dictionary. New illustrated edition. A Pronouncing Dictionary, abridged from the complete work, with synonyms and various useful tables. 352 pages, square 16mo. 200 engravings on wood.
- Webster's Common School Dictionary. With synonyms, and several useful tables, including a list of foreign phrases and words in common use, with an English translation. New illustrated edition. 250 engravings. 400 pages, 12mo.
- Webster's High School Dictionary.—A High School Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language, abridged from the American Dictionary of Noah Webster, LL. D. Revised, with important additions and improvements. Finely illustrated, with 300 engravings. 416 pages. Square 12mo.
- Webster's Academic Dictionary.—For Academics and Seminarics. Containing several thousand additional words from the last edition of the large work; important etymologies; rules for the orthography and pronunciation of words; the accented vocabularies of Walker's Key to the classical pronunciation of Greek, Latin, and Scripture proper names. New edition, with additions and improvements, including a copious Geographical Vocabulary. Copiously illustrated, with 350 engravings. 592 pages, cap quarto.
- Webster's Counting House and Family Dictionary.—An entirely new abridgment, prepared for the Family, the Office, to Countingroom, and for all who desire to obtain a comprehensive Liztionary of small size and cost. The present volume has been edited by W.M. A. Wheeler, one of the editors of the revised edition of Webster's Quarto Dictionary issued in 1864, and anthor of "A Dictionary of the Noted Names of Fiction." Bankers, Merchants, and Business Men generally will be particularly interested in the Commercial Tables, especially those pertaining to the Money, Weights and Measures of the principal commercial countries of the world, and their comparison with United States standards. In sheep, cap quarto, 630 pages.
- Webster's Pocket Dictionary.—An abridgment of the American Dictionary, to which is added a list of foreign words, phrases, mottoes, etc., with translations in English. By Wm. G. Webster. 32mo, embossed.
- Webster's Army and Navy Pocket Dictionary.—A new edition, to which the Vocabulary of Military and Naval Terms has been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged by Capt. E. C. Boynton, of West Point Military Academy.

Correspondence and orders will receive prompt attention. Address the publishers,

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO.,

138 & 140 Grand St., New York.

G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass.

THE UNION READERS,

BY

C. W. SANDERS, A. M., and J. N. McElligott, LL. D.

THE UNION READERS and SPELLER are not a revision of any former Series of SANDERS. They are entirely new in matter and illustrations, and have been prepared with great care. In Orthography and Orthoëpy, they conform entirely to Webster's Newly Illustrated and Revised Quarto Dictionary, recently published.

UNION	PICT	ORIA	L PRIM	ER .	. 3					48 1	pp.
UNION	PRI	MARY	SPELL	ER .						96	pp.
UNION	SPE	LLER							• :	170 1	pp.
UNION	REA	DER,	Number	One .						96 1	pp.
UNION	REA	DER,	Number	Two	•				. :	208	pp.
UNION	REA	DER,	Number	Three		•			9	264 1	pp.
UNION	REA	DER,	Number	Four						408	pp.
			Number								
UNION	REA	DER,	Number	Six		. ,	- •		. (600 j	pp.
ANAL	YSIS C	F EN	GLISH Y	VORDS						240 1	pp.

Liberal Terms given on Books furnished for Examination or Introduction.

SERIES OF ENGLISH GRAMMARS,

BY SIMON KERL, A. M.

For simplicity and clearness, for comprehensive research and minute analysis, for freshness, scientific method, and practical utility, this series of English Grammars is unrivaled by any other yet published.

KERL'S FIRST LESSONS IN ENGLISH GRAMMAR. — Designed as an Introduction to the Common School Grammar. 168 pp.

KERL'S COMMON SCHOOL GRAMMAR. — A simple, thorough, and practical grammar of the English language. 350 pp.

KERL'S COMPREHENSIVE GRAMMAR. — This work may be used as a book of reference. 875 pp.

Teachers and School Officers are invited to correspond with us freely, and to send for our Descriptive Catalogue and Circular, which will be promptly sent upon application. Address the Publishers,

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO.,
138 & 140 Grand Street, New York.

ROBINSON'S FULL COURSE OF MATHEMATICS.

The large and increasing sale of these books, the emphatic commendations of hundreds of the best teachers of the country who have tested them in the class-room, and know whereof they affirm, amply attest their real merits, and fully commend them to general favor, and to the confidence and patronage of every thorough and practical teacher.

Progressive Table-Book. This is a BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED little book, on the plan of Object Teaching.

Progressive Primary Arithmetic, Illustrated. Designed as an introduction to the "Intellectual Arithmetic."

Progressive Intellectual Arithmetic, on the inductive PLAN, and one of the most complete, comprehensive, and disciplinary works of the kind ever given to the public.

Rudiments of Written Arithmetic, for Graded Schools, containing copious Slate and Blackboard Exercises for beginners, and is designed for Graded Schools.

Progressive Practical Arithmetic, containing the Theory of Numbers, in connection with concise Analytic and Synthetic Methods of Solution, and designed as a complete text-book on this science, for Common Schools and Academies.

Progressive Higher Arithmetic, combining the Analytic and Synthetic Methods, and forming a complete Treatise on Arithmetical Science, in all its Commercial and Business Applications, for Schools, Academies, and Commercial Colleges.

Arithmetical Examples.

New Elementary Algebra.

New University Algebra.

New Geometry and Trigonometry.

New Analytical Geometry and Conic Sections.

New Surveying and Navigation.

New Differential and Integral Calculus.

Robinson's Geometry, Separate.

Robinson's Trigonometry, Separate.

Kiddle's New Elementary Astronomy.

Robinson's University Astronomy.

Robinson's Mathematical Operations.

KEYS to the Arithmetics, Algebras, Geometries, and Surveying, are published for the use of Teachers only.

Address the Publishers,

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO.,
138 & 140 Grand Street, New York.

03072

GRAY'S BOTANICAL SERIES.

By ASA GRAY, M. D.

Fisher Professor of Natural Science in Harvard University.

This series forms the most full, scholarly, and attractive apparatus for the study of Botany, to be found in the language. For comprehensiveness of scope, exactness and clearness of description, accurate and scientific analysis of plants, and beauty of illustration, THEY HAVE NO EQUAL.

"HOW PLANTS GROW."
LESSONS IN BOTANY.
SCHOOL AND FIELD BOOK OF BOTANY.
MANUAL OF BOTANY. New Edition.
MANUAL, WITH MOSSES.
STRUCTURAL AND SYSTEMATIC BOTANY.
LESSONS AND MANUAL. 1 vol.
GRAY'S FIELD, FOREST, AND GARDEN BOTANY.

FLORA OF THE SOUTHERN UNITED STATES. By A. W. CHAPMAN, M. D. 1 vol. 620 pages.

WELLS' SCIENTIFIC SERIES.

By DAVID A. WELLS, A.M.

These books embody the latest researches in physical science; and excel in their lucid style, numerous facts, copious illustrations (over 700), and practical applications of science to the arts of every-day life.

SCIENCE OF COMMON THINGS.
NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.
PRINCIPLES OF CHEMISTRY.
FIRST PRINCIPLES OF GEOLOGY.

OTHER SCIENTIFIC TEXT-BOOKS.

ELIOT & STORER'S INORGANIC CHEMISTRY, KIDDLE'S NEW ELEMENTARY ASTRONOMY. HITCHCOCK'S ANATOMY. HITCHCOCK'S GEOLOGY.

Correspondence and Orders will receive prompt attention. Address the Publishers,

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO.,
138 & 140 Grand Street, New York.



Europe

